Part 1—News Sheet—Pages 1 to 16.

The Times

LOS ANGELES

XVITH YEAR. SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1897.—TWO PARTS: 30 PAGES. PRICE 5 CENTS

This Paper not to be taken from the Library

Cal State Library

AMUSEMENTS—
With Dates of Events.

LOS ANGELES THEATER— C. M. WOOD, Lessee. H. C. WYATT, Manager.
LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK.
Columbia Opera Co.
Monday and Tuesday MASCOTTE — Wednesday and Thursday CHIMES OF NORMANDY — Friday and Saturday MIKADO
Special Wednesday Matinee, BOHEMIAN GIRL. Prices 25c to all parts of the house. Evening Prices, 75c, 50c, 35c, 25c. Seats now on sale. Tel. Main 70.

ORPHEUM—Los Angeles' Society Vaudeville Theater.
Matinee Today, Sunday. Any part of house, 25c; Children, any seat, 10c; gallery, 10c
Week Commencing MONDAY, July 5... EXTRA GRAND HOLIDAY MATINEE, MONDAY, JULY 5.
The Zenith of Vaudeville Entertainments—Seven New Stars of the Greatest Magnitude.
America's Leading Vaudeville Artists, the World-Renowned
RUSSELL BROS.,
Character Impersonators—The Irish Servant Girls.
MISS JOSEPHINE SABEL,
The Little Woman with the Big Voice
The Merry Monopedes,
CONWAY AND LELAND,
The Double-Headed Policeman and the Side-Seated Bicycle.
The King and Queen of Colored Aristocracy,
Chas E. - JOHNSON AND DEAN - Dora
In their New and Original Specialties.
Daily & Hilton, Excentric Comedy Creators. Willis & Loretto, Entire New Specialty.
Billy Carter, Comedian and Banjoist. Ida Gray Scott, Prima Donna Soprano.
Prices Never Changing—Evening: Reserved seats 25c and 50c; Gallery 10c. Regular Matinees Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday. Telephone Main 1447.

FIESTA PARK— Pico and Grand Avenue. L. W. BUCKLEY, Manager.
GRAND GALA FOURTH OF JULY PERFORMANCES.
Monday Night "FAUST-UP-TO-DATE."
A GREAT BIG SHOW FOR THE MONEY.
New Specialties, New Songs, New Dances, New Ballets, New Marches. EVERYTHING NEW.
PATRIOTIC FIREWORKS, GORGEOUS COSTUMES, LIVING PICTURES, CHARIOT RACES, PROF. MARKESBURG IN HIS SLIDE FOR LIFE ON THE HIGH WIRE, and a hundred new features. POPULAR PRICES—25c and 50c. Seats now on sale at Reeve & Co., 257 South Broadway. Telephone Main 745. The Grandest and Most Gorgeous Spectacle Ever Presented in Los Angeles.

NEPTUNE GARDEN, SANTA MONICA—
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT by "THE CHICAGO MUSICAL TRIO—Elmer Nichols, and Keenan, the cleverest musical trio that can be found in California at the present time. And many other attractions. Best of order guaranteed.

MISCELLANEOUS—

SANTA FE ROUTE ANNOUNCEMENTS—
Redondo Beach, July 3, 4 and 5
Saturday and Sunday, the 3d and 4th, the celebrated Seventh Regiment Band will give open air concerts.
Monday, July 5, FIREWORKS.
Grand Exhibition of Pain's Fireworks will be given at 8:15 p.m. Trains leave at 8:37, 9:45, 11:03 a.m.; 1:00, 6:15, 7:30 p.m.; Special Train returning 9:30 p.m., after the show.
TRAINS
Leave Downey Avenue ..... *8:23 a.m. *9:33 a.m.
Leave LaGrande Station ..... †8:37, *9:45, †11:03 a.m. *1:00, *3:40, †6:15 p.m.
Leave Central Avenue ..... †8:49, *9:58, †11:15 a.m. *1:13, *3:53, †6:27 p.m.
* Daily. † Saturday and Sunday only.
Saturday and Sunday Last Train Leaves the Beach, returning at 8 p.m.

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND—
A THREE-DAY FIESTA,
July 3, 4 and 5, 1897.
$2.50 for the Round Trip from Los Angeles.
Saturday, 3d—Three excursions from Los Angeles. Grand Illumination and Pyrotechnic Display in the evening. 200 Illuminated Yachts and Boats. Naval Battle, Serpentine Water Drill, Eruption of Vesuvius from Sugar Loaf. Entrancing Music.
Sunday, "4th"—Two excursions from Los Angeles. A day of perfect rest at Avalon. The Marine Band concert. The Anglers' Paradise.
Monday, 5th—Three Excursions from Los Angeles. Patriotic Exercises. Bicycle Races. Sailing, Rowing and Swimming Races. An exciting Handicap Race between the Power Launches of Southern California, free for all. Tug-of-War Contests.
$250 in Prizes. Grand Spanish Barbecue Free, on the Beach.
Tel. Main 36. BANNING CO., Agents, 222 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.

CITY HOTELS FOR CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS—
With Prices and Other Information.
NATICK HOUSE—COR. MAIN AND FIRST STREETS, IN CENTER OF CITY. Modern in all its appointments. Only hotel not running bar in connection. American and European plans, $1.25, $1.50 and $2; rooms 50c, 75c and $1.25. Free 'buss to and from hotel. Dining-room seats 150 people.
THE CALIFORNIA—COR. 2ND AND HILL STREETS. FINE FAMILY AND tourist Hotel. Excellent table. Special rates to Endeavorers—$1.50 to $2.00 per day. One block from Y. M. C. A. Headquarters for Endeavorers. Second street electric cars from depot pass the door.
HOTEL LINCOLN—SECOND AND HILL. FAMILY HOTEL; APPOINTMENTS perfect. Electric cars to all points. THOS PASCOE, Prop.
HOTEL VINCENT—615 S. BROADWAY; NEW HOUSE, NEW FURNITURE full hotel service, central, cool. Special rate to Endeavorers. European or American plan: $1 per day up. Tel. Main 1289. E. W. Jones, proprietor.
THE ARGYLE—LARGE AIRY ROOMS; 2 BLOCKS FROM YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTian Ass'n Rooms: newly re-fitted and clean. Cor. 2d and Olive.
HOTEL ARDMOUR—1319 GRAND AVE.; NICE ROOMS; GOOD BOARD; GAS, bath,; cars pass the door; reasonable rates.
CROCKER MANSION—300 S. OLIVE, COR 3RD. ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms with board. Special rates to Christian Endeavrs
THE FRANCIS—322 S. SPRING. NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite. First-class, central; rates low. Rev. D. G. Shepard, Prop.
HOTEL FLORENCE—308 SOUTH MAIN. ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS; single or en suite; 50c, $1 and up per day: first-class; baths.
THE WESTERN—327 SOUTH MAIN; ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, single or en suite; first-class; 50c, $1 per day and up; central.
THE KAWEAH—HIGH CLASS FURNISHED ROOMS, DIRECT TO ALL THE car lines; headquarters for the C. E. 254 S. Broadway, Cor. 3d.
STANFORD HOTEL—350 S. HILL; CENTRAL LOCATION, PLEASANT ROOMS at reasonable prices; take Traction cars at depot.
THE PRIMROSE—FIRST-CLASS LODGING HOUSE; GOOD LOCATION; rooms 75c per day and up; 413 W. 2ND ST.
HOTEL VOGEL—312 W. 7TH ST. NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR ensuite, 50c per day or $2.00 a week up. All cars pass door.
HOTEL LOUISE—520 S. BROADWAY; ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS 50c, $1 and $2 per day; very central for Christian Endeavorers.
LIVINGSTON HOTEL—635 S. HILL; FAMILY AND TOURIST; RATES $1 PER day; special rates by the week.
PLAZA VISTA—OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK; FIRST CLASS BOARD AND rooms, $25 per mo. and up; best location in city, 416 W. Sixth St.
THE ABBY—LARGE AIRY FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS, FIRST-CLASS BOARD $1.00 to $1.50 per day, 232 S. Hill St.
THE EVELYNNE—235 S. HILL ST., PLEASANT ROOMS; PARLOR, BATH, ETC Reasonable rates.
THE KNIGHT—ROOMING HOUSE, LARGE AIRY ROOMS, WELL KEPT. CLOSE in, no car fare, one block from Y.M.C.A. 132 S. Hill street.
THE DUQUESNE—316½ S. SPRING ST., NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite, 50c to $1 per day; strictly first class and central
THE DELAWARE—534½ S. BROADWAY. ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite; central for Christian Endevorers. Rates very reasonable.
HOTEL JOHNSON—123 E. FOURTH St., ADJOINING WESTMINSTES, NEWLY furnished rooms, single or en suite, private baths; terms reasonable; very central.
HOFFMAN HOUSE—411 to 427 N. MAIN St. AMERICAN HOUSE, FIRST CLASS only; rates $1.25, $2 per day. T. W. Strowbridge, Proprietor.
"THE WATAUGA"—123 N. BROADWAY, NEAR FIRST ST.; NEW, MODERN, first class, quiet; central for Christian Endeavorers.
HOTEL LINN—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, SINGLE OR EN suite; opposite Chamber of Commerce, Fourth and Broadway.

PASADENA HOTELS FOR CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS
With Prices and Other Information.
SWITZER'S CAMP—DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, 13 MILES FROM PASadena in Sierra Madre Mts., 3300 ft. high, rates cheap, good mining prospects, 'bus starts from 145 N. Raymond ave., Pasadena.
CARLTON HOTEL—27 E. COLORADO ST., BUSINESS CENTER. FIRST-CLASS furnished rooms: day or week.
RESTAURANT—AND DELICACY BAKERY, 35 E. COLORADO, PASADENA, 1ST door east of Carlton Hotel, tourists' lunches a specialty.
CROWN VILLA—PASADENA, COR. RAYMOND AND LOCUST. EXCELLENT board, pleasant rooms; electric cars pass the door; special rates.
THE WHITE—125 N. FAIR OAKS AVE., PASADENA; STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS; special rates; electric cars pass the door.

WARD IN JAIL.

Mrs. Bradbury and Her Lover Arrested.

Society for the Prevention of Vice After Them.

The Woman Released on Her Own Recognizance

Peter Martin and J. Downey Harvey Appealed to in Vain to Bail Ward Out—The Gold Wearing Off the Couple's Gilded Sin.

[BY THE TIMES' SPECIAL WIRE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—[Special Dispatch.] Mrs. John Bradbury and W. Russell Ward have already ended their short season defying society and public opinion. The delights of wrongdoing and the charm of outraging morality and decency have shrunk to pitiable proportions, bringing them face to face with a criminal prosecution and all the degrading exposures that it entails.

Ward and his paramour have been arrested on a charge of adultery, and have rubbed shoulders with the outcasts and drunkards whom the regular Saturday round-up takes in droves to the City Prison. The beautiful young wife of the Los Angeles millionaire stood up side by side with a decrepit old harridan of the city's slums, and patiently waited her turn to be searched and entered on the books on the charge of felony, but she only smiled and spoke languidly in her aristocratic drawl as she surveyed her surroundings and watched the police at work.

The couple left the Mansfield House at an early hour in the morning and engaged apartments at the Hotel Fairmont, where they stayed till noon. Then they were sent away in disgrace. The Englishman being informed by the landlady that the identity of "J. M. Willis and wife, Nevada," the names under which they had registered, were known to her, and that their presence was undesirable.

They asked and obtained a brief stay of execution while they figured out what to do, and then returned to Marchand's restaurant, which provided them with shelter and solid and liquid comforts of life.

Before they had finished luncheon, Ward went out to look for lodgings. While he was gone a thunderbolt fell. Mrs. Bradbury was enjoying a gilt-topped bottle of wine with an old friend who had interested himself in her welfare. She was dissecting a rose and idly dropping the petals into a half-emptied glass of champagne, when Officer Coleman of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, knocked at the door.

"Well, who is it?" asked the lady impatiently.

Coleman entered and briefly told her his business.

"I have been instructed," he said, "to ask you to come along with me to the City Hall, and I have a warrant here for your arrest on the charge of adultery."

"Indeed," she replied. "Well, I am ready at any time. How shall we go?"

"I think it would attract less notice if we took a street car," Coleman answered.

She pinned on her flower-decked hat, buttoned her well-worn gloves and followed the officer. Mrs. Bradbury laughed and chatted gayly on the trip out. She wanted to pay fares all around, but Coleman would not permit it. He asked her two or three times to tell where Ward had gone, but she had the same answer to all his inquiries: "Really, I don't know any more about my friend's movements than you do."

When they entered the prison a dozen drunken men and women were lined up about the sergeant's desk. Mrs. Bradbury was escorted to one side of the disreputable semi-circle and waited her turn, looking curiously at the crowd about her. One woman screaming and crying piteously, attracted her attention.

"I wish you would please ask a policeman," she said to a reporter, "if I may be allowed to do anything for that person. See if they will let me bail her out or do anything of that kind."

This was not permitted, however, and she closed her dainty ears with two jeweled fingers to shut out the woman's cries. When her turn came, the runaway wife stepped up to the desk briskly enough, and in answer to routine questions she said she was an American, 26 years of age.

"What is your occupation?" asked Sergeant Brown.

"I suppose you had better put it down 'housewife,'" she answered, with a smile.

Being asked to empty her pockets, she produced a gold and enameled chatelaine silver purse which contained $155 in bills and a watch and chain.

"Must I give these up?" she asked anxiously, as she handed them over.

Then they told her to cross the room and take a seat. While she was waiting with her arms folded, rocking herself to and fro in a half dreamy way, she was asked what she had to say about her arrest.

"I don't know, I'm sure This is a funny business all around, isn't it?" and she laughed heartily as she spoke. "It is a novel experience for me to be in jail, but I feel quite comfortable Not exactly at home, don't you know, but quite easy and almost contented. What difference does it make, any way? It's all in a lifetime, isn't it? Being in jail doesn't count for much after one is dead and buried.

"It seems to me, don't you know, that I'm having a good opportunity now to see how many true friends I've got—I don't mean dear society ladies, but real, true friends."

When she was told that Police Judge Low, who had issued the warrant, had fixed her bail at $2000, with two sureties, she went up to the desk and asked permission to send some telegrams. The sergeant gave her a pad of blanks.

"Now," she said, "we'll make that friendship test."

She wrote three messages, all addressed to people in Los Angeles, explaining her position and then rang for a messenger boy to take them away.

"I don't want to talk very much about my affairs," she went on. "It is all nonsense to suppose that Mr. Ward is evading arrest. He will come up here as soon as he hears of the affair—I know he will."

Meantime Ward returned and was arrested. As soon as he reached the inside office Ward noticed Mrs. Bradbury, and made a dramatic rush toward her.

"My dear one!" he said as he grasped her by the arm.

"Hello!" she answered, looking up in his face and smiling, "so glad you came."

Then they went over in a corner together and whispered earnestly for several minutes. In the middle of their talk Judge Low approached them.

"I am the judge who issued the warrant for your arrest, Mrs. Bradbury," he said. "Of course the charge was made and had no other alternative, but I have no desire to be unnecessarily severe on you, and I will have you released on your own recognizance. As far as the man is concerned, however," he added, looking at Ward, "I will hold him on two sureties of $2000 each. You, madam, may go at any time you wish."

Judge Low issued an order for her release, but she gave him no word of thanks, and looked upon the proceedings as a matter of course. The sergeant called Ward to the desk and ordered the officer to search him.

"Really, doncherknow," exclaimed Ward, "I'll get bail in a few minutes, doncherknow. Can't you wait awhile before you do this?"

"Well," said Brown, "if you've got a knife or gun about you, give'em up, and we'll see about the rest by and by."

Ward handed over a silver pocket knife.

After a second consultation with Ward, Mrs. Bradbury left the prison and consulted Attorney Walter Gallagher, with a view to getting the man out on bonds. She offered to qualify for half the amount, naming as security a team of horses which she values at $1000, a surrey worth $600, and silverware valued at $800. Gallagher was willing to produce another bondsman, provided the woman insured him against loss. After the consultation Mrs. Bradbury decided not to put up the money.

"Mr. Ward thinks it is ridiculous," she said with a smile. "He would prefer to stay in prison rather than have me put up money to secure his freedom."

Ward wrote three notes containing these words: "Am in Central Prison. I require two bonds of $2000 each, can you get them for me?" He addressed these communications to Peter D. Martin, J. Downey Harvey and Walter Weldon, and dispatched them by a messenger boy, to whom he gave a brief but emphatic order to "Hurry like——" Then he started to pace the floor of the office, smoking cigarettes. He had not much to say about his position.

"I'm rattled, doncherknow," he announced in reply to a question, "and ain't in a frame of mind to talk to reporters. I will have my bonds in a few minutes, and when I'm in the open air I'll be more composed. This arrest is a most unheard-of proceeding. I never heard of anything like it in my life. It is scandalous."

Mrs. Bradbury paid several flying visits to him during the evening, and as the hours went by without any reply to his notes, and it became evident he would have to spend the night in jail, the woman began to look a little worried. Finally Sergt. Bidwell, who had gone on watch at 11:30, told Ward that he would have to lock him up.

"Good night, dear," said Mrs. Bradbury. "I will be here the first thing in the morning and you must not worry."

Ward said good night to her in a gloomy voice, and a minute after she had gone was escorted to cell in the main corridor. Fifty dollars and a gold watch were found in his pockets.

Mrs. Bradbury was driven to a downtown hotel. The police consider it strange that if Mrs. Bradbury had in her possession the valuable diamonds she claims to own, she did not convert a few of them into cash and secure Ward's release, particularly as she displayed the greatest anxiety to have him taken out of jail.

The charge against the pair will be heard by Judge Low on Tuesday morning. The general impression among attorneys who discussed the case tonight was that it would be dismissed on account of the impossibility of legally proving by the day set for a hearing that Ward is a married man, a point that will have to be established before the crime with which the pair are charged can be fastened upon them.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

How Mrs. Bradbury and Ward Took Their Arrest.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—Mrs. John Bradbury of Los Angeles and H. Russell Ward of Santa Monica left their temporary quarters at the Mansfield House on Post street early this morning and went to the Hotel Fairmont, where they registered as "Mr. and Mrs. Willis of Nevada." They were recognized, however, and requested to vacate their apartments at an hour's notice, and left there ostensibly to catch a train. Instead of leaving the city they repaired to Marchand's restaurant and remained until the evening papers appeared, when they learned to their dismay that the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Vice con-

CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.

NOTHING NEW.

The Boy Orator Tells the Same Old Story.

Says Jimbudd Was His Forerunner in California.

Nothing Remains to Be Told on the Silver Question.

W. J. Bryan Makes His Debut in the Golden State—He Speaks at Sacramento, Stockton, Modesto, Madera and Fresno.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]

SACRAMENTO, July 3.—William J. Bryan and party reached here at 11:30 a.m. They were met at the depot by a delegation from the Iroquois Club and prominent Democrats. A great crowd was in attendance and loudly cheered the silver champion.

The train was several hours late, and the distinguished visitor remained in Sacramento but a few minutes. Bryan could not be induced to make a speech, owing to the limited time.

A special car was in waiting for Bryan, which will carry him through to Los Angeles. It was elaborately decorated with flowers and bunting and laden with fruit.

A number of prominent Democrats accompanied the special train, among them Gov. Budd, Congressman James G. Maguire, W. W. Foote, W. H. Alford; Frank H. Gould, W. H. Jacobs, Hon. A. Caminetti, E. D. McCabe.

This morning Bryan breakfasted at Auburn, where he made a short speech. He was introduced as "the next President of the United States," and when the applause following the introduction died away, he replied:

"Whether I am the next President or not is of no importance. What is of importance is that the next President is elected upon a platform which demands the money of the people. The last platform of the Democratic party was such and its adoption was a great victory for the American people. That platform meant something, and what it meant was that we should have an American financial policy and that America should carve out its own destiny, whether helped or hindered by other nations.

"I will not talk politics. Events are doing that. I have been asked if confidence has been restored. It has so far as the silver forces are concerned, for we were never more confident. We are now trying the effects of the medicine administered by the Republican party, and if there is no restoration of good times, the people will change their medicine for the people are more attached to themselves than to party."

On the way from Auburn to Sacramento this morning Bryan was interviewed. When asked if the report was true that he intended taking a trip to Europe he replied: "No. It was suggested that it might be a good idea for me to make a trip around the world, and I replied that I would be very glad to do so, and so I would, but have no present intention of going.

"You have asked me if I have seen any evidences of prosperity. Now, I do not think the country is prosperous, neither does the Republican party. Mr. Grosvenor, in the late Republican convention of Ohio; denied that the Republicans had promised prosperity. He asserted that all the party had promised to do was to restore the tariff as the basis of prosperity. The fact that the Republicans are now pointing to the final passage of the Dingley Bill as the date for prosperity to commence is proof that they do not think it has yet dawned."

AT STOCKTON.

STOCKTON, July 3.—It looked like a holiday in Stockton today. Early in the forenoon crowds began to arrive from the country by team and train and until midday the streets of the business parts of town were thronged with people. Although the stores and other business places were open, the holiday spirit was generally manifest, and William J. Bryan was treated to an ovation on his arrival.

The special train bearing the Bryan party was several hours late. A great throng had gathered at the railroad depot, and Bryan was escorted through the main streets to the plaza, which was completely filled. The surrounding buildings were packed with people. At the lowest estimate the crowd numbered ten thousand. Bryan's appearance on the platform was greeted with tremendous enthusiasm. F. D. Nicol introduced the silver leader in a few words and great cheering followed, with cries of "Our next President."

Bryan remarked on opening his address that he had no speeches to make. "In fact," he said, "if I were to try to make a different speech in substance from the speeches of Gov. Budd, I would have to go back on all I have learned or held most dear.

"I realize that in speaking to you of the effect of a vicious financial policy I am talking to a people who, owing to certain local advantages, have not suffered as much as in some other parts of the country. People who have to buy fuel, who have to buy coal or buy manufactured gas, sometimes find it difficult to raise the money to pay for the same, but nature seems to have been more lenient and more partial to you and has given you natural gas, so you don't have to rely upon artificial things. My friends, if you can survive while others suffer, you could rejoice the more if others were happier in their lots."

The speaker referred to the Democratic platform adopted at Chicago, declaring that it was water-tight. He said that the efforts of the Republicans to bring about international bimetallism demonstrated that they did not consider the single gold standard sufficient.

"No," continued the speaker, "I have only spoken of the position taken by the parties last year, in order that you may understand that bimetallism must have good qualities, for all the parties seem to favor it. But the trouble is that some of them who advocate bimetallism are advocating it under conditions which will never bring bimetallism, and when people say that they favor bimetallism, but want to wait until other nations bring it to us, I am afraid that 'until' covers a very long time. If we see the American people need bimetallism, why should we wait until other nations think we need it? If we think so ourselves, why not secure it insteacd of being dependent upon the will of foreign financiers?"

Speaking of an honest dollar, the speaker said under bimetallism the dollar was more honest than under the single standard because the gold dollar appreciates and is therefore dishonest.

Tremendous cheering followed the speech, and so great was the enthusiasm that the crowd gathered in a solid mass around the hack into which he was hurried. Owing to the delay in the railroad schedule, Mr. Bryan had to be driven to the depot immediately, but the throng seized the hack and detained it for several minutes in their enthusiasm.

AT LODI.

LODI, July 3.—The special train having on board William J. Bryan and

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

Points of the News in Today's Times.

The City—Pages 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 28.

Col. Bradbury goes abroad in haste....Welcoming the Christian Endeavor visitors....Preparations to receive Bryan....Bullet extracted from a wounded Chinaman's body... Historical Society holds a unique Independence-day celebration....Plans for the next fiesta....Wagon-thieves arrested....Transfer of city funds to meet deficits....Pedro Moreno convicted of burglary....Time extended for completing the new Pasadena line....More money needed for the parks....Sewer Committee recommends a larger sewer for Spring street....Road races to Santa Monica....Disappearance of a jeweler and his stock....Plans for a Pasadena boulevard.

Pacific Coast—Pages 1, 3.

Mrs. Bradbury and Ward evicted from a hotel and arrested for adultery—She was released on her own recognizance, but he is in jail....Billy Boy Bryan makes his debut in California....Durrant in no immediate danger of death....State Supreme Court makes a decision anent ownership of tide lands....Collector Welburn no longer a fugitive....Torrens land act now in effect....Another round fought in the Miller & Lux tax case....Figel receives visitors in jail....Death of Yolo County's female School Superintendent.... Christian Endeavor delegates pouring into San Francisco....A Sheriff and deputy on the trail of Desperado Coburn....An insane hospital patient partially disembowels himself....An old man dies of starvation at Berkeley...Schooner Maxim nearly wrecked in a storm—Mate Jackson lost overboard....Amateur scientists go mountain climbing....Naval battalion goes on a practice cruise....An Oakland preacher's queer conduct....Advance guard of Russian Jew colonists.

Financial and Commercial—Page 14.

Small dealings on the New York Stock Exchange....Reflex of confidence in business revival caused by strikes....Cessation of gold exports due to decline of sterling exchange... Growth of bank clearings....New York weekly bank statement....Grain and produce markets....General business topics.

Southern California—Page 15.

Stagecoach runaway on a mountain road near Holcomb Valley....San Diego wants the G.A.R. encampment....Preparing for the Fourth at Avalon....San Bernardino Board of Education's troubles....San Diego has a new church....Colton water fight compromised....Attempt to prove an alibi in the McFadden battery case at San Pedro....Long Beach celebrates the Fourth...Bogus-check writer swindles the Santa Ana Bank....Ventura asphaltum works nearly completed....Redondo's yacht ing fleet....Fullerton's Independence day....Fruit-growers organize at Monrovia....Chino sugar factory fires up....Big prices for oranges at Covina....Thousands of visitors in Pasadena.

General Eastern—Pages 1, 2, 3.

President McKinley visits his mother at Canton—The whole town turns out to welcome him home—Enthusiastic greetings en route.... Passage of the Tariff Bill delayed by the springing of a beet sugar amendment at the last moment....Secretary Sherman's answer to Japan's protest against the annexation of Hawaii.... National strike of coal miners ordered....Deadly heat in the West Central States...Snow in Colorado... Destructive storms in Minnesota.... Bullet-proof cloth saves a dog's life....Reported Indian outbreak in Idaho proves groundless....Death of ex-Gov. Evans of Colorado....Cyclist Nelson still shielding his slayer....Swimming contests at Chicago...Bicycle races...Turf events... Baseball scores.

By Cable—Pages 1, 2, 3.

Wind-up of the Queen's jubilee festivities—The Queen placates the Commons—Gen. Miles created embarrassment.... Chamberlain's attempts to bind the colonies closer to the mother country....Another stage in the German Cabinet crisis....Delay in peace negotiations between Greece and Turkey creates apprehension.... Valuable ancient manuscripts discovered.

Weather Forecast.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—For Southern California: Fair Sunday; fresh westerly winds.

NO VOTE YET.

Passage of the Tariff Bill Delayed.

A Storm Caused by a Beet-sugar Bounty Amendment.

Democrats Insist on Having Time to Discuss It.

The Bill Finished in All Other Respects—Senator Allison Will Try to Press it to a Vote on Monday or Tuesday.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Tariff Bill has gone over until Monday and all efforts to fix the time for a final vote in the Senate has proved futile. When the Senate met today there was some hope that the final vote would be reached tonight, but this was speedily dispelled by the storm occasioned when Mr. Allison reported a new amendment from the Finance Committee, giving a bounty of 1¼ cents a pound on beet sugar from beets grown in the United States.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas, speaking for the minority, soon took occasion to say that no vote could be reached on the bill in the near future in view of this bounty amendment. He estimated also that the debate would be very protracted from this time forward. Mr. Teller of Colorado supplemented this view, saying that by the appearance of such an amendment at the last moment, it looked as though the Republicans were trying to delay the passage of their own bill.

As it had become apparent that the bounty provision might cause serious delays, Mr. Thurston of Nebraska, one of the prime movers, arose and in impressive tones, withdrew the amendmend, saying his action was inspired by patriotic motives and for the purpose of removing all obstacles to the passage of the bill. His colleague, Mr. Allen, immediately renewed the bounty proposition, so that the complication was the same as before.

Late in the day Mr. Allison sought to have a time fixed for the vote, but the bounty amendment stood in the way and all appeals to Mr. Jones were in vain.

Mr. Allison finally gave notice that he would expect to pass the bill Monday or Tuesday.

During the day the bill was brought to a practical state of completion, the only remaining items being the new provisions submitted by the committee and individual Senators. Besides the boundary amendment, Mr. Allison proposed late in the day an amendment for stamping bonds, etc., which went over until Monday.

Among the features disposed of today were the anti-trust sections, the provisions of the Wilson Act on that subject being reenacted. Mr. Mills of Texas (Dem.) brought forward a new amendment for a tax of 20 cents a pack on playing cards, which was agreed to by unanimous vote, amid much amusement and surprise as Mr. Mills had not expected this result.

All of the administrative sections of the bill and that repealing the Wilson Act, were disposed of during the day, and the paragraph proposing a tax on beer was withdrawn by the committee.

The Senate adjourned until Monday, no effort being made to observe the national holiday.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, July 3.—SENATE.—When the Senate met today there was little evidence that the close of the long and arduous tariff debate was near at hand, with the probability of a final vote later in the day. The chaplain's prayer referred to the anniversary of the nation's birth, and the profound significance of that event in the civilization of the world.

A resolution was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for the names and political affiliation of pension examiners recently dismissed. Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire secured an amendment extending the inquiry to those dismissed from March, 1893, to July of the same year.

The Tariff Bill was then taken up, and Mr. Allison presented three new amendments, one of which provided for a bounty of 1¼ cents per pound on beet sugar made from beets grown in the United States from July, 1898, to 1903.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas expressed surprise that on the day which was hoped to be the last of the tariff debate the committee should bring in such a far-reaching amendment.

Mr. Allison explained that the amendment was a precise reproduction of the bounty clause of 1890, except that it was confined to beet sugar. The amendment went over temporarily.

House section 17 was restored, providing that no goods shall be imported unless in cases provided for by treaty, except in vessels of the United States or in such vessels belonging to citizens of the country producing such goods. The House section was restored providing a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem, in addition to the duties of the act on goods imported in vessels not of the United States.

The following section making the restrictions of section 17 apply to countries maintaining similar restrictions against American vessels was restored.

House sections 14 and 15 relating to the importation of meat cattle were restored, and House section 21, relating to drawbacks on goods brought back to the United States after being exported.

A new section, 21½, was inserted giving a drawback on duty on machinery and instruments reimported after having been sent abroad.

House section 22 was restored, relating to the importation of goods taken from sunken vessels.

House section 23 was agreed to, providing for the designation of certain smelting works as bonded warehouses.

House section 24 was restored, providing a partial drawback of duty on articles imported and then manufac-

tured in the United States and exported.

A provision relating to lead ores was inserted in section 23, providing that in respect to such ores the refined metal shall be exported or the duty paid within six months from the date of the receipt of the ore.

House section 25 (renumbered 12) was agreed to, prohibiting the entry of all convict merchandise.

After a contest the committee resolution 13 was adopted, providing that goods in hand when the act goes into effect shall pay no other duty than if the same were imported after the act goes into effect.

Section 26 (renumbered 14,) repealing those portions of the law of 1894 inconsistent with this bill, was agreed to with a proviso offered by Mr. Allison, which was agreed to, continuing in force sections 73 to 76, inclusive, of the law of 1894, known as the anti-trust sections.

The House retroactive clause, section 27, was struck out.

This brought the Senate to the end of the bill and its first reading throughout had been actually completed.

There was quite a controversy over an effort to readjust the duty on manganese iron ore, which article the House placed on the free list.

Mr. Bacon moved to fix a duty of $1 per ton, but withdrew the motion on the assurance that the entire subject would be considered in conference.

The Finance Committee substitute for the House provision in regard to coal tar was agreed to. The amendment leaves the article on the free list.

After defeating an attempt by Mr. Stewart of Nevada to reopen the clause as to cyanide of potassium, Mr. Allison presented the new amendment proposing stamp taxes on bonds, debentures, certificates of stock, etc. It was very voluminous, and Mr. Allison explained by saying that, while formidable in appearance, it was simply providing a stamp tax of 5 cents on every $100 of debentures, etc., and 2 cents on every $100 of transfer of stock, etc. He modified this so as to except building association stocks and bonds and allowed the amendment to go over.

This brought the Senate again face to face with the pending beet-sugar bounty amendment.

With Mr. Allen's motion renewing the beet-sugar amendment pending, an amendment was unanimously adopted, on motion of Mr. Mills of Texas, taxing playing cards 20 cents per pack.

Mr. Lindsay's amendment to the reciprocity clause, asking the President to inquire into the exclusion of American tobacco from France and Spain was agreed to.

Mr. White moved a new paragraph, placing a duty on incandescent electric light lamps at 35 per cent. ad valorem. Agreed to.

It being 4:30 p.m., Mr. Jones urged Mr. Allison to consent to an adjournment.

Mr. Allison responded that he would like to secure an agreement on a time for a final vote on the bill, say Monday or Tuesday.

"With the bounty amendment pending," said Mr. Jones decisively, "no time for a vote can be fixed."

"I hope that the amendment will not be held up as a bogie man," said Mr. Allen. "It will take a week to consider this and other amendments."

Mr. Allison specified Tuesday as a day for a vote.

Mr. Jones shook his head and said that while there was no purpose to delay the bill yet the important pending amendments must be fully considered.

There was a chorus of protests, and Mr. Allison suggested a recess to 8 p.m., and a continuance of the debate tonight. He withdrew the suggestion and added: "Then I give notice that I will endeavor to secure a final vote Monday or Tuesday."

The bill was then laid aside, and at 5:35 p.m., the Senate went into executive session, and then adjourned until Monday.

SHIELDING HIS SLAYER.

CYCLIST NELSON REFUSES TO TELL WHO SHOT HIM.

Police are Convinced That Both He and Mrs. Staples Know Who Did the Shooting—The Woman Still in Jail.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]

CHICAGO, July 3.—The police are convinced that both Charles B. Nelson, formerly of Cadillac, Mich., the bicyclist who was shot in Washington Park Thursday night, and his companion, Mrs. Margaret Staples, know who the assailant was, notwithstanding the fact that Nelson has made a sworn ante-mortem statement to the contrary. In this statement Nelson swore that Mrs. Staples did not shoot him.

Mrs. Staples, according to her own admission, is a morphine user, and her conflicting statements of the affair may be attributable to this. She is still detained at the Hyde Park Police Station. Today she told the police that one evening as she was riding her bicycle in Washington Park, near where Nelson was shot, a tall man, wearing a dark suit of bicycle clothes and a dark blue cap, tried to persuade her to talk to him. She says she refused, and he desisted and left her alone. The man, who, she says, was almost as dark as a negro, then rode away, saying that he would get even with her.

The physicians attending Nelson have given up all hope of his recovery.

In the Chicago Hospital this afternoon Mrs. Staples, on her knees and with her arms around Nelson's neck, begged him to tell the policemen who surrounded his cot who it was that shot him Thursday night in Washington Park.

"For God's sake, tell these people who it was, and make them release me from jail," she said. "Tell them anyway that you know I have no knowledge of who it was, and I am not to blame."

Both Nelson and Mrs. Staples were crying as she pleaded with him, but all the patient could say was that he did not know who shot him.

IN HARD LINES.

Mrs. Board Tells Why Her Husband Committed Crime.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—Richard T. Board, who has been held for trial in Alameda county for forging a $50 check, is a protegé of Senator Joe Blackburn of Kentucky, and his father was for thirty years clerk of the United States Circuit Court of Kentucky. Board was for many years a deputy under his father. Mrs. Board ascribes the misfortune of husband and herself to her sister, Mrs. J. E. Byrne, and Mrs. Florence Blythe-Hinckley. She says she was brought from England to help make the battle for the Blythe millions, that in the days when the heirs and her relatives were impoverished she became a common servant in their kitchen, and that now in their hour of prosperity she is cast aside. She declares that her husband was driven by necessity to commit forgery. He offers no defense.

THE JUBILEE ENDED.

VICTORIA SQUARES HERSELF WITH THE COMMONS.

She Receives not Only the Members of the House, but also Their Wives and Daughters.

THE LADIES ARE DELIGHTED.

GEN. MILES PROVED TO BE A WHITE ELEPHANT.

Admiral Miller Pursued an Independent Course—Chamberlain's Reception Was a Grand Fiasco—Foreign Notes.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]

LONDON, July 3.—[Special Cable Letter.] Her Majesty today entertained the members of the House of Commons at a garden party at Windsor. Each member of Parliament was allowed to bring his wife and one daughter, if his daughter had made her debut, or his sister. This invitation was issued when Her Majesty read in the London newspapers that the members of the House of Commons were indignant at the manner in which they were treated at the Buckingham Palace reception, which fact had been carefully suppressed by the palace officials, who were to blame for the blundering. The tactful act of the Queen in including the wives of the members of Parliament in her invitation was received with the greatest enthusiasm, the wives of the Liberals and Radicals who daily abuse the monarchy showing, it is claimed, the wildest eagerness to be present.

The jubilee functions are ended and London is reluctantly doffing its holiday garb, but the undressing apparently takes as long as the dressing. Carpenters are still slowly tearing down the stands. Most of the princes and special envoys have departed.

The special embassy of Hon. Whitelaw Reid ended yesterday, and did so with continued marks of gratitude from the British government for the manner in which the United States has been represented. While Mr. and Mrs. Reid's official task is over, their personal engagements promise to be almost as important and numerous.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., has been a rather embarrassing element in the United States special mission and to the British government, as he insisted upon taking more part than they intended him to do. The government had provided rooms, servants and a carriage at the Alexandria Hotel for Rear Admiral J. N. Miller, U.S.N., and Gen. Miles, but the invitation was not extended to their wives. Gen. Miles arrived first with his wife and occupied both rooms, leaving Admiral Miller the room the court officials had intended for the servants accompanying the officers. Admiral Miller thereupon declined to remain at the hotel and repaired to lodgings in Half Moon street, where his family was installed. The court officials were generally distressed, and wished to take a suite of rooms at the Victoria Hotel for Admiral Miller, but the latter declined.

The British naval officers were greatly disturbed at the Brooklyn leaving Spithead on Sunday, thus preventing the American officers taking part in the festivities which took place at Portsmouth. On Wednesday while the Brooklyn was at Southampton Sir William White, Great Britain's greatest naval constructor, with a party came up on the Marvel torpedo-boat Turbina. Sir William was shown over the ship and examined everything with the greatest interest. He was especially complimentary of all the arrangements connected with the guns, and for the protection of the engines.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, provided royalty with a new sensation on Wednesday. Wishing to have an overwhelming social show, Mr. Chamberlain took the late Sir Julian Goldschmidt's big house in Piccadilly, and invited 2000 guests to a banquet and reception following, all of whom apparently accepted, resulting in the greatest crush London remembers. The sudden bringing of eight or nine hundred carriages into Piccadilly quite upset the police, and made an interminable jam, in the midst of which the Prince and Princess of Wales drove up St. James street. The Prince, finding that the police were unable to clear his royal way, ordered his coachman to drive back to Marlborough House, and for the first time in the life of their highnesses their progress to honor a commoner was barred. Inside the house the crush was terrible. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain vainly tried to edge their way to the foot of the stairs in order to receive the Prince and Princess of Wales. Hundreds were unable to get in at all, and the Duke and Duchess of York were obliged to make their exit by way of the kitchen and the rear steps. The fiasco is the talk of the town, and many bitter remarks are circulating in society. The old Tories are delighted at what they call Mr. Chamberlain's bad breeding, want of taste, etc., and predictions are made that the Prince and Princess of Wales will never again accept their invitations.

The United States and Canadian bishops are being royally entertained everywhere. Every bishop has more invitations to hospitality than he can possibly attend; the same case with invitations to preach. The archbishop of Canterbury received them all most cordially and influences by the wholesale are brought to bear in favor of the archbishop of Canterbury's great scheme to obtain the adhesion of all the colonials and of all Americans, if possible, to such an acknowledgment of the archbishop of Canterbury's headship of the Church of England and its offshoot as to practically permit him, in a large measure, to control the internal affairs of such churches. The idea finds but little favor with the United States bishops.

Dr. E. L. Godkin, editor of the Evening Post of New York, has taken a house near Sheen for the season.

The sensational stories circulated by a New York newspaper giving Queen Victoria's alleged blindness and her intention to abdicate in favor of the Prince of Wales after the jubilee festivities, which have just reached her by mail, are exciting great derision among the few newspapers which have deigned to notice the cruel and utterly unfounded reports.

Truth, referring to the abdication "sensation," says: "This very, very ancient flimflam has been imposed upon credulous prints at regular intervals during the last thirty-four years. The Queen has no more idea of abdicating than she has of touring Central Africa."

Regarding the "sensation" cruelly engineered by the New York newspaper about the Queen's eyesight, an official who is in daily contact with the Queen informs the Associated Press that the statement to the effect that the Queen is almost totally blind is an absolute untruth.

There seems but little doubt that Sig. Nicolini is dying. From a friend of Mme. Patti who has just returned from a visit to her at Crag-y-Nos, the Associate Press learns that Nicolini is greatly changed in appearance. He is terribly emaciated and spends most of his time in bed.

ENGLAND'S COLONIES.

Chamberlain Trying to Bind Them Closer Together.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]

NEW YORK, July 3.—A Herald dispatch from London says: "The only possibility of a war interesting Canada is a war with the United States, and that I refuse to consider," declared Premier Laurier when the proposition was made to him here that Canada help the British navy.

"The World correspondent is able to give, on the highest authority, exclusive particulars of the conference between Colonial Secretary Chamberlain and the colonial premiers.

"Three things have grown out of the presence of the colonial premiers in England for the jubilee which interest the United States. One is the proposition for penny postage to all parts of the empire; another the establishment of a naval reserve in the colonies, and the third, military coöperation with England on the part of all the colonies.

"Thursday's conference brought out the suggestion that penny postage to the colonies be made an achievement of the jubilee year. This is tantamount to its acceptance, and it means that a letter to New York from London would cost 5 cents, while a letter from London to Montreal would cost 2 cents. A striking illustration of the discrepancy would be furnished by Detroit, Mich., and Windsor, Ont. They are only separated by the Detroit River, but there would be 3 cents difference in cost of sending letters from London.

"In the naval matter Premier Laurier's attention was called to the facts that Australia is to furnish a squadron, and the Cape offers to furnish a first-class battleship, if Newfoundland would furnish the men. It is not quite certain that this would be a violation of the treaty with the United States.

"In regard to the military no recruiting for the English army being done at present in the colonies, the proposition is to have recruiting offices established in the provinces, including Canada. The Premier of South Africa was especially in favor of this in order to give an opportunity to enroll imperial troops at the Cape. It would give an opportunity to enroll imperial troops against President Kruger of the Transvaal on his own ground.

"At the next meeting of the premiers the rights of Great Britain with respect to the Solomon Islands, New Hebrides and the Pacific Islands generally will come up. Immediate annexation will meet Mr. Chamberlain's views, and undoubtedly those of the eleven premiers. This is interesting in view of the papers' comment on Hawaii.

"No London paper has mentioned one word of this. Mr. Chamberlain is anxious that it be kept very quiet.

"More important than any of these matters to England is the proposition which was seriously entertained at the instance of Richard Seddon, the Premier of New Zealand, for Parliamentary representaion of all the colonies at Westminster. At present Ireland, with a population of four millions, has 310 members of the House of Commons, and is not satisfied, while Canada, with five millions population, has none, yet shouts "God save the Queen."

"The Mail suggests Sir Wilfred Laurier himself for the House of Commons."

WORDS OF CHRIST.

VALUABLE ANCIENT PAPYRI RECENTLY DISCOVERED.

Precious Documents Unearthed on the Verge of the Libyan Desert and on the banks of the Nile to be Published to the World.

[BY THE TIMES' SPECIAL WIRE.]

LONDON, July 3.—[Special Dispatch.] Several weeks ago was cabled news of wonderful discoveries made in January last by Grendell and Hunt on the borders of the Lli an desert, of the oldest papyri known, bearing the words of Christ. The value of his find, in the interest it will arouse in the whole Christian world, proves inestimable. It comprises a dozen manuscripts, 5½x3½ inches in size, remarkably well-preserved and clearly written in uncial characters of ancient Greek. It dates sixty years after the crucifixion. It has been easily translated, and it is found to consist of detached sayings of Christ, without context, each beginning with the words: "Jesus saith." The translation will soon be published by the Egyptian exploration fund. An immense edition, at a few pence per copy, will be provided so as to reach everybody.

Prof. Petrie's winter explorations in Egypt have also been fruitful. The bulk of his collections is in two groups, separated by a gap of more than thirty centuries, a later document, being an enormous mass of papyri from the Roman city of Behenesa, the west of the Nile, 100 miles south of Cairo, and an earlier variety of objects which throw a flood of light upon the habits of the people, evidently in a high state of civilization, who occupied Lower Egypt centuries before Abraham, and almost as far back as the date assigned by Archbishop Usher to the creation of the world. The papyri comprise 400 documents. They were not found in the secret chamber of the cave, but were mixed up with the soil. Evidently they represented the clearing out of the library, either by the bands of some reformer or barbarian who hated knowledge. The rolls represent a wide range of literature, history, law and ethics.

MINERS GO OUT.

A Big Strike Ordered—Tin-plate Workers Will Resume.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]

PITTSBURGH (Pa.,) July 3.—Industrial circles were much excited today over the development in the situation among several important trades. On the verge of the declaration of the coal-miners of the Pittsburgh district to take the lead in the general suspension of the coal-mining industry, came the concession of the Tin Plate Workers' Association and the Amalgamation of Steel Workers. The mining officials here say that idleness will prevail in the majority of all the rail and river mines in the Pittsburgh district; that the struggle for higher wages will be of short duration, and that by reason of the great demand for coal for the lake trade at this season of the year, they will be granted an advance before the operators lose large contracts for the future delivery of coal.

The miners of this district claim that the estimate fixes the number of men who will go on a strike in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois at 200,000. They hope to increase this number as the strike sentiment grows. The tin-plate workers are jubilant over the concession made by the manufacturers. It is estimated that 5000 skilled workmen will resume work Tuesday morning. The tin-plate manufacturers in the Pittsburgh district have orders enough to keep their plants running six months.

PITTSBURGH (Pa.,) July 3.—The coal miners of the Pittsburgh district, in delegate convention here today, decided unanimously to comply with the order of the national executive board to strike, and all of the union miners in the district will lay down their tools tomorrow and enter upon a struggle for better wages, which promises to be one of the longest-contested fights ever known in the labor world. The delegates to the convention left for their homes full of strike sentiment, each man promising a complete suspension of work in the mines he represented.

The miners of this district have completed arrangements for a series of mass meetings to be held throughout the entire district and it is believed that the effect of these meetings will be to bring out every digger in the district, those who are under ironclad agreements as well as others.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—The St. Louis coal market was never in a more demoralized condition and some of the operators welcome a strike as a means of leading up to an adjustment of prices and placing the market on a better basis.

The St. Louis market draws most of its bituminous coal from the Central and Southern Illinois districts, and despite the announcement that the strikes will go into effect tomorrow, the operators do not think their fields will be affected for two weeks, and perhaps three.

PHILLIPSBURG (Pa.,) July 3.—The strike called by the United Mine Workers will not affect the miners in the Central Pennsylvania coal regions, in some portions of which several hundred miners have been on a strike against a 12½ per cent. reduction for a month, notably in Cambria county.

ALTOONA (Pa.,) July 3.—Up to the present time the miners of the Cambria and Clearfield region have made no declaration regarding the strike ordered by the executive board of Union Mine Workers. If the miners in this region should strike it will be merely a sympathetic strike.

SHERMAN'S REPLY.

Japan's Objections to the Annexation of Hawaii Answered.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]

NEW YORK, July 3.—A special to the Tribune from Washington gives the full text of Senator Sherman's answer to Japan's protest against the annexation of Hawaii by the United States. After quoting the grounds on which Japan made its protest, the Secretary of State says:

"This recital is of itself proof that your government has misapprehended the statements and assurances contained in my note and in its relation to the treaty question involved, strongly suggests confusion between the formal stipulations of treaties and the vested rights which the subjects of one country may acquire in another under treaty or the law of the land. The principle of public law whereby the existing treaties of a State cease upon its incorporation into another State is well defined by Halleck, who says: 'But the obligations of treaties, even where some of their stipulations are in terms perpetual, expire in case either of the contracting parties loses its existence as an independent state, or in case its internal constitution is so changed as to render the treaty inapplicable to the new condition of things.'"

Continuing, the Secretary says: "The case concerns the absolute union of two states whereby one ceases to exist and becomes merged in the body politic of the other. The history of Europe, of America, of the whole world is full of examples from remote periods to our own days, where independent states have ceased to be such through constrained or voluntary absorption by another, with attendant extinction of their former treaties with other States. It needs no stipulation in a formal annexation treaty to work this result, for it attends de facto annexation, however accomplished. The forcible incorporation of Hanover into the Prussian kingdom instantly destroyed previous Hanoverian treaties. The admission of Texas to Statehood in our Union by joint resolution extinguished the treaties of the independent republic of Texas. The recent French law declaring Madagascar to be a colony of France ended the former treaties of that kingdom. It is the fact, not the manner of absorption, that determines treaties. It does not even follow that the existing treaties of the absorbing State extend to the acquired territory. The treaties of the German empire are held not to apply to the ceded French provinces of Alsace and Loraine.

"What the Hawaiian treaty of annexation proposes is the extension of the treaties of the United States to be incorporated territory to replace the necessarily extinguished Hawaiian treaties in order that the guarantees of treaty rights to all may be unquestionable and continuous. To this end the termination of the existing treaties of Hawaii is recited as a condition precedent. The treaty of annexation does not abrogate those instruments. It is the fact of Hawaii's ceasing to exist as an independent contract that extinguishes those contracts.

"As to the vested rights, if any be established in favor of Japan and of Japanese subjects in Hawaii, the case is not different, and I repeat that 'there is nothing in the proposed treaty prejudicial to the rights of Japan.'

"Treaties are terminable in a variety of ways; that of 1886 between Japan and Hawaii, to which your protest is supposed to relate is renounceable by either party on six months' notice, but its extinction would no more extinguish vested rights previously acquired under its stipulations than the repeal of a municipal law affects the rights of property vested under its provisions.

"As to the point, 'that the maintenance of the statu quo of Hawaii is essential to the good understanding of the powers which have interests in the Pacific,' it is sufficient to remark that as a fact through three-quarters of a century, in which the constitution and government of Hawaii and the commerce of the islands with the world have undergone notable changes, the one essential feature of the statu quo has been the prominent and paramount influence of the United States upon the fortunes of the group, and that the union of that island and territory to the United States, often foreshadowed and at times taking tangible shape, has been recognized as a necessary contingency, drawing nearer year by year with the passage of events. Four years ago when a similar project of annexation followed the Hawaiian revolution, the occasion for maintaining the statu quo was not even suggested by any power having interests in the Pacific. This government cannot be expected to proclaim or admit that any such occasion has since arisen—just at it can neither intend nor admit that the projected more perfect union of Hawaii to the United States by which the progressive policies and dependent associations of some seventy years have their destined culmination can injure any legitimate interests of other powers in the Pacific. That it will tend to strengthen, develop and perpetuate such commonly beneficial interests is, on the contrary, to be expected.

"In thus reviewing the protest you present, it gives me pleasure to say that I welcome its frank and friendly spirit. So far as you take occasion to deny what you aptly call 'the mischievous suggestion or report' that Japan has designs against the integrity or sovereignty of Hawaii, I am glad to assure you that such denial was entirely unnecessary, inasmuch as this government has not doubted and cannot for an instant doubt, the sincerity and friendliness of Japan in all that concerns her relations to the United States and to the Hawaiian Islands."

NOTHING NEW.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

party made a brief stop here today. A crowd numbering 3000 had assembled and cheered the appearance of Bryan, who made a ten minutes' speech. At its conclusion there was a great rush of the auditors to shake Bryan's hand, and a procession of ladies handed him bouquets. Flags and bunting were everywhere displayed, the town being en fete in honor of Bryan's visit. As the train departed there was a simultaneous shout of good-bys.

AT MODESTO.

MODESTO, July 3.—The decorated special car containing William J. Bryan and twenty-five Democrats prominent in State politics remained here half an hour this afternoon en route to Los Angeles. Bryan was enthusiastically received and was escorted to a flower-covered stand erected on the main street, being conveyed in a carriage garlanded with flowers. He received a tremendous ovation. Bryan was in fine voice, and despite a disagreeable windstorm, his audience was the largest which has assembled here in many a day. His speech was devoted exclusively to the financial question, and was frequently applauded. An informal reception was held on the platform before the departure of his train southward.

AT MADERA.

MADERA, July 3.—W. J. Bryan arrived at Madera at 7 o'clock this evening, and was accorded a most enthusiastic reception by the citizens generally. A committee representing the Democratic, Populist and Free Silver Republican parties met him at Merced. He was introduced to the assembled hundreds by Judge W. McKinley in a short and appropriate speech. Bryan spoke for twenty-five minutes congratulating Madera county on having gone 2 to 1 for silver at 16 to 1. He then went to the station platform and shook hands with those near him until the train left for Fresno.

AT FRESNO.

FRESNO, July 3.—The special train carrying William J. Bryan and party through the San Joaquin Valley was scheduled to arrive at Fresno at 5:30 pm., but owing to a disabled engine, did not reach this point until 9 o'clock. Another engine had to be sent from here to Madera.

Fresno had been made the principal point in the interior for a speech by Mr. Bryan, and a great crowd, variously estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000 people, had gathered from the country and adjoining counties. They waited impatiently for the arrival of the belated train, but their impatience did not end there, for the speech, which was announced for 8 o'clock, did not begin until nearly 9:30. The crowd waited, but not in the best of humor toward the last. They were getting very tired, many of them having been on the grounds over two hours.

In the interim Mr. Bryan went to the Hughes Hotel, rested for twenty minutes and then took dinner, in company with the Fresno Reception Committee and his party, the latter consisting of Congressman Maguire, W. W. Foote, W. H. Alford, Frank H. Gould, A. Caminetti and William Craig.

The reception of Mr. Bryan at the train and hotel was very enthusiastic. He was escorted to the hotel by the Bryan Silver clubs of this city, Hanford and Oleander.

Immediately after his arrival at the grounds where he spoke, the crowd stood upon the seats in order to get a better view of him, the result being that an entire section of the seats fell to the ground, and one man had his legs so badly crushed that he had to be carried away. A neighboring shed which a number of boys were using as a point of vantage fell with an alarming crash, but no serious injury resulted.

Mr. Bryan spoke for an hour and a half, his remarks being directed chiefly to the income tax and the free coinage of silver. He argued that inequality of taxation is equivalent to taking money from the pocket of one man and putting it in the pocket of another, and that an income tax is required to make restitution in a degree of the money taken dishonestly from one class for the benefits of another. As in all his speeches, Mr. Bryan dwelt upon the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 as the paramount issue. He said that no party in this country save the gold Democracy is in favor of the single standard, but that the Republican party, while declaring for bimetallism, was raising false hopes by pretending that it could be secured by international agreement. Free coinage of silver is to the interest of this country, but not to the interest of foreign nations, he said, and the latter will not act for our interests and against their own.

Mr. Bryan's speech was rather quietly received, but some of his best points were freely applauded. He gave a very brief reception at the hotel at the conclusion of his speech, and then took the overland train for Los Angeles.

GOING TO IOWA.

OTTUMWA (Iowa,) July 3.—Chairman Walsh of the State Democratic Committee has received a letter from W. J. Bryan, in which the latter promises to come to Iowa this fall for a speech in each Congress district, for Fred White. Senator Tillman will spend Sunday with Chairman Walsh and confer with him about the Iowa campaign. Mr. Walsh expects Tillman to stump the State for White.

HOHENLOHE'S SUCCESSOR.

Probability That Baron von Bulow Will Be the Man.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]

BERLIN, July 3.—[Special Cable Letter.] The Cabinet crisis which has been dragging for weeks, has reached another stage hardly less curious than the previous one. It is believed in political circles that Baron von Bulow, if he shows the necessary capacity and ability to secure the support of a majority of the Diet and the Reichstag will be Prince Hohenlohe's successor, the Western Secretary in that case going to Count von Kidelinhecter, the Emperor's favorite and the present German Minister to Copenhagen.

The Vossische Zeitung (Advanced Liberal) compares the condition here with those prevailing in Turkey and Russia, saying that in Turkey a Pasha is today a finance minister, tomorrow a general and the day after Minister of Foreign Affairs. "The same is with us today."

One of the most curious features of the present situation is that Prince Hohenlohe and the Emperor have not agreed on the subject. Prince Hohenlohe refused point blank to countersign the appointment of Gen. Podbiasky as the successor of the late Dr. Stephan, as imperial postmaster, and left Berlin for his estate in a huff.

On the other hand, it is reported in court circles that the Emperor will visit Prince Hohenlohe at Schillingfurst later in the summer. The visit of Prince Hohenlohe and Baron Bulow simultaneously to Prince Bismarck is taken as an indication of another reconciliation, and the whole of the Bismarck press is writing on the subject in a tone of satisfaction, claiming that the old Bismarck force of policies, especially foreign policies and the representative measures against socialism will be renewed. It is certain, however, that the whole situation has not been cleared up and additional surprises may be expected at any hour.

The naval bill being prepared by Admiral Von Tirpitz, the new Secretary of the Navy, provides for a loan of 150,000,000 marks, of which 90,000,000 marks is to be devoted to the construction of battleships, and 60,000,000 marks for building ironclad cruisers The bill will be presented to the Reichstag in the fall.

There have been an unusual number of accidents and deaths from sunstroke at the ramy maneuvers and field exercises at various points, owing to the intense heat of the past week. At the inspection parade of the Fourth Infantry Brigade of Guards, fifty men, belonging to one regiment, were sunstruck; thirty-two were disabled on a simlar occasion at Stetten, forty-three collapsed at Mayence, seventeen were overcome at Posen, and nineteen were sunstruck at Bomberg. Many of the sufferers subsequently died.

The Prussian Minister of the Interior has again ordered the authorities throughout the country to pay particular attention to American pork, and to note whether each package is accompanied by a certificate of origin, and to report each case of finding trichina in it, and most especially salt pork.

HAD TOO MUCH BLOOD.

An Insane Man's Reason for Disemboweling Himself.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]

STOCKTON, July 3.—Thomas Boltz, an inmate of the State Hospital for the Insane, died last night from the effects of an operation performed by himself, in the loft of a barn on the grounds, shortly before noon Thursday. He labored under the delusion that he had too much blood, and sharpening a case-knife on a brick, made an incision in his groin, took out twenty-two inches of inconstines in two pieces, fourteen and eight inches long. He was discovered three hours later after having walked a distance of 300 yards unassisted. The hospital doctors put the man under chloroform, performing the operation of sewing together the two ends left by him, but peritonitis had set in and the patient was beyond recovery. The physicians say it is the most remarkable case within their knowledge.

WARD IN JAIL.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

templated their arrest upon the charge of adultery.

This announcement occasioned a flurry, but before the couple could formulate any plans Mrs. Bradbury was arrested by Secretary Kane of the Society for the Prevention of Vice, at the restaurant, while Ward was scouring the city in search of rooms. Mrs. Bradbury took her arrest quietly, but was evidently taken completely by surprise at the turn events had taken.

Late this afternoon H. Russell Ward was also arrested by an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Vice, for alleged violation of the seventh commandment. Ward was furious at his arrest, denouncing the officer and the society in vigorous terms.

Mrs. Bradbury, who has throughout displayed much less nervousness than her companion, was pale but self-contained, making little comment and giving no evidence of a disposition to resort to woman's tears.

The pair was taken to the City Prison. Mrs. Bradbury was released on her own recognizance, after spending two hours in the City Prison. Ward was unable to give bail and will probably remain in confinement all night. Mrs. Bradbury, after being liberated, immediately drove down alone to the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, where she composed and dispatched several messages with business-like precision. She was heavily veiled as she walked from her carriage to the telegraph office, but when she wrote her telegrams, she raised her veil and the telegraph clerks remarked on the absence of any signs of perturbation.

After Ward was arrested, an attempt was made to interview him, but he was not willing to make any statement. He tried to maintain an air of nonchalance, but it was by a visible effort, and when he was informed that Col. Bradbury was coming to San Francisco on his way East, Ward could not conceal his evident uneasiness, although he is cultivating an attitude of bravado. Neither Ward nor Mrs. Bradbury would discuss their plans for future movements.

A new comet is heaving in sight, but if it hasn't a tag somebody will surely be taking it for an airship.

AMUSEMENTS—

With Dates of Events.

OSTRICH FARM, SOUTH PASADENA—

73 GIGANTIC BIRDS

Three Broods of Ostrich Chicks Just Hatched.

The Most Peculiar Sight in America. Birds Weighing 300 pounds each and Standing 8 feet High.

Los Angeles is the only city in the World boasting of an Ostrich Farm in full operation. The cheapest and best place to purchase

Tips, Boas, Capes and Collars

All styles, all prices. Souvenirs of the Golden State.
Take Pasadena Electric or Terminal R. R. Cars to the Gates—Fare 10c.
P. S. See our Feather Display at 224 West Second St.

BLANCHARD-FITZGERALD HALL—

—Tuesday Evening July 6.—

...PIANO RECITAL...

By Miss Alice Coleman,

Assisted by Miss Anna Miller-Wood, contralto; Mr. Edwin H. Clark, violinist. Tickets for sale at Blanchard & Fitzgerald's, at 75c.

HOTELS—

Resorts and Cafes.

MAGIC ISLAND—Santa Catalina—FAMOUS FISHING and Wild Goat shooting. Grand attractions for 1897. Ideal Camping Ground with Water Free to holders of Wilmington Transportation Co.'s round-trip tickets only. HOTEL METROPOLE always open; remodeled and improved. Large addition, soon completed, of elegant rooms with private baths; a grand ballroom, parlors, etc. Southern Pacific and Terminal trains leave Los Angeles at 1:40 and 1:20 p.m. respectively, daily except Sundays, and on Sundays at 8:15 and 8:00 a.m. respectively, to connect at San Pedro with boat for Avalon. "HERMOSA" now on for season. Full information and pamphlets from Banning Co., 222 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.

GRANDEST SUMMER RESORT
On the Pacific Slope.
BEAUTIFUL SANTA BARBARA.
Never Closes. The Arlington Hotel. Never Closes.
Very low Summer rates by the week and month. The finest and safest Surf Bathings on the Coast. Fishing, Bicycling and Horseback Riding, with the most perfect summer climate in California. Parties holding Christian Endeavor tickets can buy excursion tickets from Los Angeles or Saugus to Santa Barbara for $3 any day.
E. P. DUNN.

WILSON'S PEAK PARK—OVER A MILE HIGH. FIRST-CLASS HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS $2.00 per day, $9 to $14 per week. Furnished or unfurnished tents by the day, week or month. Daily mail and telephone connections. Fare, round trip, reduced on toll road: From Los Angeles, $2.50; Pasadena, $2.30; via Sierra Madre Trail, $2. Stage leaves 44 S. Raymond ave., Pasadena, at 8:30 a.m. For transportation apply to L. D. LOWRY, 44 S. Raymond ave., Pasadena. Telephone Main 56. H. Wilcox, Manager, Wilson's Peak. Telephone 5—3 bells.

THE ISLAND VILLA HOTEL—AVALON, SANTA CATALINA ISLAND. The most desirable summer hotel. Open July 1. A first-class family hotel which has merited reputation of providing clean and comfortable accomodations, a splendid table and first-class service at lowest prices. Large parlors and dining rooms. Rooms and Verandas fronting the ocean. Special rates to families and parties.

ABBOTSFORD INN—Eighth and Hope Streets.
Best Appointed Family Hotel in the City. New Management.
Special Rates to Permanent Guests. Will be open all summer. Electric Cars Pass the Door. C. A. TARBLE. Headquarters for Christian Endeavorers.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL—CATALINA. WITH ITS NEW ADDITION, FINE location overlooking the Bay. Opposite Bathing Ground. Every room Outside Room; 3600 feet verandas; reasonable rates; makes the Grand View very popular.
GEORGE E. WEAVER, Propr.

HOTEL SIERRA MADRE NEVER CLOSES. SANTA FE TRAINS TO SANTA Anita Station, Sierra Madre. Free bus.

HOTEL BELLEVUE TERRACE COR. 6th AND PEARL. Family and Tourists $1.50 and $2 pr day. By the month, $30 and up

OLD TRAIL to Wilson's Peak, via Sierra Madre; animals, $1 round-trip; cheapest and best. TWYCROSS BUS LINE, Sierra Madre, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS—

CARBONS—EVERY PICTURE A WORK OF ART. Children's pictures in combination, panels and characteristic attitudes. Steckel 220½ S. Spring St., opposite Los Angeles Theater and Hollenbeck Hotel.

GOLD AND SILVER REFINERS—and ASSAYERS, Largest and Most Complete Establishment in Southern California and 25 Years' Experience. Metallurgical Tests made, including Chlorination, Cyanide and Electric Cyanide Processes; Mill Tests from 25 lbs. to 100 tons; Mining Experts, Consulting Metallurgists and Promoters. San Francisco Prices Paid for Gold and Silver—SMITH & IRVING (formerly WM. T. SMITH & CO.), Office—room 8, 128 North Main Street.

BE HEALTHY—...DRINK Coronado Water.
Only safe water for constant use. Examine analysis.
Purest and freshest water sold. 'Phone Main 746.

INGLESIDE FLORAL COMPANY, F. Edward Gray, Proprietor, 140 South Spring Street. Tel. Red 1072. Flowers, Floral Designs, Floral Requisite.

$1000 FOR THE SICK—If we can't kill the microbe of any disease, investigate rigidly! You CAN get well. Agents wanted. RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER, 216 S. Broadway, L. A.

REDONDO CARNATIONS—AND CHOICE ROSES; CUT FLOWER and Floral designs. B. F. COLLINS 256 S. Broadway, same side City Hall. Tel. 112. Flowers packed for shipping.

BLACKBERRIES—STRAWBERRIES—RASPBERRIES. Fine and cheap. ALTHOUSE FRUIT CO., 213—215 West Second Street. Tel. 393.

[COAST RECORD.]

WELBURN TAKEN IN.

FUGITIVE COLLECTOR OF REVENUE CAPTURED AT LAST.

San Francisco Police Discovered His Hiding Place and Took Him into Custody.

QUESTIONED BY CHIEF LEES.

SAYS THE STORIES TOLD ABOUT HIM ARE NOT TRUE.

Figel Receives Many Visitors in Jail—Officers on the Track of Outlaw Coburn—A Tide Land Decision.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—Ex-Collector Welburn, for whom the police have been searching for several days past, was arrested a few minutes ago on Folsom street and is now on the way to the City Prison.

Welburn was traced to his home by Detective Gibson and was arrested while he was in bed. Welburn was removed to the City Prison and is now in consultation with Chief of Police Lees. It is reported that he has made a statement denying in general the scandalous stories which have appeared in the newspapers since the condition of affairs of his office became known some days ago, since which time a small army of officers and newspaper men have been trying to locate him, without success.

The two most prominent candidates for the position made vacant by the removal of Internal Revenue Collector Welburn are Charles Mainwaring of this city and J. C. Lynch, ex-Speaker of the Assembly.

SOLD TO THE STATE.

Another Round Fought in the Miller & Lux Tax Case.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]

BAKERSFIELD, July 3.—Another round was fought out today in the tax case of Miller & Lux, but the referee has not decided the case yet. Ten days ago an injunction was sued out in the Superior Court to prevent Tax Collector Day for selling certain canals for delinquent taxes. Subsequently the case was argued and the injunction dissolved. Today was the day of sale, and this morning Sheriff Borgward received another writ issued by Judge Sewell on a complaint, said to be identical with the one used in the case that was heard and determined some days ago, but during the forenoon Tax Collector Day appointed William Tyler deputy and then left the Courthouse. The Sheriff and the attorney for Miller & Lux haunted the corridors of the Courthouse waiting until the injunction could be served. Promptly at noon Tyler walked out to the Courthouse door and before the Sheriff knew what was going on, the whole list of delinquent property, including the canals in controversy, had been declared sold to the State. The point was raised that the sale must take place in the office of the Tax Collector, instead of at the Courthouse door, and on this distinction hangs the controversy at present, for before Tyler could retreat to his office and make the sale a second time, an enjoining writ had been served.

TRACKING COBURN.

Sheriff Pardee and Deputy on the Desperado's Trail.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]

WOODLAND, July 3.—Sheriff Pardee and Deputy Poulson of Lake county, together with several Yolo county officials, are on the tracks of a man who is supposed to be George Coburn, a desperate fellow wanted in Lake county as a fugitive from justice. He was convicted in Lake county of robbery in 1896, but a few days after a three years' sentence was passed on him he made his escape and until last week no clue of him was found. Last week word was received by the Lake county officials that Coburn was in hiding on his father's place, and a posse went there to take him. A fight followed, in which Coburn, Sr., was killed and a member of the posse injured. Young Coburn made his escape in the darkness, but has been tracked into this county and it is believed that his capture is only a matter of a few days.

STATE TIDE LANDS.

Supreme Court Decides an Important Question of Ownership.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—The Supreme Court has handed down a decision of the question of the ownership of tide-lands adjoining the city of San Diego, which has a bearing upon the salt-marsh lands of the State. At the session in 1872, the Legislature gave permission to those who had made application for the purchase of tide-lands to secure patents under this land. Abraham Klauber and eighteen others claim to hold titles to eight tracts of tide-land on the bay of San Diego adjoining the city of San Diego. Action for a writ of possession against T. J. Higgins and a large number of other defendants, including the city of San Diego and the Board of Harbor Commissioners of the Bay of San Diego, was brought. The Superior Court ruled against the plaintiffs. The Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the lower court, holding that the Legislature had the right to regulate the sale of tide-lands within the State, and to prohibit the sale of certain of those lands, if it so willed.

SCIENTIFIC FOOD.

Laborers of San Francisco to Have a More Wholesome Diet.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]

OAKLAND, July 3.—The food of San Francisco laborers is to be analyzed by professors at the State University. Prof. M. E. Jaffa, the head of the dietetic department, has just decided that elaborate investigations shall be undertaken. Several hundred families of the wage-earning class will be called upon to take part. When the statistics have been all collected and tabulated it is expected poor families will be able to live much less expensively than they do now and at the same time on a more healthful diet.

MOUNTAIN-CLIMBERS.

Amateur Scientists Will Scale the High Sierras.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—A party of amateur scientists will leave this city tonight on a tour of exploration among the highest summits of the Sierra Nevada above the headwaters of the Kings River. The party will consist of Dr. Emmet Bixford of Cooper College, his sister, Caroline; W. W. Sanderson, the attorney; Charles J. Durbrow, wife and sister, Katherine, and Miss Caroline E. Wilson of the Girls' High School. They will be fully equipped for all kinds of observations and will attempt to scale University Peak and Goat Mountain and obtain their elevation. Dr. Bixford is the chief scientist of the party, and his sister will collect specimens of the flora of the mountain region for the Academy of Sciences.

ENCOUNTERED A GALE.

Schooner Maxim Puts Back to Port Minus Her Mate.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—The schooner Maxim, which sailed from this port on June 29 for Caspar, Mendocino county, came back into the harbor yesterday morning, disabled, and with her mast missing. The vessel had only proceded as far as Bodega Head, and was battling with a heavy southwest gale, when a sea swept over her bows, carrying away her bobstay and forestay. The vessel was headed for San Francisco for shelter.

Mate Andrew Jackson crawled out on the jib-boom to reach the damaged part of the schooner's rigging, when a heavy sea washed over the forward deck, burying the vessel at the head, and sweeping the mate from his perch and he drowned before assistance could reach him.

DEINARD'S COLONISTS.

Advance Guard of Russian Jews Settling in California.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]

SAN FRANCISCO July 3.—The advance guard of a Russian Jewish colony for Califorina, consisting of thirty-five able-bodied men, under the guidance of Ephriam Deinard, the promoter of the colonization scheme, left Philadelphia last Sunday and will arrive in this city today, having stopped on the way one day because they would not travel on the Sabbath. These thirty-five men represent a colony of 150 families, with about 1200 souls, who are to settle on government land in Californit. Deinard is a Semitic scholar and writer of some prominence, and has taken a deep interest in the condition of his persecuted and oppressed co-religionists in Russia.

DURRANT'S RESPITE.

The Condemned Man's Life in No Immediate Danger.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—In view of the fact that the Attorney-General has gone to Los Angeles to participate in the celebration of the Fourth at that place, and that Gov. Budd is touring the State with William Jennings Bryan; while Warden Hale has gone to the mountains for a two weeks' vacation, it is considered as highly improbable that any steps will be taken by the State officials to carry out the execution of Theodore Durrant on July 9, and there is every reason for the belief expressed by the condemned man's attorneys that his life is in no danger during the pendency of his appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

DELL DECLARED SANE.

His Wife Testified That He Was a Chronic Maniac.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]

OAKLAND, July 3.—Charles T. Dell has been declared sane by Judge Greene. This was the result of an investigation demanded by friends of the man, whose wife testified before the medical examiners that he had been a maniac for years. She revealed her story in court and declared that her life had been in danger because of her husband's violent tendencies. Mrs. Dell was subjected to a long examinatoin. She collapsed under the strain, and was borne from the courtroom in an unconscious condition, from which she did not rally for some hours. Dell will now take steps to care for his children.

THE TORRENS LAW.

It is Now in Operation in the State of California.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—The Torrens Land Act is now in operation in this State. This is the bill passed by the last Legislature intended to revolutionize the system of ascertaining titles to real estate by avoiding the necessity of ponderous abstracts now in vogue. The purchaser of real estate may now go before the Superior Court and have the status of his title to any property declared for all time. The court is then to issue a certificate, a copy of which will be recorded. In the event of a transfer of the property, the certificate passes and serves all the purposes of a bulky abstract.

MONTHLY PAY-DAY.

The Sanford Labor Bill Declared to Be Constitutional.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]

UKIAH, July 3.—Judge J. M. Mannon has decided that the Sanford Labor Bill enacted at the last session of the Legislature is constitutional.

Great interest has been manifested during the trial of the case and since its submission as to the probable result, as every corporation in the State will be affected by the decision. The main provisions of the bill are to the effect that all corporations must pay their employés at least once a month, and this the mill-owners on the coast of this county claim would be a hardship on them.

FIGEL'S PRISON LIFE.

Many Visitors are Permitted to See the Suspect.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—Theodore Figel, charged with the murder of Isaac Hoffman, has many visitors at the City Prison daily. Although allowed the freedom of the inner corridor, Figel has few other privileges. He has a straw mattress spread on the boards and is allowed the services of a barber. W. H. L. Barnes, father of the District Attorney, has been added to the array of counsel who will defend him. Police Judge Campbell is studying the authorities in regard to the question of bail, which is not usually granted in capital cases.

NAVAL BATALLION.

San Francisco Divisions Go on a Practice Cruise.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—The first and second divisions of the naval battalion, located in San Francisco, started on a cruise on the monitor Comanche this afternoon. Capt. Turner, who has just been promoted from lieutenant-commander, is in command, and the vessel is manned exclusively by members of the battalion, even to the engineers, firemen and oilers. The men will be thoroughly drilled with the fifteen-inch Rodman gun in the turret, as well as with the modern rapid-fire pieces with which she is provided.

VAGARIES OF THE WEATHER.

Deadly Heat in the Central States and Snow in Colorado.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Weather Bureau today issued a hot-weather bulletin foretelling unusually high temperature in nearly the whole country east of the Rocky Mountains except the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—At noon today the thermometer recorded 98 deg. in the shade. Fifteen sunstrokes are reported, among them being H. P. Boyden, City Auditor-elect, and formerly editor of the Commercial Tribune. Policeman Kunsman is a raving maniac from the effects of the heat, and four other cases are serious. Several horses dropped dead on the streets.

The total number of heat prostrations reported to midnight is 78. Four terminated fatally.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The highest temperature recorded in the annals of the Weather Bureau for the month of July in ten years was reached today, when for two hours the thermometer registered 95 deg., followed for another hour by 97 deg. There were many prostrations, police and hospital ambulances being kept busy all day caring for those who sank under the scorching rays, but up to midnight but three cases had proved fatal.

Five despondent Chicagoans ended their lives in manners more or less dramatic, and the oppressive heat of the last few days played its part in the taking off of the unfortunates. Three ended their troubles by the use of revolvers. Each of these shot himself through the head, death resulting instantly. A fourth took poison and the body of another man, presumably a suicide, was taken from the lake at the foot of Diversey avenue. It has not been identified.

ST. LOUIS (Mo.,) July 3.—The average temperature in St. Louis today was 98 deg. One man could not endure it and hanged himself in a cool cellar. Another slept by the window, dreamed he was a diver and plunged three stories. Actual heat prostrations have been numerous and three deaths have resulted.

OMAHA (Neb.,) July 3.—A cool rain this evening broke the hot spell. The temperature reached a maximum of 98 deg. Charles Ekman, a porter, and Frank Latenzka, a Bohemian baker, succumbed to the heat.

PITTSBURGH, July 3.—Two deaths and a number of prostrations from heat were reported today, the hottest of the year. The thermometer registered 81 deg. at noon, and indications are for continued high temperature.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.,) July 3.—An even 100 deg. was recorded on the official thermometer here today, which breaks all records for years. Dozens of prostrations are reported, but none fatal. At least a score of horses died on the streets.

NEW YORK, July 3.—A heavy thunder storm passed over New York and vicinity yesterday. Lightning struck in several places and in the upper part of the city and across the river in New Jersey hailstones of considerable size fell during the storm.

DENVER, July 3.—Snow fell this morning at Gunnison, Telluride, Creede and Leadville.

LEADVILLE (Colo.,) July 3.—The Fourth of July season was appropriately inaugurated here this morning. A heavy snow fell, and at daybreak the ground was covered to the depth of an inch.

PRINCETON (Minn.,) July 3.—Several buildings were blown down last night as the result of a tornado. So far as known oly two persons were injured.

CARLETON (Minn.,) July 3.—A disastrous rainstorm set in here yesterday and continued during the night for fifteen hours. The St. Louis River rose twenty meet, and one hundred thousand dollars' damage has already been done.

Santa Rosa's Passengers.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—Passengers on the steamer Santa Rosa are:

For Redondo—	
Ed Caswell,	C. Sluelas,
Miss Burns,	E. Peterson,
Miss Merble,	R. Green,
W. Merble,	R. Schroder,
A. Bull,	F. Farrel,
E. Tanner,	C. Roedy,
E. Hanchette,	Miss Edwards,
Mrs. Ingles,	Mrs. Elliott,
Miss Ingles,	W. Fitch.
William Tappenbeck,	
For Port Los Angeles—	
E. Clawiter,	Miss Comlom,
Master Clawiter,	L. Clark,
Miss Newhouse,	W. Hunter,
B. Milter,	Sam Jacobs,
Mrs. Sterling,	Mrs. Creswall,
Miss Manderson,	C. McCormick,
F. Blank,	C. Burnham.
Mrs. Blank,	
For San Diego—	
H. Burnham,	W. Farrow,
Mrs. Burnham,	Mrs. Farrow,
Miss McIntosh,	Mrs. Stowell,
J. Atkinson,	Miss Jennings,
Mrs. Atkinson,	J. Hutchinson,
H. Doscher,	R. Hobway,
Mrs. Hunt,	J. Adams,
Miss Hunt,	Mrs. Adams,
Mrs. Denny,	W. Bridges,
H. Rubard,	W. Goodall.
Miss Buker,	
For Santa Barbara—	
Miss Worthington,	Miss Tippett,
Misses Hook,	J. Ellsworth,
Dr. Dunn,	J. Lawrence,
Mrs. Dunn,	Mrs. Loomis,
Misses Wolf,	Mrs. Johnson,
C. Stousiper,	Mrs. Alben,
A. Dubbers,	H. Clinton,
Miss Kreig,	C. Roedy,
S. Bigelow	Charles Perry,
Mrs. Bigelow,	Y. A. Walton.
Miss Walter,	

PITH OF THE COAST PRESS.

Recalls Old Days.

[Tacoma Ledger:] Almost as many people are now on the way to California as there were in the famous days of "'49 and spring of '50."

A Recent Work of Art.

[San Bernardino Sun:] The Redlands Facts announces that the High School of that city has purchased a statuette of "Venice" of Milo. Something new, evidently.

Where He Got in His Work.

[Mexican Herald:] Ex-President Cleveland is now a doctor of laws. He passed through his apprenticeship at Albany and Washington, where he killed thousands of them.

A Poor Sort of Friend.

[San José Mercury:] San Diego is about the only section of California that favors a divisoin of the State, and the way things look now it will want to draw the line so as to place Los Angeles in Northern California. "San Diego claims," chips in the Los Angeles Express, "to be a friend of Southern California, but it ifts papers are to be believed, it is the worst kind of an enemy."

A Public Menace.

[San Bernardino Sun:] The work of the various companies now operating or preparing to operate power pumps, to furnish large quantities of water for irigation purposes, is becoming a positive public menace. They actually threaten the general water supply of the valley.

Pointing a Moral.

[Pomona Progress:] The Los Angeles Times, after mentioning the fact that in the window of a stationery store on Spring street there is a portrait of Queen Victoria on sale at $10 and one of William J. Bryan at 10 cents, remarks that "there may be a moral in this, but it is too deep to figure out during this warm weather." As Pomona has been experiencing such delightfully low temperature, we will attempt to extract the moral. It is this: "A living dog is better than a dead lion."

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BICYCLE RACES.

ANNUAL SANTA MONICA ROAD RACE AND TRACK EVENTS.

Carson Shoemaker, the Riverside Farmer Boy, Wins the Time Prize and Most of the Glory.

L.A.W. DIVISION MEET RACES.

SHARP, GINGERY RACES AT THE THIRD-OF-MILE BICYCLE TRACK.

Furman of the South Side Cycling Club Was the Amateur Star, and Stimson the Crack Professional at the Fiesta Races.

For several years there has been a bicycle road race from this city to Santa Monica each Independence day, and as July 4 came on Sunday this year the race was run yesterday. Last year and in 1895 there was considerable scandal about this race, as it was run in the interest of certain makers of bicycles. This year the race, while having a small number of starters, was free from the usual trade interests, and was ridden and won on its merits.

Last year the best time was made by men starting on two and one-half minutes handicap, and this year Furman, the new local wonder, had two minutes start over the last men, and was able to get second best time and nearly had first. Harry Cromwell, his rival, was set back badly by a collision with a man on San Pedro street, who was trying to catch the inevitable dog. Cromwell eft the poor spectator unconscious, and after partly straightening out his doubled-up wheel, went on, but his chance for first time and to beat Furman were spoiled. Hamlin, another two-minute man, did excellent work and got third best time.

Ruess, who was picked for winner, led the great Shoemaker to the last hill and was given a header on a sudden move of Shoemaker, who crossed in front of him. The Riversider was blamed, but hardly intended to throw Ruess. Fortunately the latter was able to straighten out his wheel as Cromwell had done, and finish upon it, but he did not win the chief prize. There were all kinds of minor accidents, none very serious. Dave Kinsey, who was to be a sure winner of first place, got two tumbles, the last bruising him up so that he could scorch no more. Fay Stephenson, the veteran, found the first hill too much, but made out to finish in twenty-first place. Theo. Pinther had a tire explode five miles out and walked back to town. Imbler the Compton champion, gave out on the first mile, while another rider broke down on San Pedro street and lost ten minutes in getting another wheel. Willick fell in the sand near the Half-way House, or would have won first place—he thinks—while his friend Stafford, who was also to win first place, got several falls and in one lost his number, so was not counted even when he finished.

Carson Shoemaker, who was the bright particular star of the road race, passed seventeen other contestants at one time in the race on one of the long hills. No doubt several gave up then in fear of the Riversider, who has so long been considered invincible in these road contests.

The day was cool, the course rather better than usual, but still bad, and the start very fair. The first man left San Pedro and Sixth street at 10:26, and Shoemaker, Ruess, Hawks and Frazee at 10:34. There was a crowd of nearly a thousand people at the finish on Utah avenue, Santa Monica, which was very badly handled, as usual, and accidents to the racing men were avoided by mere luck.

The order of finish, with names of contestants and handicaps, is as follows:

	Handicap. Min.	Time.
1. Will Fleming	7	53:19 4-5
2. Allen Keene, Los Angeles	6	52:22 3-5
3. H. Michaelson, Los Angeles	7	53:26 3-5
4. Frank Cooper	7	53:28 3-5
5. O. D. Eastwood, San Bernardino	4½	51:37
6. Ed Ledbetter, S.S.C.C., L. A.	5½	53:35
7. C. J. Lattin, Alhambra	5½	53:37
8. H. Robinson, Los Angeles	4	52:08
9. E. P. Blackmer	5½	53:43
10. Tom Morris	6	54:16
11. William Furman, S.S.C.C., Los Angeles	2	50:17 3-5
12. J. H. Owens	4	52:10 3-5
13. John Willick, Los Angeles	6	54:25
14. N. B. Norfolk, Los Angeles	6	54:39
15. Ralph Hamlin, S.S.C.C., Los Angeles	2	50:29 1-5
16. R. Lane	6	54:39 1-2
17. P. Hunter	5½	54:00 1-3
18. E. R. Northmore	4	52:44
19. C. R. Pool	5	53:49
20. C. R. Twitchell, Santa Monica	5	54:02
21. Fay Stephenson	6½	55:33 1-3
22. J. E. Parsons	7	56:09
23. W. B. Moody	5½	54:49
24. Bert Tomlinson	7	56:37
25. Will Block, E.S.C.C., L. A.	5	54:37
26. J. W. Austin	5	54:39
27. C. Shoemaker, Riverside	sch	49:42
28. Unknown rider		
29. J. Goldsmith, Los Angeles	6	56:18
30. Charles S. Hinton	5½	55:48 1-5

The order of finish after the thirtieth man was as follows:

A. E. Case,	E. C. Rice,
A. C. Muff,	W. Imbler,
James L. Todd,	K. Flores,
Will Brodie,	R. Wolfe,
H. B. Cromwell,	G. A. Procter,
F. W. Jaynes,	P. H. Mueller, Jr.,
W. R. Ruess,	J. E. Sandstrom,
Ray Rodgers,	C. T. Bell,
Harold Hawks,	F. Lewis,
Frank Devlin,	J. F. Frazee,
R. H. Hahn,	I. J. Manley,
J. E. Pugh,	J. Robinson,
D. Lewis,	D. Kinsey,
Otto Wildey,	R. Y. F. Campton.
W. Swearingen,	

The last man in received the booby prize, a billy goat, which had its leg broken yesterday while hitched on a Los Angeles business street.

The first forty-five to finish received prizes of some kind though of no great value. The seven making the fastest time also received prizes and many of these thus got two prizes each. The time winners were: Shoemaker of Riverside, Furman, Hamlin, Ruess and Hawks of this city, Eastwood of San Bernardino and Robinson of this city.

AFTERNOON RACES.

The L.A.W. division meet races at the third-of-a-mile bicycle track at Santa Monica yesterday afternoon drew about six hundred spectators, which filled the grand stand comfortably, although many preferred to stand on the track, thus obstructing the view of those in the stand.

The first race was full of ginger, considering the wind and the absence of most of the best riders, who are unable to ride under L.A.W. sanction. The other races following also came in for applause on the finishes, which were always exciting.

The feature of the tournament was the half-mile heat race. This had three trial heats, to find who should ride in the test heats, which were run much like a trotting race. Four heats were required to decide the winners. The excellent work by Will Furman of the South Side Cycling Club was noticed by all, and Delay had a little more than he could handle in this new man. Frazee, the crack amateur of San Diego, rode well until his heavy fall, although he had pumped down in the road race of the morning. After his fall he was unable to show his rear wheel to all, for once at least.

SUMMARY.

Half-mile heat race, first trial heat: W. E. Delay (R.A.C.,) Los Angeles, won; Carl Hasse, Santa Monica, second; G. B. Coz (R.W.,) Riverside, third; C. Shoemaker (R.W.,) Riverside, fourth; Allan Nye, Monrovia, fifth; time 1:13.

Second heat: R. G. Campbell (S.S.C.C.,) Los Angeles, won; W. G. Furman (S.S.C.C.,) Los Angeles, second; Guy Rodgers, Santa Monica, third; A. L. Tabor (R.W.,) Corona, fourth; W. R. Ruess (E.S.C.C.,) Los Angeles, fifth; time 1:28.

Third heat: H. E. Scott (R.W.,) Riverside, won; E. J. Clark, Santa Monica, second; Walter Imbler, Compton, third; W. Brotherton (S.S.C.C.,) Los Angeles, fourth; F. W. Jaynes, (San Fernando Cycling Club,) fifth; time 1:15 2-5.

One-mile novice, single heat: T. E. Mills, Pomona, won; Frank Cooper, Monrovia, second; O. D. Eastwood, San Bernardino, third; H. Robinson (S.S.C.C.,) Los Angeles, fourth; Bert Bassett, Santa Monica, fifth; time 2:37 2-5. Ten men started.

Half-mile heat race, first final heat, Campbell won, Delay second, Furman third, Clark fourth, Scott fifth, Hasse sixth, Cox seventh; time 1:13 4-5.

Second final heat: Delay won, Scott second, Furman third, Clark fourth, Hasse fifth, Cox sixth, Campbell seventh; time 1:13 4-5.

Third final heat: Furman won, Scott second, Cox third, Delay fourth, Hasse fifth, Clark sixth; time 1:24 2-5. Campbell dropped out.

Fourth final heat: Furman won, Clark second, Scott third, Cox fourth, Delay fifth, Hasse sixth; time 1:40.

Result of all heats in half-mile heat race: W. G. Furman (S.S.C.C.) won, W. E. Delay (R.A.C.) second, H. E. Scott (R.W.) third.

Mile open, professional, unpaced: Charles Stimson (S.S.C.C.,) Los Angeles, won; S. D. Loucks, Pomona, second; A. D. Tompkins (L.A.A.C.,) Los Angeles, third; C. Hewitt, Pasadena, fourth; J. W. Cowan (L.A.A.C.,) Los Angeles, fifth; time 2:27 2-5. Time limit 2:20, but not unpaced.

Third of mile, amateur scratch race, first heat: Delay won, Nye second, Rodgers third, Brotherton fourth; time 0:51 1-5.

Second trial heat: J. F. Frazee of San Diego won, Furman second, Clark third, Scott fourth, Hasse fifth; time 0:45 2-5.

Third trial heat: A. L. Tabor won, Campbell second; time 0:52. Time limit of 40s. not enforced.

Final heat, third of mile amateur, scratch: A. L. Tabor of Corona won, W. E. Delay second, R. G. Campbell third, E. J. Clark fourth, J. F. Frazee fifth, W. G. Furman sixth; time 0:44 3-5.

Third of mile exhibition, single paced by A. D. Tompkins and C. Hewitt: Charles Stimson (S.S.C.C.) Los Angeles; time 0:39.

Two-mile amateur, handicap: Allan Nye, Monrovia (80 yards,) won; Guy Rodgers, Santa Monica, (80,) second; J. F. Frazee, San Diego (scratch,) third; A. L. Tabor, (R.W.,) Corona, (20,) fourth; F. W. Jaynes, San Fernando, (125,) fifth; Bert Bassett, Santa Monica, (125,) sixth; time 4:54 4-5. Scratch men's time 4:56½, scratch men finishing eighth, ninth and tenth.

The Way it Works in Tulare.

[Tulare Register:] The Stockton Mail is trying industriously and laudably to beat into the heads of its readers the difference between socialism and anarchism. That is right. There is a difference. The one is just the opposite, the reaction, of the other. You try socialism for a while, find that it does not work, and then get in and raise hell and that is anarchism. The one always leads to the other and both are opposed to good government.

PROSPERITY HAS COME.

THE EXPECTED SEEMS TO HAVE HAPPENED AT LAST.

Astonishing Expansion of Loans by Banks Indicating That Money is Flowing into the Channels of Trade—Deposits also Piling Up.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]

NEW YORK, July 3.—The Financier says: "The statement of the associated banks of New York City for the week ending July 3 confirms the fact that the prosperity so long awaited is at length a fact. The astonishing expansion of $11,026,300 in loans has never been equalled before except perhaps once or twice when special causes accounted for the increase, but in the current statement no unusual factors beyond an actual revival in business are to be discovered. Out of the sixty-five State institutions now connected with the clearing-house, fifty show an increased loan, while only fifteen show diminished discounts. This is a larger percentage of increase than has been reported for months past. The National City Bank and the National Bank of Commerce, it is true, are responsible for half the total increase, but the remainder, which of itself is a noteworthy gain, is distributed almost uniformly among the other banks

"The prediction made in this analysis last week that loans would assume record-breaking proportions, has been fulfilled much sooner than anticipated. To define in what lines this expansion has run, would be difficult, but July settlements heavy customs payments and mercantile demands, together with rediscounts and the shifting of investment securities by lareg incorportaions have been responsible for a large part of the changes.

"The deposits, as might have been expected, show a similar increase. The total deposits for the first time in the history of the clearing-house exceed the six hundred million mark. The heavy deposits of the present have increased the 25 per cent. reserve liability $151,215,925, and as the actual cash reserve in banks, according to the statement, was $192,630,800, the surplus above legal requirements is $41,384,875, a decrease of $7,854,275 in one week. The banks are gaining specie, despite the heavy demand for cash and one bank, the National Park, now has over $10,000,000, or 71 per cent. of its cash reserve in gold.

"The loss of the legal tenders for the week was $5,978,400. The interior movement in this direction continues, but the withdrawal of legal tenders for gold export and the heavy customs payments are counteracting it to some extent. Domestic exchange is noticeably easier at interior centers, and this foreshadows a diminishing of the flood of money which has been pouring into New York at the season."

NO INDIAN OUTBREAK.

The Order for Movement of Troops Countermanded.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Adjt.-Gen. Breck received a telegram this morning from Gen. Coppinger, commanding the Department of the Platte, dated Omaha, Neb., July 2, in regard to the alleged Indian troubles at Camas Prairie, containing the following interesting details:

"Lieut. Irwin, Fort Hall agent, wires from Hailey, Idaho, that reports of Indian trouble at Camas Prairie have proved without foundation; that no more than forty Indians (Lemhis and Shoshones,) including women and children, are in that vicinity and have committed no depredations; that he knows them to be peaceable Indians, and that no troops will be needed. In view of the above information from reliable officers on the spot, I have revoked order for the movement of the Fort Robinson squadron to Hailey.

[Signed] "COPPINGER, "Commanding."

Death of Ex-Gov. Evans.

DENVER, July 3.—Ex-Gov. Evans died at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. He was one of the foremost citizens of Denver since 1862, when he was appointed Governor of the Territory of Colorado by President Lincoln. He was 83 years old.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

Scientific Treatment Successful, Remedies Given by the Stomach Detrimental, and Only Used by Unscientific and Incapable Practitioners.

The successful treatment of consumption has come to be the culmination of the art of practising medicine. The scientific discovery and perfection of a successful remedy and method of treatment by Dr. W. Harrison Ballard continues to be one of the happy events of the time and one peculiarly enjoyed by this favored locality.

There are countless remedies and treatments advertised and used by the profession and the laity, but the result in all cases has been the same unhappy disappointment to both physician and patient. Specialists have boasted of their specific cures and wonderful remedies only to become forgotten in the great sea of oblivion. Their highly-extolled remedies fall into disuse by themselves and desperate recourse is had to maintain their boasted success. All kinds of patent combinations and unscientific and unpatented mixtures are resorted to in a vain effort to accomplish what their specific remedies have advertised to do.

The universal fate of all useless and worthless remedies and systems of treatment comes to all these, and in the end the principle of the "survival of the fittest" prevails. There is no combination of ozone, or of cod-liver oil, that will ever accomplish the total destruction and removal of the germs. There is no mixture of creosote that the stomach can endure long enough to eradicate the germs.

The scientific administration of Dr. Ballard's improved Koch's tuberculin will absolutely arrest the disease by destroying the germs which cause it. It will also effect a positive cure by removing the germs and their products and healing the affected organs and tissues. Scores of cured patients confirm the claims made above.

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TESTIMONIALS.

"I now consider myself absolutely cured of tuberculosis. For this happy result I am sincerely thankful to you and to your improved Koch treatment, and I heartily indorse it and recommend it to all sufferers from tuberculosis. Yours truly,

"MISS A. SPRY,

"1614 Orange st., Los Angeles."

"After three months' treatment you pronounced my lungs cured. I cannot say too much in favor of your improved Koch treatment, and would most heartily recommend any one suffering from lung trouble to lose no time in making your acquaintance: Very gratefully yours,

"MRS. A. E. TORREY,

"1232 W. 24th st., Los Angeles."

DO YOU WANT to make money? Our development stock, nonassessable, two cents share, will be worth twenty times as much. See prospectus Magganetta Gold Mining Co., Los Angeles. Mines at **RANDSBURG**

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All Nervous and Mental Diseases, Nervous Debility, Headache, Impotency, Liver Complaint, Bowel Trouble, Catarrh of the Bladder, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism. It renews vitality and acts upon the torpid liver, imparts tone to the stomach, invigorates the kidneys and cures constipation, regulates the bowels, secures good digestion, a clear skin, and a vigorous and healthy body. Manufactured by W. G. Thompson & Co., New-York.

The Owl's Cut Price, 60c. Others ask $1.00

The Glorious Fourth...

Red and Blue Fire, 25c pound.

Kirk & White Oatmeal Soap, per cake	5c
Fel's Oxford Glycerine Soap, per dozen	40c
Tooth Brushes, extra quality, French made	10c
Horn Combs, genuine Scotch made	10c
Violet Buttermilk Soap, 3 cakes in a box, per box	10c
Bailey's Rubber Complexion Brushes	40c
Bathing Caps, Gossamere waterproof	25c
White Tar Paper, a sure moth killer, box	25c
Chesebrough Petroleum Jelly Vaseline, 5-oz. bottle, 10; 3 for	25c
Louden's Cucumber Cream, prevents tan, bottle	25c

Reynal's Perfumes, latest importation from Paris, $1.00 size, 65c; $1.50 size ... $1.00

Patent Medicines.

Thompson's Pile Ointment, cures where others fail, 75c size	50c
Thompson's Grippe and Cold Cure, cures in one day, 50c size	35c
Carter's, Ayres', Miles and Thompson's Liver Pills, 25c size	15c
Japanese Pile Cure, $1 size	50c
Pinkham's Compound, $1 size	65c
Allen's Female Restorative, $1 size	65c
Baker's Honduras Sarsaparilla, contains no mercury, bot	75c
Baker's Tar and Wild Cherry Balsam, no cure no pay, bot	25c
Fabaflava, the great Vitalizer, $3 size bottle	$2.00
Hall's Catarrh Cure, $1 size bottle	50c
Nestle's Milk Food, 50c size	40c
Horlick's Malted Milk, $1 size	75c
Castoria, 35c size	25c

Fine Liquors for Medicinal and Family Use.

Cutter A No. 1 Whiskey, $1 25 size, bottle	85c
Allen's Pure Malt Whiskey, $1.25 size, bottle	85c
Gooderham & Wort's Canadian Rye Whiskey, $1.25 size, bottle	$1.00
Martin's Baltimore Bourbon, 6 years old, $1.25 size, bottle	$1.00
California Port and Sherry Wine, 75c size, bottle	50c
Cresta Blanca Souvenier Sauterne, quarts, $1 size, bottle	50c
Cresta Blanca, St. Julien Souvenier, quarts, $1 size, bottle	60c

Royal Red, Royal Heliotrope.

New York's Latest in Pocketbooks.

Royal Red Combination Pocketbook and Card Case, calf lined	$2.00
Royal Red Combination Pocketbook and Card Case, all Morocco	$2.75
Royal Red Combination Pocketbook and Card Case, sterling mounted	$2.75
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Royal Red Combination Pocketbook and Card Case, emerald corners	$3.00
Royal Red Combination Pocketbook, corners set with rubies	$5.00
Royal Heliotrope Combination Pocketbook, sterling mounted	$3.50
Royal Heliotrope Combination Pocketbook, new corners	$3.25
Royal Heliotrope Seal Combination Pocketbook, new corners	$4.00
Monkey Skin Heliotrope Combination Pocketbook, Mounted	$4.50
Monkey Skin Heliotrope Combination Pocketbook, antique mounted	$5.25
Drinking Cups, collapsable, nickel case	25c
Drinking Cups, collapsable, leather case	50c
Drinking Cups, collapsable, with handle	75c
Drinking Cups, collapsable, with handle, gold placed	$1.25
Pocket Necessaries, leather case	25c
Pocket Necessaries, leather case	50c
Postage Stamp Cases, assorted colors	25c
Pocket Mirrors, assorted leather cases	25c
Drinking Flasks, nickel plated	$1.25
Ladies' English Portmonies, new style leathers	75c
Children's and Misses' Pocketbooks, all styles, 25c and	50c
Family Medicine Cases, complete	$6.00
Traveling Rolls, grain seal, fitted	$5.00
Pocket Traveling Rolls, fitted	$3.00
Playing Card Cases, silver mounted	$1.00
Traveling Inkstands, 27 kinds, from	35c
Rubber Band Boxes, in Am. Russia	50c
Nail File Cases, in seal and colored leathers	15c
Pocket Knife Cases, in grain calf	10c
Buckskin Money Sacks, all sizes, from	15c
100 styles Ladies' Combination Pocketbooks, special	50c
Genuine Seal Ladies' Combination Purse, mounted	$1.00
Ladies' Card Cases, Am. seal	60c
Gents' Letter Cases, Am. seal	75c
Photograph Cases (Pocket,) from	$1.00 up

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WHAT THE WISE MAN SAID—

"In battle or business, whatever the game,
In law or in love, it is ever the same;
In the struggle for power, or the scramble for pelf,
Let this be your motto: Rely on yourself."

Main springs, 50c; watches cleaned, 75c; crystals, 10c; small and large clocks cleaned, 35c and 75c. "THE ONLY PATTON,"
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Gentlemen, have your clothes cleaned and renovated by our latest improved French dry process, which does not shrink or put the clothes out of shape. Tailoring department in connection for repairing and altering on short notice. We call for and deliver when requested. 256 NEW HIGH ST., near Temple. 4

ATTENTION, BOYLE HEIGHTS! GRAND concert at Boyle Heights Presbyterian Church on Friday, July 9, by fine eastern talent; many unique features introduced; under the patronage of the ladies of the church; young lady ushers; see posters and press notices on the Heights. Admission, adults, 25c; children, 15c. 4

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MISS OPAL LE BARON M'GAUHEY, WHO has just completed the course at Martyn College, Washington, D. C., and intends to organize a Ralston physical-culture class, will be pleased to have all persons interested in physical culture call or address her at her residence, 919 MAPLE AVE. 4

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LOTS OF WORK ON HAND, BUT IF YOU have a story, a novel, a play or a speech to be revised and correctly typewritten, bring it to me and I will discuss it with you. ROTH REYNOLDS, 207 S. Broadway. 4

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"QUEEN OF REPUBLICS, OR STANDARD History of United States," price $2.75; subscriptions solicited. ARTHUR VERVOORT, agent, Hotel Vogel, 310 W. Seventh. 4

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GLENDORE, THE SPIRIT DOCTOR, treats magnetically diseases of all kinds; remarkable cures. 315 W. EIGHTH. 5

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CHURCH NOTICES—
And Society Meetings.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, OLIVE ST., OPPOsite Central Park; Rev. John Gray rector; Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; special solemn observance of the anniversary of American Independence at 11 a.m.; full choral morning prayer, "Festival Te Deum" (Dudley Buck,) in B minor; special offertory, "Gloria," from "Mozart's Seventh Mass;" singing of the national anthem, "Star-Spangled Banner;" special sermon by the rector, Rev. John Gray, on the "Nation's Past and Present;" full choral evensong and illumination of the church 7:45; "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis (Dr. Vest;) anthem after third collect, "Crucificus," by Faure; anthem at the offertory, "The Radiant Morn" (Woodward;) the choir will be assisted by Mme. Martinez, Miss Beresford Joy, Mrs. and Mr. Guinlan and Mr. C. S. Cornell and a competent orchestra. The services are of a public nature, and all persons, especially visiting strangers, are cordially welcome. 4

HARMONIAL SPIRITUALIST ASSOCIATION services at New Music Hall, 231 S. Spring st., at 2:30 and 7:30 p.m. Mrs. Maud L. von Freitag, who has just returned from San Francisco, will take charge of each service, giving trance addresses and spirit messages, with full names of your spirit friends. Mrs. von Freitag is a wonderful medium, and wherever she appears her labors are crowned with success, large audiences showing their appreciation by enthusiastic applause. Investigators of new truth should by all means attend these services and hear one of the grandest workers in the cause of spiritualism. Piano solo by Miss Baty; vocal solo by Mrs. Emma Sherwood. Admission, afternoon, 10c; evening, 15c. 4

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (EPISCOPAL,) COR. Adams and Figueroa sts. Rev. B. W. R. Tayler, rector. Holy Eucharist, 7:30 a.m.; Sunday-school, 9:30; morning service and sermon, 11; full choral evensong and sermon, 7:30 p.m. Strangers cordially invited. Large vested choir. Take Grand-ave. cars to Adams st.

CHURCH OF THE UNITY, COR. THIRD and Hill sts. Rev. J. S. Thomson, pastor. Service Sunday at 11 a.m.; Sabbath-school at 9:30 a.m. Subject Sunday morning, "The Brotherhood of Christ Versus the Equality of Socialists." There will be no evening service. 4

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY — LECtures at Blavatsky Hall, 525 W. Fifth st., at 11 a.m., "The Relation of Science to Religion;" at 7:45 p.m., "Man, Past, Present and Future," by Dr. G. F. Mohn. Public meeting Wednesday evening. 4

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, COR. 16th and Hill. D. A. McRae, pastor. Morning, "Christianity and the American Revolution;" evening, the Rev. Mr. Craig of Santa Fé, late of Fergies, Ont., Canada, will preach. 4

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 21st st., University electric line. Rev. Joseph Wild, D.D., pastor. Sunday morning subject, "Unfinished Movement;" evening, appropriate for the day, "Who Are We?" 4

SIMPSON TABERNACLE, HOPE ST., NEAR Seventh st.; 9:30 a.m., Sabbath-school; 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m., the Salvation Army will hold a patriotic jubilee service at this church; everybody invited. 4

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, COR. HOPE and 11th sts. Rev. A. C. Smither, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:45 p.m. by the pastor; Endeavor service at 6:30 p.m. Baptism at evening service. 4

PREACHING BY B. F. COULTER AT THE Broadway Church of Christ, opposite the Courthouse, today at 11 a.m. and 7:45 p.m.; Sunday-school, 9:30 a.m.; young people meet at 6:30 p.m.

IMMANUEL PRESB. CHURCH, COR. 10TH and Pearl. Rev. W. J. Chichester, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.; Y.P.S.C.E. meeting at 6:30 p.m. Everybody welcome. 4

L. A. CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST,) Kramer's Hall, Fifth st., bet. Spring and Main sts. Services 10:30 a.m.; subject, "The Morning Meal as a Type of Spiritual Communion." 4

HOME OF TRUTH—MORNING SERVICE, 11 a.m., at Masonic Hall, on Hill st. Evening service at Home of Truth, 701 W. Tenth st. Annie Rix Militz, speaker. All welcome. 4

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIGUEroa and 20th sts. Services at 11 a.m.; preaching by the pastor, Rev. Burt Estes Howard; at 7:30, patriotic praise service. 4

TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH, SOUTH. Rev. J. J. N. Kenney, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:45 p.m. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evenings at 7:45. Come.

Y.M.C.A.—3 P.M. AN OPEN MEETING FOR men and women, conducted by Col. J. G. Hallimond of the American Volunteer; splendid music. 209 S. BROADWAY. 4

THE NEW CHRISTIANITY CHURCH (Swedenborgian,) 450 E. Tenth st., cor. Wall, 3 p.m. Rev. W. W. Welch, pastor. All welcome. 4

THE CENTRAL CIRCLE OF KING'S Daughters have decided to suspend their meetings until the first Saturday in October. 4

THE NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN,) Temperance Temple, Broadway and Temple st., 11 a.m., "The Church and the Nation." 4

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 220½ S. Main. This evening, lecture by Miss Walsh; subject, "Man's Relation to the Kosmos." 4

WANTED—
Help, Male.

HUMMEL BROS. & CO.,
EMPLOYMENT AGENTS,

A strictly first-class, reliable agency. All kinds of help promptly furnished. Your orders solicited.

300-302 W. Second st., basement California Bank Building. Telephone 509.

(Office open from 7 a.m. to 7:30 p.m., except Sunday.)

To accommodate some of our patrons we will keep our office open Monday from 7 to 10 a.m. We want:

MEN'S DEPARTMENT.

2 pick and shovel men, city, $1.50 day; stout boy, $3 week; ranch hands, $20, etc.; boy, shop, $2.50 week; fruit ranch hand, $17.50, etc.; shoemaker, $12 week; blacksmith, country, $30, etc.

MEN'S HOTEL DEPARTMENT.

2 camp cooks, $25, $20, etc., month; boy, wash dishes, $2 week; experienced mudbath man, $20; hotel waiter, country, $25; all around laundryman, Arizona, $3 day.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

Working housekeeper, Arizona, $20 and fare; laundress, two days, $1.50; house hirl, family two, French preferred, $20; colored house girl, $20; house girl, $25; house girl, Ventura, Santa Barbara, Pasadena, Fernando, $15, $20 and $25; working housekeeper, family three, $15.

WOMEN'S HOTEL DEPARTMENT.

Second girl, boarding-house; waitress, small hotel, beach, $25; waitress, Catalina, $20 and $25; waitress, Santa Monica, Long Beach, San Bernardino and city, $20 each; chambermaid, city, $15, etc.; cook, 10 to 20 people, near mines, $30, fare advanced; experienced pantry girl, $20.

HUMMEL BROS & CO.

WANTED — $100 WEEKLY GUARANTEED and exclusive territory assigned good men for the sale of the genuine Arctic Refrigerating Machine for cooling refrigerators. Guaranteed 75 per cent. cheaper than ice. Keeps perishable articles indefinitely; guaranteed indestructible; every owner of a refrigerator buys them, as the saving of ice in one month more than pays for machine; have over 3000 in use; write today and secure your territory; (beware of worthless imitations.) For full particulars and our list of 500 testimonials from leading merchants of U. S., address ARCTIC REFRIGERATING CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. 4

WANTED — AN ENERGETIC SALESMAN to take charge of work in Northern California for large eastern firm; must have some capital and can give security; a rare chance of securing a permanent, well-paying position; references required. For interview address K, box 13, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—DON'T BE POOR; I WORK FOR N. GRAY & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio, selling royal platers and plating knives, forks, spoons, etc., by dipping in melted metal; quickly done; elegant finish; heavy plate; wears five years; made $67 last month; easy job; write for a place and make money. 4

WANTED—
Help, Male.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY COMPETENT single man to care for lawn, flowers and orchard on 15-acre place in Pasadena; must live on place, be good hand with team and industrious and willing. Address with wages expected, L, TIMES OFFICE, Pasadena. 4

WANTED—FIREWORKS AT REDONDO Beach Monday night; Santa Fé trains go 6:15 p.m.; 7:30 p.m. Return 9:30 p.m. or after the fireworks; special trains Redlands Riverside and Santa Ana leave Los Angeles 11 p.m. 4

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN TO sell our special makes of dry goods, blankets, flannels, dress goods, etc., for fall trade, on com. as a side line. Address BOX 1341, Philadelphia. 4

WANTED — GOOD RESPECTABLE BUSIness man, one of experience in real estate exchanges; fine opening for good man; references required. Address K, box 90, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — SALESMEN TO SELL PETIT ledgers, grocers' coupon books and specialties to merchants; side-lines; ready sellers; good pay. Model Mfg. Co., South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—A MAN COMPETENT TO MANage a cigar stand; must be acquainted with city trade and deposit $50 security. Address J, box 12, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—SALESMEN, SALARY OR COMmission, $150 to $300 per month guaranteed; bond required. EQUITABLE MFG. CO., Iowa City, Iowa. 4

WANTED — YOUNG MAN FOR LIGHT work day and evening; 50c per hour. 205½ S. MAIN; entrance 110 W. Second st., inquire Monday. 4

WANTED—MAN WITH $20 TO GO PLACER mining. I have the washer and ground. F. H. KEITH, 117½ S. Broadway, Los Angeles. 4

WANTED — PARTY WITH $200, MANUfacturing business, good income, money secured. Address MONOPOLY, P.O. box 456. 4

WANTED—AGENTS FOR INDUSTRIAL INsurance; salary and commission; experience not necessary. Apply room 9, 105 E. 1ST.

WANTED—A MAN TO CANVASS FOR A good selling article. Call at BLACKSMITH SHOP, cor. Hoover and Little Adams. 4

WANTED — ENERGETIC MAN WITH RIG to work in the country; salary. ROOM 316, Stowell Block, open Monday. 4

WANTED — GOOD CHEAP HORSE AND wagon or rig suitable for express. Address K, box 75, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—YOUNG MAN UNDER 25. Call Monday morning after 10, room 27, 423½ S. SPRING ST. 4

WANTED—GOOD BARBER FOR COUNTRY town. Inquire Barber Supply, J. JAEGER, 252 S. Main. 4

WANTED—COATMAKERS, APPLY AT A. J. JONES, call Monday morning, 125 S. Spring st. 4

WANTED—
Help, Female.

WANTED — AT ONCE, WOMAN TO DO general housework; cannot afford to pay fancy wages; will give the right one a permanent home; would prefer woman 40 to 45 years old; also Christian woman; can give good city reference. Call on or address O. C. ABBOTT, Redondo Beach. 4

WANTED — DELAMORTON SYSTEM; 3 bright, smart apprentices wanted; cutting and making thoroughly taught; system simple, perfect, easy to learn; dressmaking solicited; satisfaction guaranteed. 313½ S. SPRING. 4

WANTED—FIREWORKS AT REDONDO Beach Monday night; Santa Fé trains go 6:15 p.m.; 7:30 p.m. Return 9:30 p.m. or after the fireworks; special trains Redlands Riverside and Santa Ana leave Los Angeles 11 p.m. 4

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS AND HIGHLY-educated saleslady for high-toned ladies' trade, must have a large acquaintance with society people; references. Call 400 S. BROADWAY. 4

WANTED—WOMAN TO DO LIGHT CHAMberwork, four hours day in exchange for room and board; a good home for the summer. LOS ANGELES HOUSE, Pasadena. 4

WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN FOR cook and general housework, in Riverside county; apply Monday from 9 to 12 o'clock, at room 39, HOTEL BROADWAY. 4

WANTED — A WOMAN OR GIRL THAT understands pressing and dying ladies' and gentlemen's clothing. Address JAMES W. STEVENS, sub-station No. 1. 4

WANTED—LADY WITH $75 AS PARTNER, established dressmaking business; knowledge of cutting and fitting unnecessary. Address K, box 76, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — REPORTERS' PRACTICE class, 50 cents week; Graham's system short hand taught for $15. Address MRS. TODD, Hotel Linn. 4

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS HOUSEkeeper to go in the country; references required. Address L. O. MERRILL, 1522 Girard st. 4

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MIDDLE-AGED woman with references to care for young baby. Apply 12 to 2 o'clock, 420 W. SIXTH ST. 4

WANTED — BRIGHT, ENTERTAINING, well appearing young lady for office girl. Address DR. A. C., box 50, Times Office. 4

WANTED — HOUSEKEEPER; ELDERLY lady for small family; small wages. Address K, box 79, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—GOOD MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN for general housework. Address or call E. WILCAT, Pico Heights P.O. 4

WANTED—GIRL TO HELP WTH HOUSEwork and cooking; good home and $10 to $12 month. 1206 HILL ST. 4

WANTED — YOUR ORDERS FOR GIRLS, cooks or general housework. 523 W. WASHINGTON. 'Phone west 91. 4

WANTED—CIRCULAR AND SAMLPE DIStributors wanted everywhere, $5 m. CIRCL. DISB. UNION, Chicago. 4

WANTED — EXTRA WAITRESSES FOR the Fourth of July at the NATICK HOUSE, Inquire D H. Hart.

WANTED — GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEkeeping and plain cooking. Apply Tuesday at 235 W. 25TH ST. 4

WANTED—3 COOKS, 2 NICE SECOND girls at once. 523 W. WASHINGTON, 'Phone west 91. 5

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, must be a cook; no washing. 2429 E. THIRD ST. 4

WANTED—GOOD COOK TO RUN CAFE AT Avalon. Address P. O. BOX 634.

WANTED—GIRL TO ASSIST IN HOUSEwork. 466 N. BEAUDRY AVE. 5

WANTED—
Help, Male and Female.

WANTED — THE COPA DE ORO HOME Treatment Remedies cure all chronic diseases, rheumatism, catarrh, dyspepsia, constipation, piles and rectal ulcers; all female diseases and nervous affections; assistants, county and State managers wanted. Apply 254 S. BROADWAY. 5

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AND WIFE TO work on small ranch, only 2 in family, must understand farm work; good home, small wages. Address box 27, COMPTON, Cal. 4

WANTED—TO TRAVEL EAST, GENERAL agents, $75 per month and expenses; local agents, $50 per month. Apply room 4, 129½ W. FIRST, over L. A. National Bank. 4

WANTED—5 WOMEN AND 3 MEN TO CANvass Los Angeles; light work and good pay; come to 510 S. Spring on Monday at 8:30 a.m. C. C. SANFORD. 4

WANTED — INTELLIGENT, RELIABLE lady or gentleman to travel and work on salary. ROOM 316, Stowell Block, open Monday; something new 4

WANTED—
Situations, Male.

WANTED—POSITION IN AN AGRICULtural implement store by a young man; good salesman and good hand at setting up implements. Addreses H, box 89, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—BUSINESS COLLEGE GRADUate wants position store or wholesale house; honest, energetic, excellent references, small salary. Address K, box 5, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL millman and competent free-gold milling amalgamator, to take charge of mill; good references. R. J. FRAYO, Hedges, Cal. 4

WANTED—SITUATION BY EXPERIENCED ranchman and wife, first-class cook and housekeeper; moderate terms; references. Address J, box 49, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—LIGHT WORK BY THOROUGHly reliable man; handy, good driver, comfortable home principal consideration. Address J, box 6, TIMES OFFICE. 10

WANTED — SITUATION IN CITY OR country, general or grocery store; best of references; several years' experience, Address J, box 5, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—
Situations, Male.

WANTED — BY SINGLE GERMAN, SITuation as coachman, gardener or orchardman; experienced; good references. Address K, box 7, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — LAW STUDENT DESIRES TO work about private place in exchange for board; experience; references. Address K, box 47, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—INTELLIGNT BOY, AGED 14, willing to work, desires situation at fair wages best of references. Call or address 733 MAPLE AVE. 4

WANTED — SITUATION AS COACHMAN, gardener and general work; best of references. Address A. M. AKKERMANN, P. O. box 581, city. 4

WANTED — MIDDLE-AGED MAN WANTS employment in private family; satisfaction guaranteed. Address K, box 29, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY reliable driver, experience 9 years; best city references. Address J, box 30, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — POSITION IN HOTEL, SPEcialty upholstering; willing to be useful in other ways. Address K, box 22, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—POSITION BY YOUNG MAN with good education; references; bond if required. Address K, box 28, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — BY COACHMAN AND GARDener, position in private place; city. references. Address K, box 50, TIMES OFFICE. 5

WANTED — A SITUATION TO DO PLAIN cooking, washing and chores, country or city. Address J, box 66, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — POSITION BY A JAPANESE, neat, clean and good cook; in city or country. Address K, box 12, TIMES OFFICE. 5

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TAKE CARE of horses and do chores, city or country. Address J, box 65, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — BY RELIABLE YOUNG MAN, situation in private place; good references. Address J. box 31, TIMES OFFICE. 5

WANTED—SET OF BOOKS TO KEEP ALL day, ½ day, or part of day. Address R, box 66, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WANTS SITUAtion in office to learn dentistry. Address J, box 43, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—PUPIL IN STENOGRAPHY AND book-keeping. Address K, box 66, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—
Situations, Female.

WANTED—FIREWORKS AT REDONDO Beach Monday night; Santa Fé trains go 6:15 p.m.; 7:30 p.m. Return 9:30 p.m. or after the fireworks; special trains Redlands Riverside and Santa Ana leave Los Angeles 11 p.m. 4

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, POSITION with refined family as companion for invalid lady, or light work of any kind, country or seashore preferred; good city references. Address 508 DARWIN AVE., East Los Angeles. 6

WANTED — LADY FROM THE EAST wants hair-dressing, shampooing, brushing, scalp treatment, manicuring, etc., at ladies' homes; price 25 cents each; references. Address H, box 48, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress wants work to take home, especially lace curtains, blankets, flannels and all fine work; family washing and ironing 50 cents a dozen. 152 W. 28TH ST. 4

WANTED—BY A LADY WHO IS A GOOD housekeeper, and first-class cook, situation as working housekeeper, widower's family preferred. Address K, box 58, TIMES OFFICE. 5

WANTED — A LADY OF REFINEMENT wishes position in nice family where she can make herself generally useful; will go to the beach. LOUISA LEONARD, city P. O. 4

WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED, REFINED accomplished eastern lady, position as managing housekeeper in widower's family. Address K, box 92, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — BY A REFINED WIDOW, A position as housekeeper; a good home of more consequence than remuneration. Address J, box 28, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — UNIMPROVED LAND, GOOD, near Lankershim, in exchange for house on one acre, near car line; price $1700. Address K, box 11, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — POSITION TO DO LIGHT housework or chamber work in small family; no washing; wages $10. Address K, box 53, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—BY A LADY, POSITION AS ASsistant book-keeper or typewriting and shorthand; wages no object. Address K, box 38, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—CHARGE FURNISHED HOUSE in city or country during summer; finest references; nominal rent. Address K, box 9, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS dressmaker will work at greatly reduced prices in order to establish business. 402 TEMPLE ST. 4

WANTED — EXPERIENCED NURSE would like an invalid to travel with, or taking care of the sick. W. E. PHILO, 247 E. Fifth.

WANTED — SITUATION BY YOUNG, healthy wet nurse; will take child home if desired. Call at DR. BOYD'S, 119½ S. Spring st. 4

WANTED — EDUCATED AND REFINED widow wishes charge of widower's family; finest references. Address K, box 9, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—POSITION AS STENOGRAPHER assistant book-keeper or cashier by experienced lady. Address K, box 54, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER by refined American lady; references exchanged. Address J, box 10, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — DRESSMAKER WISHES ENgagements in families, quick, good fit. $1.25 a day. Address K, box 24, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—BY A WELL-EDUCATED LADY copying or writing of any kind to do at home. Address K, box 93, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER or companion; no objections to leaving the city. Address K, box 41, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—A WORKING WOMAN WISHES a home in a family in exchange for work; country preferred. 513 W. NINTH ST. 4

WANTED—FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER wishes more engagements in families; terms reasonable. 608½ S. BROADWAY. 4

WANTED — POSITION BY WIDOW LADY as housekeeper or companion to invalid. Address J, box 95, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — DRESSMAKER, COMPETENT, quick worker, good fitter, wishes sewing in families. 718 S. GRAND AVE. 4

WANTED — STEADY RELIABLE WOMAN wants a position as cook; no encumbrance. Call at 151 VINE ST. 4

WANTED—A POSITION WITH ELDERLY couple to do housework. Address J, box 35, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — SITUATON BY A COMPETENT widow with little girl, as housekeeper. 717 MAPLE AVE. 4

WANTED—TO PURCHASE SINGLE HARness for surrey. Address J, box 96, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—
Agents and Solicitors.

WANTED — AGENTS FOR EXCLUSIVE control of unoccupied territory to introduce our $1 and $2 snap-shot cameras; greatest sellers on the market; our agents make $6 to $18 a day; no experience necessary. For terms and samples address AIKEN-GLEASON CO., X-18, La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK for us day or evening at their homes; pleasant work; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; we pay salary; inclose stamp for particulars. STANDARD MFG. CO., 142 W. 23d st., New York.

WANTED—MUST HAVE AGENTS AT ONCE to sell sash locks and door holders; sample sash lock free for 2c stamp; immense; better than weights; burglar proof; $10 a day; write quick. Address BROHARD & CO., box 30, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED — AGENTS EVERY TOWN; brand-new goods; sell at sight, no experience required; liberal terms; write for full information. MUTUAL MANUFACTURING CO., 126 Chambers st., New York.

WANTED—ENERGETIC SOLICITORS FOR city and suburbs on easy talking proposition; big money; choice of territory. PUTNAM, 79 Temple Block. 5

WANTED—GOOD ADVERTISING SOLICItor, also agents with conveyance, for Farmers' Weekly. DILLINGHAM'S, 205 New High st. 4

WANTED — ONE LADY AND ONE GENtleman agent. Call Monday and Tuesday, 1345 ALBANY ST. 4

WANTED—
To Rent.

WANTED—FOR 4 MONTHS OR LONGER, A modern-built furnished house of 7 or 8 rooms, in desirable neighborhood; southwest side; close in, convenient to street cars; best of references given. Address K, box 23, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—FIREWORKS AT REDONDO Beach Monday night; Santa Fé trains go 6:15 p.m.; 7:30 p.m. Return 9:30 p.m. or after the fireworks; special trains Redlands Riverside and Santa Ana leave Los Angeles 11 p.m. 4

WANTED—TO RENT A 6 OR 7-ROOM house within the limits of Washington and Orange sts., and Grand and Union aves., rent about $20 or $25; must be neat. Address K, box 100, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — WE HAVE A PARTY OF adults who wish to rent a new 9-room 2-story modern residence, University way; no better tenant to be found anywhere. F. H. PIEPER & CO., 102 S. Broadway. 5

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY 2 ADULTS, 4 or 5-room furnished cottage or flat; bath, gas and grate; west of Main, south of Fifth. Address, with full particulars, H, box 84, TIMES OFFICE. 1-4

WANTED—TO RENT, MODERN COTTAGE of 5 or 6 rooms, within walking distance of town; permanent tenant for reasonable rent. Address K, box 39, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—FURNISHED PHYSICIAN'S OFfice, or one room with use of reception-room; with physician; give particulars. Address K, box 74, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—FAMILY OF 4 ADULTS WISHES to rent a new flat of four or five rooms, reasonable rent; and very close in Address K, box 26, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — TO RENT, 10-ROOM HOUSE, southwest location preferred; permanent tenant if low rent. Address J, box 84, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—TO RENT BY SMALL FAMILY, no children, furnished house; must be modern and well located. Address J, box 16, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—BY RESPONSIBLE PARTY, 7-room modern cottage, 3 in family, permanent tenant. Address 410 HUME BLDG., city. 4

WANTED—TO RENT FURNISHED LODGing-house; will give best of references. Address 444½ S. SPRING ST., room 107. 4

WANTED — TO RENT GOOD UPRIGHT piano; state amount rental. Address K, box 87, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — GOOD PIANO FOR A YEAR; rent must be reasonable. C. H. MARTIN, 206½ S. Broadway. 4

WANTED—
Rooms.

WANTED — BY MAN AND WIFE, 2 FURnished rooms in private house, for light housekeeping; southwest side; references given. Address J, box 23, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—ONE OR MORE UNFURNISHED rooms in a private family within 8 blocks from Second and Spring sts. Address K, box 4, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — 2 OR 3 FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms for housekeeping, close in; bath. Address MRS. G., Times Office. 4

WANTED—
To Purchase.

WANTED — 5 ACRES OF GOOD UNIMproved land, with water; must have chance to pay for it in work; can take charge of ranch or do most anything; in answering state price and location of land; can furnish first-class references; as we have lived 15 years in Southern California. Address J, box 17, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — CITY REAL ESTATE, WELL located lots on the installment plan.

Have customer for cheap new house on the installment plan.
E. L. HOPPER & SON,
4 338 S. Broadway.

WANTED—A RANCH, PART MOIST LAND, suitable for alfalfa and part elevated for fruits. The mountain districts of Riverside or San Diego counties preferred; worth, say, $8000 to $9000; title must be clear and unincumbered. Give full details. Address J, box 42, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—WILL PAY CASH FOR FIRST-class Columbia, Crescent, Sterling or Thistle preferred; must be cheap; also will trade large interest in valuable patent for another one bring wheels to 375 GRAND AVE., Pasadena. SNELL. 4

WANTED — TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, highly-improved ranch of about 25 or 30 acres, with good house and barn, planted to orange and lemons, close in, with good water-rights. Address K, box 67, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — TO PURCHASE VACANT LOT or home and apply as part payment San Francisco corporation stock, value $1000, balance time. Address, with price and location, H, box 81, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—WE HAVE A GOOD CUSTOMER that wants to go into business, he would prefer a clean shoe stock; would not object to clothing or gents' furnishing goods. CREASINGER, 247 S. Broadway. 4

WANTED — 5 OR 10 ACRES, IMPROVED, near city, at a figure corresponding with the income, have cash buyer for such a place; list with me Monday. W. H. NEISWENDER, 213 W. First st. 4

WANTED—TO PURCHASE THE BEST LOT spot cash will buy between Pearl and Union avenue, and Eighth and 18th sts. W. M. CASTERLINE, 206½ S. Broadway, room 13. 4-6

WANTED — TO PURCHASE IMPROVED ranch of about 23 or 25 acres, with house on, not more than 7 miles from city. Address K, box 68, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — LIGHT TWO-HORSE FARM wagon, cheap for cash, or will trade fine family cow. Address J, box 78, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—TO BUY A GOOD RANCH OF 10 or 15 acres in vicinity of Eagle Rock Valley with house, etc. Address K, box 71, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—ONE LOT IN MENLO PARK tract; east or north front; must be cheap for spot cash. Address K, box 16, TIMES OFFICE. 5

WANTED — 4 TO 6-ROOM COTTAGE ON easy installments. Address with bed-rock price and particulars, J, box 90, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — I HAVE PURCHASER FOR small cottage on High elevtation within ½ mile of High School. BRAIN, 330 S. Broadway. 4

WANTED — A SECOND-HAND CREAM separator, capacity 300 or 350 lbs. per hour. Address Box 11, OLIVE, Orange county, Cal. 5

WANTED—2 TO 5 ACRES SANDY LOAM, with water right, south, near car line, cheap. BLACK-SMITH CO., 42 Bryson Block 4

WANTED — SECOND-HAND 2, 1½, 1 ¾-inch iron pipe; state quantity, quality and price. Address J, box 25, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A YOUNG DOG, good breed, must be cheap. Address with particulars, J, box 70, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED —TO PURCHASE MORTGAGE; money to loan; CHARLES LANTZ, attorney-at- law, room 408 Bullard Block. 4

WANTED — A HOUSE AND LOT IN THE city; will give acreage as part payment. Address K, box 89, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — TO PURCHASE GOOD UPright piano; name lowest price and make. Address K, box 84, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — TO PURCHASE SET HIGH-grade single harness, in good condition. Address K, box 73, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—GOOD LODGING-HOUSE, $500 cash and assume; must be a bargain. Address K, box 42, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—COTTAGE 6 ROOMS, $100 CASH, $15 monthly, about $1600; give location. Address K, box 42, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — FURNITURE, LARGE AS well as small quantities, for spot cash. Address J, box 15, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — TO BUY GENTLE HORSE, harness and surrey, $10 per month. Address J, box 64, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—TO PURCHASE THE FURNIture of private residence. Address J, box 64. TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — UPRIGHT PIANO; MUST BE first-class and a bargain. Address K, box 2, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — TO RENT OR BUY SMALL farm near city limits. Address J, box 87, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — TO PURCHASE CHEAP LOT, south or southwest. Address J, box 63, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — TO PURCHASE BOY'S BIcycle, cheap for cash. Address K, box 88, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE, cash customers. PAVKOVICH, 220 W. First st. 6

WANTED—FOR CASH, LIFE INSURANCE policies. T. J. Willison & Co., 244 S. B'way.

WANTED—
Partners.

WANTED — THE ADVERTISER WOULD take a partner in the real estate and insurance and brokerage business, capital not so much an object as to have a young, active man, with acquaintance in the city; must have some means; references exchanged; principals only. Address, giving name and length of residence in the city, K, box 96, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — ON ACCOUNT OF OTHER business, for $100 you can get into established business, paying $100 per month; strict investigation asked Address K, box 17, TIMES OFFICE. 27

WANTED—PARTNER TO GO OUT PROSpecting; one who has practical experience and has complete outfit preferred. Address details and references, K, box 56, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — YOUR TIME AND $500 WILL secure you ½ interest in a manufacturing business that will earn you $5000 a year; investigate. Address K, box 1, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS EASTERN dressmaker to take interest in a good business; small capital required. Address V, box 54, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—PARTNER; $1500 BUYS ½ INterest established office business, pays $3000 yearly; references exchanged. Address J, box 34, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — PARTNER; ½ INTEREST IN good-paying grocery; fine corner; small capital required. Address P. O. BOX 583. 4

WANTED — PARTNER IN RESTAURANT, with $30 cash, good business, 258 E. FOURTH ST. 4

WANTED—
Houses.

WANTED—BY HUSBAND AND WIFE GIVing A1 references, would like to take care of furnished house while owner is away for the summer or longer. Address J, box 55, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — WILL TAKE CARE OF FURnished house during owner's absence; no children; references. MRS. O., Times Office. 4

WANTED—
Rooms with Board.

WANTED — CHRISTIAN FAMILY LIVING in country to board girl 10 years old; state terms and particulars. Address J, box 60, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD FOR MARried couple, close in; must be reasonable; permanent. Address M. M. GORMAN, 229 N. Broadway. 4

WANTED—
Miscellaneous.

WANTED—WHAT THE WISE MAN SAID.

"In battle or business, whatever the game,
In law or in love, it is ever the same;
In the struggle for power, or the scramble for pelf,
Let this be your motto: Rely on yourself."

Main springs, 50c; watches cleaned, 75c; crystals, 10c; small and large clocks cleaned, 35c and 75c. "THE ONLY PATTON,"
4 214 S. Broadway.

WANTED—FIREWORKS AT REDONDO Beach Monday night; Santa Fé trains go 6:15 p.m.; 7:30 p.m. Return 9:30 p.m. or after the fireworks; special trains Redlands Riverside and Santa Ana leave Los Angeles 11 p.m. 4

WANTED—EXPERIENCED NURSE WOULD like the opportunity of going East with any one; would take care of children or invalid for her expenses. Please call at or address C. S., flat 6, 1700 GRAND AVE. 4

WANTED — OIL-BORING OUTFIT, COMplete; new or seceond hand, in exchange for good vacant lots in Los Angeles or Pasadena. Address F. H., TIMES OFFICE, Pasadena. 4

WANTED — A RIG SUITABLE FOR THE mountains to use with team of horses; describe what you have got and state price. Address J, box 26, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — A BUSINESS MAN LEAVING for several months in Hawaii, will take a manufacturer's specialty. Address H. F. MOULTON, room 3, Bryson Block. 5

WANTED — TO RENT AT ONCE A wheeled chair for invalid. Address MRS. E. A. BRANCH, 527 Mesquit st., between Sixth and Seventh. 4

WANTED—2 MIRRORS, SIZE ABOUT 3x4 feet; care nothing about frames, so glass is in good shape. Address MIRRORS, Times Office, Pasadena. 4

WANTED—A GENTLMAN WISHES THE acquaintance of some one who plays cribbage, for pastime. Address T, box 127 E. THIRD ST. 4

WANTED—WATCHES TO CLEAN AT 50 cents; main springs at 25 cents; warranted for one year. M. O. DOLSON, 367 E. First st. 4

WANTED—COLLECTIONS, ADJUSTMENTS of all debts and house rents. NITTINGER & LANE, 236½ S. Spring st. Tel. 1021 blk.

FOR SALE—COMPARATIVELY NEW SURrey, to be sold for $65; owner going away. Apply at 316 CURRIER BLDG., Third st. 4

WANTED — TO BUY OR RENT CHEAP, lady's second-hand Sanden electric belt. Address J, box 53, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—COVERED BUGGY, ONE OR two seats; exchange for Santa Monica lot. C. H. GIRDLESTONE, 237 W. First.

WANTED — TO TRADE PAINTING FOR typewriter, bicycle, or what have you? Address K, box 45, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — YACHT, SAIL OR POWER, between 3 and 30 tons burden. Address T. S. MARSHALL, Long Beach. 4

WANTED — HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR all kinds of second-hand goods. HALF-PRICE HOUSE, 502 S. Main. 4

WANTED—A GOOD STAMP COLLECTION or stamps from old correspondence. Address LX. box 2. TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED — USE OF PIANO FOR STORage; best care; references. Address K, box 49, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — FIRE-PROOF SAFE, CHEAP for cash. Address or call E. WILCUT, Pico Heights P.O. 4

WANTED — PAIR SECOND-HAND 400 OR 600-lb. platform scales; state price. 270 N. FREMONT AVE.

WANTED—A BABY TO CARE FOR; WILL give best of care cheap. Call at 554 S. LOS ANGELES ST. 4

WANTED—SECOND-HAND BICYCLES bought and sold. WATTS, 529 S. Broadway, in rear. 4

WANTED — A PIANO TO KEEP FOR ITS storage; no children. J. C., 320 E. SEVENTH ST. 4

WANTED — HOUSE BUILT IN EXCHANGE for 2 vacant lots. Address OWNER, 309 N. Main. 4

FOR SALE—
City Lots and Lands.

FOR SALE—

——CHEAP LOTS——

$650—W. 12th in Sentous tract facing south.
$625—Vernon, bet. Pico and 16th.
$650—Crocker close to 5th; or 2 lots together for $1250.
$1200 for 2 fine lots, Central ave. near 5th.
$550—Ceres ave. near 5th; east front.
$650—29th, bet. Main and Maple.
$950—Maple ave. near 11th, 50x150 to alley.
$850—Santee near Washington, east front.
$540—S.E. cor. San Pedro and 23d.
$850—Best lot on Winfield; better than a corner.
$600—Belmont near Temple; fine view.
$2000—Fine business corner, 5th near Arcade Depot.

All the above are on graded streets, with sewer, sidewalks and everything paid; no after thunder-claps when you least expect and are able to meet them.
4 G. C. EDWARDS, 230 W. First.

FOR SALE—
A lot on Broadway, $200 a front foot, to close an estate; ¼ cash, balance to suit.
A fine home in Pasadena, 10-room modern house, large and lovely grounds, covered with fruit and flowers; will have to be seen to be appreciated; for sale on easy terms; or will exchange for ranch property in good locality, or property in this city.
A modern 2-story house, never been occupied, in southwest, $2700; small payment down, balance to suit purchaser.
A fine home new and modern on Flower st., for sale very cheap; must be sold soon,
J. A. MORLAN,
342 Byrne Block, cor Third and Broadway. 4

FOR SALE—LOTS; A CHOICE LOT ON 18th, between Figueroa and Toberman, 50x170; all street work in; only $950, worth $1250.
A fine corner lot near 16th and Bush; all street work in, $650.
2 lots and 3-room house near 16th and Hoover, less than a block from electric line, $700.
If wanting bona fide bargains in city or county property, see W. L. SHERWOOD,
4 205 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—
City Lots and Lands.

FOR SALE—

HOMESEEKERS! INVESTORS!

SPECULATORS!

WE ARE OFFERING THE VERY BEST BUYS IN THE CITY TODAY!

PRICES CUT IN HALF!

100—FINE BUILDING LOTS—100

IN THE EIGHTH-ST. TRACT,

fronting on Eighth, Ninth, Enterprise and George sts., but a short distance from S. P. Company's Arcade Depot, L. A. Railway Co.'s electric power-house and the principal manufactories of the city; only 2 blocks east of Central-ave. car line, 10 minutes from Second and Spring sts.; a number of homes now being built on the tract and more to be started next week. This property leads the list of desirable close-in home locations; prices from $200 to $300; only a small payment down, balance in monthly installments.

Here is an opportunity to get fine, large lots close to the great manufacturing and business interests of the city at remarkably low prices and on easy payments.

DO NOT FAIL TO LOOK AT THESE LOTS TODAY!

AVAIL YOURSELF OF THIS OPPORTUNITY OF BUYING CLOSE-IN LOTS AT HALF THEIR VALUE.

—Apply to—

EASTON, ELDRIDGE & CO.,

121 S. BROADWAY,

or at office on the property. 4

FOR SALE—50,000 ACRES OF LAND, SUBdivided to suit, in San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties; suitable for fruit, vegetables, dairying and diversified farming; climate delighthful; soil fertile; water abundant; rail or ocean transportation; price from $5 to $50 per acre; don't buy until you have seen this part of California. For full particulars address PACIFIC LAND CO., San Luis Obispo, Cal., or DARLING & PRATT, 210 and 212 Wilcox Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—BY WILDE & STRONG—
$550—That lovely large corner on 23d and San Pedro sts.; a snap.
$425—50x125 on Clinton, just west of Hoover; clean side; street work done.
$350—50 ft. on Lucas bet. 4th and 5th, on top of hill.
$850—Clean side 30th, near Grand.
4 WILDE & STRONG, 228 W. 4th.

FOR SALE—
Some choice lots between Seventh and Eighth sts., on clean side Westlake ave.; this property is only 5 minutes' walk from Westlake Park; can sell you from 50 to 200 feet, including corner, at a low figure.
W. J. SCHERER CO.,
4 108 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — WE HAVE 3 LOTS ON SAN Pedro near Ninth that we are offering at a great sacrifice; this is close-in property; the price is low. CLARK & BRYAN, 127 W. Third st. 4

FOR SALE—A SNAP PICK-UP; BIG CORner of McClintock and Hellman sts., near University, 118x130; 3 fine lots with fair 6-room house on car line; you can buy the whole cheese if you get in quick for $1650; an investment that cannot be duplicated in town. STILSON & PARSONS, S.E. corner Second and Broadway. 4

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, 15 OF THE FINest home sites in the city; persons building for a home, health, scenery and location, which are all combined on Bonnie Brae, Nob Hill, Union avenue, Sixth, seventh and Alvarado sts.; I'm overloaded; must sell. Address KLAGES, 745 Alvarado st. 4

FOR SALE — ON ARNOLD ST., BETWEEN Bixel st. and Lucas ave., an elegant site for large residence, 150 feet (or more) by 250, at a very low price; situation unsurpassed; exactly one mile west of Van Nuys Hotel. S. R. HENDERSON, Times Office.

FOR SALE—
Within easy walking distance of fine lot on clean side of Eighth st.; this lot is very cheap and will be sold on small payment down, the balance at $10 per month. Address J, box 38, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR SALE—FIREWORKS AT REDONDO Beach Monday night; Santa Fé trains go 6:15 p.m.; 7:30 p.m. Return 9:30 p.m. or after the fireworks; special trains Redlands Riverside and Santa Ana leave Los Angeles 11 p.m. 4

FOR SALE—$1300, LOT ON BURLINGTON near 7th, $1000; lot on 9th, $900; lot on 10th, near Pearl; bargain on Union near 7th, and 4 in the Wolfskill tract that are snaps. MARTIN & KURTZ, room 228 Byrne Bldg. 4

FOR SALE—SNAPS; LOT IN WASHINGton street with two frontages to 17th and 18th streets, 50x157, for $550; also 2 large lots on Peru street for $750; only $250 cash. G. W. EDWARDS, 230 W. First st. 4

FOR SALE—$525 EACH; FULL-SIZED LOTS, 50x150 feet, on graded, graveled and sidewalked; 10 minutes' walk from Spring and Temple streets. See BEAUDRY ESTATE, 217 New High st., room 17.

FOR SALE—HOPE ST., BARGAIN, $1400 lot; 50x150, west side of Hope st., near 17th st., the cheapest lot on the street. THE GOWEN-EBERLE COMPANY (incorporated,) 147 S. Broadway. 4

FOR SALE—I HAVE A BUYER FOR A gool lot in the vicinity of Hoover, Adams, 28th or 30th st.; must be east or south front and at least 75 feet front. JOHN D. FOSTER, 316 Wilcox Building. 5

FOR SALE— LOT; ONE OF THE BEST ON Alvarado st.; will sell corner on adjoining one; will sacrifice at two-thirds their value; must be sold at once. JOHN L. PAVKOVICH, 220 W. First st. 4

FOR SALE—ORANGE ST. NEAR WITMER, fine lot, 53 feet front; good location; splendid car service; will be sold cheap to close an estate. EASTON, ELDRIDGE & CO., 121 S. Broadway. 4

FOR SALE—JUANITA TRACT, 28TH ST.; elegant location; all improvements; prettiest lots in the southwest, at lowest figure. DEZENDORF & YOUNG, sole agents, 207 S. Broadway. 4

FOR SALE—DO YOU WANT A HOME? See the Beaudry Estate; they will sell you a lot from $75 to $600 on your own terms; Call for maps and prices at 217 NEW HIGH ST., room 17.

FOR SALE—3 LOTS, CORNER, CLEAR, 1 block south of Ashland-ave. High School, Denver; what have you in or around Los Angeles? Address J, box 73, TIMES OFFICE. 4

$500—FOR SALE—ON THE INSTALLMENT plan, good lot on Ceres ave., in the Wolfskill tract; price $500—$100 cash, balance $10 per month. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 4

FOR SALE—A FINE BUSINESS CORNER, rent of building now pays 9 per cent. net on $6000; will take some trade. W. M. CASTERLINE, 206½ S. Broadway, room 13. 4-6

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE; GOOD SANTA Monica properties for Los Angeles city properties. Address K, box 69, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR SALE—PRICE $800; A CHOICE LOT, 50x165 to alley; street improvements all paid; terms to suit. Inquire 2118 MAPLE AVE. 4

FOR SALE—CHOICE BARGAIN LOTS, 50x150, Ocean View, Nob Hill, $900; 50x125, W. 12th st., $700. W. G. SHAW, 330 S. Broadway. 4

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER LOT WITH 5-room house, on Magnolia ave., Sherman tract, $1250. OWNER, 419 Wilcox Bldg. 4

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOT ON BROADWAY, Johannesburg, Cal., cheap; must sell. Address K, box 8, TIMES OFFICE. 4

Liners.

FOR SALE—
City Lots and Lands.

FOR SALE—
$425—Lot 113, West End Terrace tract.
$425—Lot 107, West End Terrace tract.
$425—Lot 55, 50x150, West End Terrace tract.
$600—Lot 82, 50x150, West End Terrace tract.
$600—Lot 141, 60x160, West End Terrace tract. ALVORD & CO., 112 S. Broadway. 4

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, THE CHEAPEST 50-foot lot in Menlo Park tract, on clean side of 24th st.; price $380; cash required, $230. Address J, box 48, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR SALE—$500 LARGE LOT on Court Circle; 10 minutes' walk from Spring and Temple sts. BEAUDRY ESTATE, 217 New High st., room 17.

FOR SALE—LOT 50x120, W. 12TH, STREET paved and sewered; title clear; $700 cash; no percentage. ALLGARDE, Coronado Beach, Cal. 4

FOR SALE—
Country Property.

$3600—FOR SALE — 9 ACRES PLANTED to lemons, close to city limits on the west; price $3600. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$2500—FOR SALE—7½ ACRES ADJOINING the city on the south, all in fruit and berries; good water-right and the finest kind of soil; price only $2500—part cash, balance long time; this is a snap. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$8500—FOR SALE—20 ACRES, THE FINest lemon orchard in the State, in the most desirable locality possible; absolutely frostless, and all other conditions favorable; good water-right, good soil; 9-room house and other improvements; trees all in bearing; price $8500, on easy terms. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$5000—FOR SALE—44 ACRES, ABOUT 10 miles from the city; 36 acres in choice fruits in bearing; will produce $2000 this year; price $5000—½ cash, balance to suit. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$1850 — FOR SALE — 20 ACRES IN THE Lankershim ranch, all in bearing fruit; price $1850. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 4

FOR SALE—CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS and others will endeavor when locating a new home to get as many advantages for their money as is possible, climate, church, railroad and school facilities must be considered, as well as income from the investment; those seeking a location should not fail to investigate the advantages offered at Orange, Orange county; population 1300; 5 churches, no saloons, exceptionally good railroad and school facilities; one of the best water systems in the State; Orange is 31 miles southeast of Los Angeles, on the Santa Fe road to San Diego; Orange county has a greater diversity of products than any other county in the State, orange, lemon, peach, apricot, walnut and other orchards; alfalfa, peanuts, potatoes, berries, etc., are raised in abundance; hog and chicken ranches also are numerous; beautiful homes in Orange or vacant land can be secured at very reasonable prices; a few properties for exchange. For full particulars call upon or address
CRADDICK & DAVIS, Orange, Cal. 4

FOR SALE—
ORANGE GROVES.
Some of the finest in the State; near
Cahuenga,
Chatsworth Park,
Eagle Rock,
Altadena,
Sierra Madre,
Monrovia,
Duarte,
Auzsa,
Covina,
Glendora,
Cucamonga,
Highland,
Mentone,
Redlands,
Riverside,
at from $3000 to $75,000 each. Nothing pays better anywhere than oranges in above locations; orange orchards and lands are advancing; no better investment can be made in Southern California. Call and I will tell you why. JOHN FLOURNOY, 145 Broadway. 4

FOR SALE—I HAVE A CLIENT WHO HAS a lease on 2 acres of land, 4-room house, barn and chicken-house, 1½ miles from Downey; lease good till January 4, 1898; there is 8000 sweet-potato plants, 15 wagon loads of beets, some corn, one ton pears, ½ ton peaches, ½ ton apples, garden truck, etc.; he will put in 2 work horses, 1 farm wagon, 1 set of harness, 1 cultivator, 4 bundles netting wire, shovels, hoes, rake, ½ dozen chairs, 1 lamp stand, 1 fall-leaf table, 1 bedroom set and 1 bedstead, 1 cookstove; there will be 3½ lbs. of potatoes to the plant; the renter wants to go away, and will take $225 in cash and give possession at once; here is a chance for some one with small means to make a little money; offer good until 7th July. B. M. BLYLHE, Downey, Cal 5

FOR SALE — 575 ACRES, ALFALFA AND dairy ranch, 300 acres in alfalfa, oceans of water from ditch, also artesian well, fine flow in 9-inch casing; there are 575 acres all told, fenced and cross-fenced, 2 houses and large barn; in the choicest stock and dairy location, only 8 miles south of Hanford, the county seat of Kings county; new railroad now building within one mile of where a new town is to be located; this is one of the finest agricultural sections of California, and paid a little over $6000 net in 2½ years of hard times; this ranch must be sold to close an estate, and is an awful sacrifice at the price; only $40 per acre, but worth over $100 per acre. (17-32.) ENTLER & OBEAR, 133 S. Broadway. 13-20-27-4

FOR SALE—BY WILDE & STRONG—
——2000 ACRES——
of choice level land located in Riverside county. This beautiful tract of land is one of the finest in Southern California and adapted to all kinds of fruits. The property belongs to a non-resident and can be bought at a bed-rock price. If looking for a tract to colonize or any other purpose all we ask is for you to investigate, and the land and price will suit you. Close to R.R.
4 WILDE & STRONG, 228 W. 4th.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN IN A 5-ACRE bearing lemon orchard at San Diego. This place will pay a man a good living at once; picking lemons every month. It is so piped that berries and vegetables can be raised whenever desired; also a fine place for chickens. There is a neat 3-room house, large barn, abundance of water. The owner lives here and wants to turn this into cash. It is worth $2500, but the owner will not refuse any fair offer. If you are looking for a home where you can make an independent living, you had better look this up at once. FRED W PEARSON, 204-205 Bradbury Bldg. 4

FOR SALE — RANCHES; 100 BEAUTIFUL ranches, 10 acres each, trees 4 years old; long time, easy terms; these ranches are in fine and thrifty condition and in one of the best locations near Los Angeles; a great snap for the next 30 days; price $1250 each; cheapest in the State; call and investigate at once. W. P. LARKIN & CO., sole agents. P.S.—This is the best place to buy an orchard in the State; we have orange, lemon, olive, apricot, almonds, peach and plums; these orchards are selling like fire; P.S.—Will allow $25 per acre for the crop this year. 431 S. Broadway. 4

FOR SALE—$14,400—
Elegant Washington navel orange grove at Monrovia; fine crop now on; a beauty; see it if you're after something choice; a big income proposition. Call ROOM 316, Wilcox building.
Note. If you're after a "sure thing," investigate this! owner will give secured contract for the crop at 10 per cent. on price asked, and for more than one year, too; it's a chance for both of us. Call and see it. Apply to OWNER, room 316, Wilcox Block. 4

FOR SALE — 700-ACRE STOCK RANCH, plenty of running water, good improvements, house 6 rooms, barn, blacksmith shop, tool house, hog sheds, 120 acres hog-tight pasture, 145 acres fine corn and alfalfa land, balance pasture, which will carry 300 head of stock the year around; postoffice and school on land; from 6 to 12 miles to 3 towns; 6 miles to railroad station; all fenced and cross-fenced; price $30 per acre; will take part trade in Los Angeles city property. J. M. TAYLOR & CO., 104 S. Broadway. 4

FOR SALE—WISEMAN'S LAND BUREAU offers a few rare bargains. Homestead on Little Tejunga Creek, 160 acres, $100. Patented 160 acres, improved, near Maynard, $800, 160 acres near Newhall, school certificate, $200; on Big Rock Creek, 640 acres, school land certificate $2 acre; at Victor; at foothills, 160 acres, $5 acre; at Victor; at Cottonwood; at Kramer; at Oro Grande; choice market; titled sections from $3 to $5 acre; section 5 miles from coast, Ventura county, $2.50 acre. Choice locations all over Southern California. 4

FOR SALE—5 OR 10 ACRES IN 8-YEAR-old oranges and lemons; good crops on. Apply 651 S. OLIVE. 4

FOR SALE—
Country Property.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST, CHOICEST, safest and surest investments in America are California school lands; no residence nor cultivation required unless desired; women married or single can take school lands; no ordinary investment excells school lands in California for the small outlay; women should remember this chance; school lands never retrograde. WISEMAN'S LAND BUREAU, 235 W. First. 4

FOR SALE—$1.25 PER ACRE, SCHOOL lands 320 acres near Lancaster; 640 acres, Hesperia; 320 acres, Castaic; 640 acres, Llano; 320 acres, Victor; 320 acres, Kramer; 640 acres, Rosamond; 160 acres, Acton; 640 acres, Hinkley; 320 acres, Del Sur. See DAY, 119½ S. Spring; only headquarters for Southern California. 4

FOR SALE — BEARING ORANGE ORchard in 2 years; I have for sale at the foothills 6000 budded Washington navel orange trees, 2 and 3 years old; absolutely clean, good fibrous roots, solid wood and bushy top, and waraanted to bear in 2 years; best trees in Southern California. L. C. RICE, Tropico. 4

FOR SALE—3 ACRES, ALL SET TO WALnuts in bearing; also apples, oranges and other fruits; plenty of water to irrigate; fronting on Alameda and Ross sts., bet. Jefferson st. and Vernon ave. price $1000; good terms; owner going East. Call at FIRST HOUSE east of Alameda st., on Jefferson st. 4

FOR SALE—SNAP; 60 ACRES SOUTHWEST mile from city limits; new electric line to Santa Monica runs through; suitable for subdivision; will sacrifice at less than half its present value; will pay you to investigate, as money can easily be doubled in short time. JOHN L. PAVKOVICH, 220 W. First st. 4

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR LOS ANgeles property. 100 acres smooth land in city of Redlands; 320 acres near Crafton; 1000 acres north of San Bernardino; these lands are clear of incumbrances, and some of them ripe for sub-dividing; will assume. J. P. SCOTT, San Bernardino, Cal.

FOR SALE—5, 10 AND 40-ACRE HOMES with very modern houses, bearing orange and fruit trees of all kinds; abundance mountain water; near car lines; situated along the foothills near Hollywood, Glendale, Tropico and Pasadena. M. L. SAMSON & CO., 128 W. Fourth st. 4

FOR SALE—$285 PER ACRE, 10 OR 20 acres, with water, in Fruitland, near city limits; all choice, rich soil as can be found; mortgage foreclosed; must sacrifice; this is half its value. JOHN L. PAVKOVICH, 220 W. First st. 4

FOR SALE—FINE ALFALFA, DAIRY AND sugar-beet ranch, plenty artesian water, all in good trim, near station and very convenient to city; good income property; will sell cheap; no commission. Address J, box 100, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST RESIdences in Monrovia (the popular health resort,) modern 9-room house, large lawn, finest orange and other fruits; non-resident owner; $4000. JOHN FLOURNOY, 145 Broadway. 4

FOR SALE—FIREWORKS AT REDONDO Beach Monday night; Santa Fé trains go 6:15 p.m.; 7:30 p.m. Return 9:30 p.m. or after the fireworks; special trains Redlands Riverside and Santa Ana leave Los Angeles 11 p.m. 4

FOR SALE—SCHOOL LANDS, ONLY $1,25 acre, easy terms; lands in all counties in the State; we have no competition in Southern California; headquarters since 1885. WISEMAN'S LAND BUREAU, 235 W. First. 4

FOR SALE—20-ACRE FRUIT RANCH, IN orange belt, above scale; frosts and fogs; fine improvements and pure mountain water; mortgaged and must be sold; a snap $9000. JOHN FLOURNOY, 145 Broadway. 4

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN; 6 ACRES IN ALfalfa at University; house, barns, horse, cow, hay; all farming implements; 150 chickens; $2750, half cash, balance to suit. Address J, box 71, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR SALE—$600—30 ACRES OF STRICTLY first-class alfalfa land, with water; ditch full of water, runs on high line of land. This is a rare bargain for cash. FRED W. PEARSON, 204-205 Bradbury Bldg. 4

FOR SALE — SOME CHOICE PIECES OF acreage in Lankershim ranch, La Cañada and Altadena, in tracts of 5, 10, 20 and 40 acres; for sale cheap by the executor. G. C. EDWARDS, 230 W. First. 4

FOR SALE—$5000; ONE-HALF CASH, BALance on easy payments, on Main near Jefferson; 5 acres, all bearing, variety of fruits; plenty water. P. M., BOX 11, Station K, city postoffice. 4

FOR SALE—$1200; 10 ACRES NEAR SANTA Monica, small house, 2 acres young fruit trees, fine soil; very cheap home place. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 308 Wilcox building. 6

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE; 5 ACRES, house, barn, partly in fruit, Garden Grove, $750; 15 acres, Tropico, $1350; 36 acres, Garden Grove. J. C. FLOYD, 117½ S. Broadway. 4

FOR SALE—NEAR SAN JACINTO, 400 acres with water, a snap at $5 per acre; small cash payment, low interest. Address J, box 58, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR SALE—A SNAP; 10 ACRES ORANGE land; abundance water, San Fernando; $100 per acre, half cash. Address K, box 6, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR SALE—$5 PER ACRE; 1000 ACRES, make good stock ranch, level, near depot, this county; part trade. 107 N. BOYLSTON ST., city. 4

FOR SALE — HEADQUARTERS FOR school and government lands; send for our new book. WISEMAN'S LAND BUREAU, 235 W. First. 4

FOR SALE—$2100—40 ACRES FROSTLESS Cahuenga foothills; improvements; exchange for city. MRS. A. ROSENTHAL, Sherman. 4

FOR SALE—40 ACRES FINEST ALMOND land in California, $15 per acre, clear of incumbrance. Address K, box 22, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR SALE—FINE PRUNE RANCH, SIX years old, in bearing, $75 per acre; no commission. Address J, box 100, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR SALE—$600, 4 FINE LOTS AT LONG Beach; good locality; one block from the beach. ENTLER & OBEAR, 133 S. Broadway. 4

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS IN LONG BEACH near ocean, 3 blocks from staton, $50 each. C. O. HAWLEY, room 1, Bryson Block. 4

FOR SALE—35 ACRES AT $80 PER ACRE, near station, 12 miles from city; fine soil. Address J, box 58, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR SALE—FIGS, PEACHES AND WALnuts on 10 acres, 1 mile east of Hollywood. WM. H. AVERY, 113 S. Broadway. 5

FOR SALE—15-ROOM, NICELY FURnished lodging-house; close in; bargain. Inquire 645 S. BROADWAY. 4

FOR SALE—
Business Property.

FOR SALE—A FINE PROSPECTIVE BUSIness lot on Seventh near Main at a very low price; owner wants money; remember, that Seventh is the coming business street of the city, and the best place to put your money. CLARK & BRYAN, 127 W. Third st. 4

FOR SALE—4-STORY BUSINESS BLOCK, finest corner S. Spring; snap.
$20,000—Choice income business property, Broadway, near Second.
$19,000 will buy 70 feet front near 4th and Broadway. It's a bargain; look it up.
LEE & M'CONNELL & CO., 113 S. Broadway. 5

FOR SALE—BROADWAY—
We wish to confer with some principal who means business and who wants an inside piece of Broadway at an inside price; it is right near Fifth and the price we name is only good a few days. STILSON & PARSONS, S.E. cor. Second and Broadway. 4

FOR SALE—$5000, A FINE CORNER, 147 feet frontage on Main st.; worth $10,000. ENTLER & OBEAR, 133 S. Broadway. 4

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOT ON BROADway near Third st., very cheap. M. L. SAMSON & CO., 128 W. Fourth st. 4

FOR SALE—INCOME BUSINESS BLOCKS; great bargains offered. M. L. SAMSON & CO., 128 W. Fourth st. 4

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOT ON MAIN ST. at a great bargain. M. L. SAMSON & CO., 128 W. Fourth st. 4

STOCKS AND BONDS—

FOR SALE—$5000 WORTH OF SECURITY Loan and Trust Co. stock at a bargain; make me an offer; need money. J. G. KING, owner, 244 S. Broadway. 4

FOR SALE—I HAVE SOME CALIFORNIA Sewer Pipe stock, paying 8 per cent. dividend, at a very low figure. JOHN D. FOSTER, 316 Wilcox Bldg. 5

FOR SALE—$15,000 STREET BONDS; DEsire to sell in lump. Address K, box 15, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR SALE—
Houses.

FOR SALE—
Special bargains
BY W. H. NEISWENDER,
213 W. First st.

$500—$50 cash, balance monthly, 4-room rustic house on graded and sidewalked street; barn, lot 40x140, fenced, large orange trees; this is 2½ blocks from cars.

$1000 cash, new 5-room cottage, lot 175x180, with chicken and pigeon house; all kinds fruits; 1 block from car line ;this is a great bargain.

$650—3 lots 55x120 each on corner Eighth and Hoover, close to Westlake Park, only 1 block from cars and the Wilshire tract; street sewered; this is only $216 each; these lots need filling, and when filled will be worth $3000.

$200—Choice lot 1 block from car line, on Pico Heights; this is worth $350.

$275—Choice lot in Bird tract, Boyle Heights.

$400—$50 cash, balance very easy, that choice lot, corner Johnson and Baldwin, East Los Angeles; both streets graded, sewered and walked; This is actually worth $700.

$1800—Elegant 6-room cottage in southwest, on University line; nice lawn, flowers; large lot; $250 cash, balance monthly.

$2400—7½ acres in bearing navel oranges and other fruits; near Covina; New house, 7 rooms.

$4400—40 acres in bearing peaches, apricots and prunes; 12 miles from city, house 4 rooms, barn, etc.; land all the very best; This property will produce fine income at once, and is worth $200 per acre.

I have bargains in all kinds of properties and can suit almost any one. 4

FOR SALE—
——ON INSTALLMENTS.——
Have 3 houses on W. 16th on new Santa Monica car line, $1250, $1350 and $1900; two 5-room modern cottages on 29th st., $1150 each; one 5-room modern cottage on Kohler st., $1650, and one 5-room new modern cottage on W. 22d st. near Main, $2000; all of which can be sold on monthly installments.
W. I. HOLLINGSWORTH, 338 S. Broadway.

For sale—Acreage properties on the new Santa Monica electric car line, only $300 per acre.

For sale—$3100; a very desirable 2-story, 7-room modern house, within walking distance, southwest, close to both street railway systems.
W. I. HOLLINGSWORTH, 338 S. Broadway.

For exchange—2 lots in East Los Angeles and 2 lots in southwest to exchange for house and lot and assume.
W. I. HOLLINGSWORTH, 338 S. Broadway. 4

$3000—FOR SALE— A BEAUTIFUL MODern 8-room residence with lot 50x150 in southwest part of the city in the Harper tract; price $3000, on very easy terms; this is a great sacrifice. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$3750—FOR SALE — ON THE INSTALLment plan, new modern 8-room, 2-story residence, with large lot, in west part of the city, near the park; price $3750—$200 cash. balance easy monthly payments. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$3000—FOR SALE — ON THE INSTALLment plan, a very fine 7-room modern residence, with large lot, on W. Second st.; price $3000, which is a sacrifice price; will take $500 cash and balance $30 per month, without interest. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$7500—FOR SALE—A VERY FINE NEW 2-story, 10-room residence, with lot 75x160, in Bonnie Brae tract; price $7500, on easy terms; owner leaving the city. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$1800—FOR SALE—A VERY FINE 5-ROOM cottage with lot large size, near the South Bonnie Brae tract; price only $1800. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$1000 — FOR SALE — ON THE INSTALLment plan, good 5-room cottage on Ceres ave., in Wolfskill tract; price $1000—$150 cash, balance $15 per month. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 4

FOR SALE—BY STIMSON BROS.—
$2850—New and stylish 2-story house, 11th st., near Beacon, Bonnie Brae district.
$1900—Colonial cottage, 11th st. near Sentous; large rooms and up-to-date conveniences.
$1500—Nice 7-room cottage, Santa Monica, No. 519 Fifth st.; lawn, flowers, etc.; nice locality.
Last house left unsold in Florida tract, at a good bargain.
$1600—New 6-room house, Angelena Heights, No. 1351 Calumet st.; grand view, large lot, mantel, bath, sewer; everything complete and paid.
$700—New colonial cottage, corner Saratoga and New Jersey sts.; lot 9, Rosetta tract; fenced.
$1075—Stylish colonial cottage, No. 740 San Jose st., near 7th and Central ave.; bath, patent closet, a beauty; good value.
$790—New cottage, 948 McGarey st., near corner 9th and Alameda; bargain.
$450—Hard-finished cottage; lot 5, block 23, Elysian Heights; good chicken ranch.
4 - STIMSON BROS., 320 Byrne Bldg.

FOR SALE — $7500, IN THE BONNIE Brae tract; a lovely home, 9 rooms, besides 2 nice bathrooms and reception hall; large parlors, which open up with reception hall and dining-room; nice two-story barn, attractive grounds; beautiful view of the mountains; neighborhood the best; a home such as is not often put on the market, but the owner is going to move to Monrovia for health, and will make a strong effort to dispose of this place at once, and invites the inspection of any one wanting to purchase a home that will be a delight to the owner. Call 822 S. ALVARADO ST., or ROOM 316, Wilcox Block. 4

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE, MODERN IN every respect, 9 rooms, bath, etc.; fine barn, near Westlake Park, price $6000, part cash; also 2 houses of 4 rooms and one of 5 rooms, all in nice condition and good location, all three of these for $2000, a bargain; also 5-room modern house on 23d st., on the installment plan; also 4-room house and bath, front and back porch, large lot, good location, only $800; also a fine improved ranch of 160 acres, all clear, 4 miles from town on S.P.R.R., 9-year-old orchard, sold 2200 lbs. cherries this year, house of 12 rooms, large barn and other buildings, 4 never-failing springs, water piped to buildings, this is a fine place and will sell cheap, ½ cash. HOYT & SUMMERS, room 20, Bryson Block. 4

FOR SALE—NO CASH DOWN; YOU CAN purchase one of the best-built houses in this city and in the finest residence portion of this city; each house is 2-story, contains 8 rooms, floored attic, cement cellar, handsome sideboards, china closets and bookcases built in each house; yellow pine finish throughout; each house has 2 pantries, front and back stairs, beautiful mantels, best of plumbing, all modern improvements; these houses are situated on Bonnie Brae st., bet. 10th and 11th, a short distance from Westlake Park; come out today and look at them; you can buy one for rent money only and at cost price; only two left. See OWNER, who lives opposite. 4

FOR SALE—BY WILDE & STRONG—
INVESTORS ATTENTION.
We would call your attention to the S.E. corner of 8th and Hope sts.; 130x170, with improvements that cost $25,000, consisting of four 9-room modern houses, 6 fine, large flats and the elegant 16-room house on the corner. We consider this piece of property one of the best buys in the city and will pay 10 per cent. net on the investment.
4 WILDE & STRONG, 228 W. 4th.

FOR SALE—
A fine lot and comfortable house on S. Union ave., all clear; want small fruit ranch.

A well-equipped and paying chicken ranch, for rent or exchange.

270 acres highly improved ranch; 7-room modern house; fine outbuildings, all latest improved farming tools; want residence.
CARTER & CHAMBERLAIN, 112 S. Broadway. 4

FOR SALE—
——$220 to $410——
at $25 cash and $10 per month, lots on Washington, 21st, 22d, 23d and 29th sts; also choice lots on Pico, 14th and Adams sts.; houses built to order on easy terms on any of the above lots. W. J SCHERER CO., 108 S. Broadway. 4

FOR SALE—
Houses.

FOR SALE—
$3200—Fine large 9-room house, just south of Pico, cost $6000; a big snap.
$2600—New 7-room house, 2 mantels, elegant finish; west of Pearl and south of Eighth, close in.
$2900—8-room, newly painted, in lovely Harper tract; a bargain.
$1500—$50 down, bal. $18 month; new modern 6-room cottage; close in.
Houses in all parts of the city.
4 WILDE & STRONG, 228 W. Fourth.

FOR SALE—WHY PAY RENT WHEN YOU can buy a new house for $700? Small payment down, balance $10 per month.
$1075—New house close in, small payments down, balance $13 per month.
$790—A beauty, small payment down, balance $10 per month.
$1300—New 5-room house, close in, small payment down, balance $13 per month; stop paying rent and buy you a nice home.
J. O. LOTSPEICH & CO., 4 129 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—
New 5 and 6-room houses in the Menlo Park tract; thoroughly modern; full-size lots and all street work done; see them today; situated on Washington st., 23d st. and 25th st., bet. San Pedro and Griffth ave., $1750 to $1900, on easy payments.
Apply to EASTON, ELDRIDGE & CO., 4 121 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—$1150; $75 CASH, $15 MONTHLY; if you want to buy a neat new home at a great sacrifice, call at once and I will show you the bargain of a lifetime; a 5-room colonial, S.W.; electric cars, bath, mantel, porches, 2 bay windows, pine finish, china closet; lot 50x200 to alley; lawn, barn and fence; carriage ready Monday; no trouble to show property. ECONOMY, 206½ S. Broadway, room 26. 4

FOR SALE—
Modern 5-room house on Kohler st., bet. Seventh and Eighth; will sell below cost on easy payments; this is an opportunity rarely offered for getting close-in property at half value.
EASTON, ELDRIDGE & CO., 4 121 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—
The finest finished 5-room mission-style cottage in this city; rooms all extra large; everything complete and modern; street improvements paid; cement walks all around house; will be sold for a small cash payment down, balance monthly to suit; this is a bargain. Address J, box 39, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR SALE—
BARR & WRIGHT REALTY CO., 117 S. Broadway.
$3750—New, modern 8-room dwelling, furnished, located southwest, nice place, has gas and electric lights, fitted with gas and coal ranges; rented, furnished, $50 per month
BARR & WRIGHT REALTY CO.

FOR SALE—HOUSES—
1615—Union ave., 5 rooms.
1609 Union ave., 6 rooms.
1011 E. Adams st., 6 rooms.
16th and Toberman, new houses.
Go see them today; office open evenings.
J. C. ELLIOTT, 4 450 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—
I have a fine lot on graded street, close to car line, very cheap, or will build you a 5 or 6-room cottage, all complete and modern, for $1300 and up; small payment down; balance monthly; here is the chance of your life to get a house to suit you. Address J, box 41, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR SALE—HERE IS THE BEST BARgain of which I know; $650 cash buys 4-room house, excellent lot, well fenced, variety of good fruit; more than you can use; near street cars, etc.; good neighborhood; see it; a few good vacants lots, cheap. RUFUS H. FROST, Don Pio and Pico sts., Pico Heights. 4

FOR SALE—$3750; FINE HOME, FURnished, on 60-ft. corner in Bonnie Brae, bet. 7th and 9th sts.; $5000 home on W. Beacon; $4800 home, Burlington, near 9th; $7500 home on Burlington bet. 9th and 10th, and cottages on Orange and Ingraham from $2000 to $4500. MARTIN & KURTZ, 228 Byrne Bldg. 4

FOR SALE—$700; A SNAP; GOOD SMALL house and one of the prettiest lots between Main and Maple ave.; 20 fruit trees; lot all fenced; street graded; cement sidewalks and sewered; between two car lines; all for $700; $300 cash, balance on time. See owner, J. M. BROWNE, 3004 Maple ave. 4

FOR SALE—AT YOUR OWN PRICE, AN elegant house, 3312 Grand ave.; party wants to go East; house 9 rooms, built up to date in every respect; will trade for improved ranch near city, must not be incumbered; house open for inspection. Call on owner, J. G. KING, 244 S. Broadway. 4

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE; $2500; MORTgage $1250; 8-room, 2-story house, hard finish, street graded, cement sidewalk, sewered, etc., in the Wolfskill tract. Will trade equity for vacant lots in Los Angeles or Santa Monica. ENTLER & OBEAR, 133 S. Broadway. 4

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE; $1150; A new 5-room cottage, all modern, cellar, barn, street work all done; will take horse for first payment, balance small monthly payments; a bargain; less than first cost. Apply to OWNER, 732 E. 29th st. 4

FOR SALE — $1100; 4-ROOM HOUSE AND good barn; lot 50x200; house is so built that 3 rooms and porch can be added; fine view of city, country and ocean; on hill, 1 block north of cor. College st. and Ramon ave. 1013 N. FIGUEROA (Pearl) ST. 4

FOR SALE—NICE NEW MODERN HOUSE of 7 rooms, partly furnished; location on hills between 2 car lines; only 10 minutes to business center; finest view; every convenience; very easy payments. Call or address 1641 ROCKWOOD ST. 4

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A LARGE LIST OF houses that we can sell, with a small cash payment down, balance like paying rent. If you are looking for a home it will pay you to call and see our list. ENTLER & OBEAR, 133 S. Broadway. 4

FOR SALE—45TH ST., NEAR VERNON, 1 block west of Central ave., near school; 4-room lath and plastered house; porch back and front; fenced, lot 100x152; well and pump; bargain for $800 cash. Address K, box 10, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR SALE—$1600—5-ROOM HOUSE AND acre of land with 90 fruit trees in bearing; terms, $650 cash, balance in quarterly installments of $50, with interest on deferred payments. Address OWNER, box 64, South Los Angeles. 4

FOR SALE—CHEAP; NEW MODERN 5-room cottage; porcelain bath tub and sink, wash bowl, hot and cold water, electric, cement walks, fenced; between 5th and 6th, Towne ave.; easy terms. Inquire OWNER, 700 E. 5th st. 10

FOR SALE—SIXTH-ST BARGAIN; $7000; A southeast corner, 50x95, with large house; located W. Sixth; will take house or good land as part payment. THE GOWEN-EBERLE COMPANY (incorporated,) 147 S. Broadway. 4

FOR SALE—FIREWORKS AT REDONDO Beach Monday night; Santa Fé trains go 6:15 p.m.; 7:30 p.m. Return 9:30 p.m. or after the fireworks; special trains Redlands Riverside and Santa Ana leave Los Angeles 11 p.m. 4

FOR SALE—
A 5-room cottage on graded street within walking distance, for $1000; all monthly payments if you wish; must be sold this week. Address J, box 40, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND VACANT LOTS in all parts of the city. If you want to buy or rent, I will take pleasure in assisting you to find what you want, free of charge. JOHN FLOURNOY, 145 Broadway. 4

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE; $1500, A FINE 5-room cottage, 1 block from Washington street-car line; lot 50x146; in a good locality. ENTLER & OBEAR, 133 S. Broadway. 4

FOR SALE—$1500; FINE NEW 5-ROOM cottage, hall, bath, mantel, sewered, on electric car line, only 10 minutes' walk from this office; $20 cash and $15 monthly. See J. M. TAYLOR & CO., 104 Broadway. 4

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE; 10-ROOM house, barn, San Pedro, $2000; 8-room, Central ave., $1700; 3-room house, Santa Monica, $350; 6-room house, $900; 10-room house, $2000. J. C. FLOYD, 117½ S. Broadway. 4

FOR SALE—HANDSOME NEW COLONIAL 8-room house, hall, bath, porcelain tub, etc.; finely decorated, southwest; will sell on monthly payments of $45; price $3750. J. M. TAYLOR & CO., 104 Broadway. 4

FOR SALE—A VERY CHEAP HOUSE, 5 rooms, bath and all conveniences; Stanford ave., between 8th and 9th; graded street, or $1350; well worth $1700; $800 can remain. G. W. EDWARDS, 230 W. First. 4

FOR SALE—5-ROOM MODERN COTTAGE in the southwest, on car line, $100 cash, balance $15 per month; all kinds of installment houses; office open evenings. J. C. ELLIOTT, 450 S. Broadway. 4

FOR SALE—$1000; NEW 5-ROOM MODERN cottage. Apply 913 E. 32D ST.; easy terms, or will take lot as part payment; also 10 acres near Santa Ana, cheap for cash, or will exchange for city. 4

FOR SALE — ALL BARGAINS; 7-ROOM modern cottage, W. 22d, $2500; 6-room modern cottage, close in, $2200; 4-room good cottage, southwest, $1200. W. G. SHAW, 330 S. Broadway. 4

FOR SALE—
Houses.

FOR SALE—SNAP, $700; 4-ROOM HOUSE, new, well built; corner lot; block from electric line; $100 cash, balance monthly to suit. JOHN L. PAVKOVICH, 220 W. First st. 4

FOR EXCHANGE — 2-STORY, 18-ROOM house; lot 50x200; in business center of city; only $5500; $2500 cash, balance to suit. By A. C. GOLSH, 147 S. Broadway. 4

FOR SALE—HOUSE 6 ROOMS, LOT 40x78; good neighborhood, southwest part of city; near two electric car lines; price $750. EDWIN SMITH, room 223 Byrne Block. 4

FOR SALE—$1100; 5-ROOM HOUSE, SOUTHwest; lot 50x192; terms $100 cash, balance $10 per month, 6 per cent. interest; look at this. CREASINGER, 247 S. Broadway. 4

FOR SALE—$800, $1000 AND $1500 TO $5000 and up buys modern homes in any part of the city on very easy terms. M. L. SAMSON & CO., 128 W. Fourth st. 4

FOR SALE—$1250—NEW 6-ROOM MODERN cottage, lot 50x150; 15 minutes' walk from Courthouse; easy terms and cheap for cash. S. K. LINDLEY, 106 Broadway. 4

FOR SALE — $2650; NEW 8-ROOM HOUSE; also new 9-room house, $3750; both bargains; see us at once. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 308 Wilcox building. 6

FOR SALE — GOOD 4-ROOM COTTAGE, hard finish; lot improved; barn, shade trees; only $600; part cash, balance easy payments. J. M LEAN, E. st., Pico Heights. 4

FOR SALE—WE BUILD ON CLEAR LOT and loan cost of house, 3 to 5 years. AMERICAN BUILDING AND MORTGAGE CO., 122 W. Third st., Henne building.

FOR SALE—5-ROOM COTTAGE ON SAN Pedro street; will take one or two fine carriage horses as part payment. See J. M. TAYLOR & CO., 104 Broadway. 4

FOR SALE—$4600 TAKES 2-STORY BRICK building 20x80, located on principal business street of Redlands; good rent. For particulars address BOX P, Redlands. 4

FOR SALE — 100x152 FT., 20-FT. ALLEY; double, clean corner; electric line; 5-room house; must sell; make offer. Address K, box 36, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR SALE—A NICE HOME IN THE SOUTH west, large lot, all modern; $3500; will take part in trade. W. M. CASTERLINE, 206½ S. Broadway, room 13. 4-6

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 46x165; good well; fenced for poultry; also 3 dozen thoroughbred chickens; price $190. Call 538 N. WALNUT ST. 4

FOR SALE—FINE 7-ROOM, 2-STORY MODern house near 8th and Pearl; only $1900; snap; be quick if you want this. BRAIN, 330 S. Broadway. 4

FOR SALE—3-ROOM SUMMER COTTAGE at Redondo Beach; lot 47; price $100. Inquire of E. M. MERRIFIELD, 748 San Julian st. 4

FOR SALE—$25 CASH, $12 MONTHLY, $1000 new 5-room cottage, corner lot. 1601 Pacific ave., south of W. Pico. H. E. SIDDALL. 4

FOR SALE—MODERN HOME, WESTLAKE; would take lot or cottage as part pay. BOWEN & POWERS, 230½ S. Spring. 4

FOR SALE — AT SOUTH BEACH, SANTA Monica, 2-room cottage; price $60. Inquire of MATHIS, at South Beach depot. 4

FOR SALE—SOME VERY CHEAP HOUSES, 5 and 7 rooms for homes or investment; near car line. 651 S. OLIVE. 4

FOR SALE — CLOSE-IN 5-ROOM MODERN cottage, cheap monthly payments. Address K, box 65, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR SALE—9-ROOM MODERN HOUSE ON 27th st., $2250; $1000 cash. W. THOMPSON, 136 S. Broadway. 4

FOR SALE—9-ROOM HOUSE, TWO BATHS, furnace, etc.; 2 lots. N.E. cor. ORANGE and Alvarado.

FOR SALE—$2500, HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, 2 baths. 141 S. Flower. Apply 1572 W. PICO. 4

FOR SALE—
Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—AS THE 4TH OF JULY IS THE time to shoot, we will shoot off some prices that will make a great noise. Just listen to them. New china mattings, 12½c a yard; heavy white mattings, 13c a yard; good linen warps, 20c; Japanese rugs, 30 in. by 60 in., for 50c; white and gray goatskin rugs, $2.25, worth $3; a large assortment of second-hand carpets, ingrains, all wool, 25c a yard; brussels from 30c up; a good piece of linoleum, 40c a yard; a 3-piece bedroom suit, antique finish, only $8; a solid oak suit for $12; a nicely carved suit, with long mirror, $12.50; a dandy cheval suit for $15, worth $25; a good spring, cable, for $1; a few cotton mattresses, $1.75; an oak center table, $1; bedroom chairs, 50c; a brace-arm rocker, $1.25; large-arm rockers, $1.75; polished oak upholstered rockers, $3; some large rolled-arm rattan rockers, $3.75; a few more 6-foot extension tables, $3.50; kitchen tables, 50c; a 5-drawer chiffonier, only $4.50; a $9 sideboard, solid oak. In stoves we are right in it. A Universal range, with water back, $10; a Glenwood range, $15, cost $35; lots of stoves for $5 and $6; new 2-burner gasoline stoves, $3; a good opaque window shade, 35c. Prices on hundreds of other things could be shot off, but you had better call and get them at JOSEPH'S, 426 and 428 S. Spring. 4

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT HOME ON W. Adams, a little west of Figueroa; fine and cheap.

$5000 will buy a beautiful home in the Bonnie Brae tract near 9th; it is worth $6000; see me about it.

$2600 takes a cottage of 5 rooms; this beautiful porcelain bath, decorated throughout. D. A. MEEKINS, 406 S. Broadway. 6

FOR SALE—WHAT THE WISE MAN SAID.
"In battle or business, whatever the game,
In law or in love, it is ever the same;
In the struggle for power, or the scramble for pelf,
Let this be your motto: Rely on yourself."
Main springs, 50c; watches cleaned, 75c; crystals, 10c; small and large clocks cleaned, 35c and 75c. "THE ONLY PATTON," 4 214 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — BEDROOM SETS, $6 UP; folding beds, $3.50 up; 8-foot French range, $16; 2 elegant steel ranges, with water backs, $15 each; 2 large refrigerators with glass fronts, $15 each; showcases, stoves, matting, carpets, linoleum, mirrors, lounges, chairs, springs, mattresses and everything cheap this week at J. H. ROBERTS'S, 251 S. Main. 4

FOR SALE — $3500 CASH, A GENERAL merchandise business in the country; profitable, and otherwise desirable, as an investment for business enterprise; would consider equity in suburban residence, furnished. A. P. M., Somis, Ventura Co., Cal. 5

FOR SALE—
——CRUDE OIL——
1000 barrels; make cash offer. Address H, box 19, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR SALE—FIREWORKS AT REDONDO Beach Monday night; Santa Fé trains go 6:15 p.m.; 7:30 p.m. Return 9:30 p.m. or after the fireworks; special trains Redlands Riverside and Santa Ana leave Los Angeles 11 p.m. 4

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF A 33-ROOM house; everything first-class, only in use six months; reasonable rent; would take city property in exchange and assume; no agents. Address P O. BOX 866, Los Angeles. 4

FOR SALE—
——OR EXCHANGE——
One large safe, 2 counters. Call 408 S. BROADWAY, Monday or Tuesday. 4

FOR SALE — ORCHESTRAL GRAND UPright piano; beautiful case, fine tone and first class in every respect; cost $600; make offer; will rent cheap to right party. L. A. LOAN CO., 416½ S. Spring. 4

FOR SALE—ONE 1-H.P., ONE 2-H.P. AND one 4-h.p. second-hand Shipman engine; all good bargains; also gas machines. BEDLAM'S MACHINE AND IRON WORKS, 923 N. Main st. 7

FOR SALE—
Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—JUST YOU CALL AT THE COMMISSION YARD, 539 Broadway, and see phaetons, two-wheeled ladies' cart, light spring wagons, small pony cart and harness. 4

FOR SALE—7-FOOT STEEL RANGE IN perfect condition, together with boiler, water connections, etc., for $22.50; also a lot of lunch counters, cheap. 503 S. MAIN ST. 4

FOR SALE—TYPEWRITERS, BUY, SELL, rent; all kinds; elegant Smith Premier $50; other good machines, lowest prices. TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 127½ W. Second st. 4

FOR SALE—SEWING MACHINES OF ALL the leading makes, from $25 to $35; second-hand machines from $5 to $10; machines to rent, $1.50 per month. 507 S. SPRING. 4

FOR SALE—$1275, GOOD 5-ROOM FURnished house, well-improved lot, 50x150; ½ cash, balance to suit; west of Main. BLACK-SMITH CO., 42 Bryson Block. 4

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND 12-PASsenger glass-side Miller omnibus, cheap. Inquire HAWLEY, KING & CO., corner Broadway and Fifth sts.

FOR SALE—BARN AT ALHAMBRA, 47x100 ft.; corrigated iron roof; make a fine hay barn. Address S. A. AUSTIN, sub-station 5, Los Angeles, Cal. 4

FOR SALE—FINE SIDE-BAR, REDwheel buggy, newly painted; a bargain; $65; can be seen at ANCHOR STABLES. 223 San Pedro st. 4

FOR SALE—TENT 12x20 FT., WITH 4-FT. side walls, 8 oz. duck, good as new; two-burner gasoline stove. Call or address 935 S. UNION AVE. 4

FOR SALE—BABY CARRIAGE, NEARLY new; cost $15; will sell for $4, or trade. What have you? Address J, box 57, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR SALE—FOR CHICKEN MEN, WIND screenings 25c for a wagon load at the ELECTRIC FEED MILL, Third and San Pedro. 4

FOR SALE — UPRIGHT FISHER PIANO; it's a beauty; cheap as dirt for cash. Inquire 1653 TEMPLE ST., Davy's grocery store. 4

FOR SALE—SMALL STOCK OF TINWARE and notions; will take horse and buggy, part pay. Call or address 1816 WINFIELD ST. 4

FOR SALE — $550; OIL-DRILLING RIG, boiler, engine, stem sinker, Temple screen sinker ALFORD & CO., 112 S. Broadway. 5

FOR SALE—FINES OAK RERIGERATOR, good as new; holds 120 pounds ice; price $14; cost $22. Apply 832 BOSTON ST. 4

FOR SALE—WE BUY AND SELL STORE fixtures of all kinds; doors, windows, etc.; screen doors, $1. 216 E. FOURTH ST. 4

FOR SALE — CANOPY-TOP SURREY IN good condition; make an offer. RICHMOND STABLES, Eighth and Main. 4

FOR SALE—A GOOD CRANDALL TYPE writer, nearly new; price $25. PACIFIC LOAN CO., 114 S. Spring st. 4

FOR SALE—$300; FURNITURE AND LEASE 14-room house, barn; room 12 tents. Address V. L., Redondo, Cal. 4

FOR SALE— EXCELLENT SURREY, HARness, robes; must go before 7th; place rented. 1426 SANTEE ST. 4

FOR SALE—$325; ON EASY TERMS; A fine Lippencott soda fountain. J. M. BROWNE, 3004 Maple ave. 4

FOR SALE—3-SPRING COVERED 4-SEATed wagon in excellent condition. LEE BROS., 406 S. Spring st. 4

FOR SALE—ONE GENT'S BICYCLE, $20; one boy's, $10; one lady's, $30. 87 E. COLORADO ST., Pasadena. 4

FOR SALE—CRUDE OIL; PROMPT DELIVery; large or small orders. K. WING & SON, 1571 W. First st. 4

FOR SALE—SOME HOUSEHOLD GOODS very cheap, or would exchange for bicycle. 1042 DENVER AVE. 4

FOR SALE—FINE WEBER PIANO IN PERfect order, $350; worth $500. PARKER & CO., 102 Broadway. 4

FOR SALE — ONE CANOPY-TOP SURREY, one fire-proof safe. CITY WAREHOUSE, 675 Upper Main. 4

FOR SALE—PLANET, JR., HAND PLOW and seed drill; cheap. Address J, box 80, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR SALE — SCHOLARSHIP IN LOS ANgeles Business College. Address F, box 7, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR SALE—A GOOD SPRING WAGON, cheap. Inquire at BLACKSMITH SHOP, 1251 Trenton st. 4

FOR SALE—A GOOD FULL-TONE HEMME & Long upright piano, $110 cash. 139 W. FIFTH ST. 7

FOR SALE—HYDRAULIC PRESS, CAPACity of 200-tons pressure. Inquire 1913 N. MAIN ST. 4

FOR SALE—LADY'S OLD STYLE BICYCLE or will exchange for gent's. 1106 E. SEVENTH ST. 4

FOR SALE—ALFALFA, WELL CURED, $5.50 delivered. H. M. CONGER & SON, 123 S. Broadway. 4

FOR SALE—$25; BEST-MADE DRY GOLD washer, cost $60; Address K, box 85, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR SALE—CASH REGISTER, COFFEE mill, scales, show cases. 216 E. FOURTH ST. 4

FOR SALE—$35; TOP BUGGY AND HARness, good as new. Call 538 S. FLOWER ST. 4

FOR SALE — M & W. RACING TIRES, cheap. Address J, box 68, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR SALE — ARCTIC REFRIGERATING machine; pair scales. 525 W. SEVENTH. 4

FOR SALE—THE FINEST CARRIAGE IN the city at 712 S. BROADWAY. 4

FOR SALE—LIGHT BUGGY. INQUIRE AT 1471 MISSION ROAD. 4

FOR SALE—A SURREY; ALSO A TRAP. 952 S. FLOWER. 4

FOR SALE—FRAZER CART. 309 REQUENA ST. 5

FOR SALE—
Suburban Property.

FOR SALE—BY WILDE & STRONG—
BROADWAY PROPERTIES.
We can quote you prices on every lot that is for sale on Broadway, and would particularly call your attention to 50 feet near 8th at $200 a foot. We also have some good properties on Spring and Main.
WILDE & STRONG, 228 W. 4th, 4 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE, SUBURBAN residence near northwest city limits, in frostless belt; 5-room house, barn, etc.; 2 acres oranges and assorted fruits, on Santa Monica electric road; 5c fare; only $2400; a bargain; also another with 1 acre of ground on same road for $1200. JOHN FLOURNEY, 145 Broadway. 4

FOR SALE—19 ACRES OF FINE ALFALFA, corn or vegetable land in the Clearwater Colony tract; this land is cheap; price $600. EDWIN SMITH, 223 Byrne Block. 4

FOR SALE—
Hotels, Lodging Houses.

FOR SALE—
$750—22 rooms; ½ cash; sacrifice.
$750—20 rooms; Broadway; snap.
$825—30 rooms; rent $40; bargain.
$450—28 rooms; rent $60; bargain.
Before buying see our bargains.
H. P. ERNST, 130 S. Broadway. 4

FOR SALE—LODGING-HOUSE; 16 ROOMS; rent $35; price $850.

First-class hotel, no dining-room; fine location. E. L. HOPPER & SON, 4 338 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—$700; 20 ROOMS, NICELY FURnished; it's all O.K., if you want a good place at ½ its value; see it Monday. CREASINGER, 247 S. Broadway. 4

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE; 16-ROOM lodging-house, $750; 16-room house, $850; 40-room, $2500. J. C. FLOYD, 117½ S. Broadway. 4

FOR SALE— NICELY FURNISHED ROOMing-house. Inquire 433 E. THIRD. 4

PATENTS—
And Patent Agents.

TOWNSEND BROS., SOLICITORS OF American and foreign patents, copyrights, trade-marks, labels. Nearly one hundred patents have been issued upon tide or ocean powers. Of this number we have prepared the applications of twelve or fifteen. We are therefore conversant with this class of inventions and often, without charge, show an inventor a patent disclosing his invention. 9 DOWNEY BLOCK. Tel. main 347. 4

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS OBTAINED, bought and sold by DAY & DAY, 233-234-235 Stimson Block. Established 1849.

HAZARD & HARPHAM, ATTORNEYS AND solicitors of patents. No. 11 DOWNEY BLK.

KNIGHT BROS., PATENT SOLICITORS. Free book on patents. 424 BYRNE BLDG.

FOR EXCHANGE—
Real Estate.

$1800—FOR EXCHANGE — GOOD 7-ROOM residence, with lot 100x125, in Santa Ana; value $1800 and clear; will trade for house and lot in the city and assume or pay cash difference. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$30,000—FOR EXCHANGE—CLEAR OF INcumbrance, for part or all good city property, 40-acre 8-year-old Washington navel orange orchard, located in San Gabriel Valley; large modern house and outbuildings; crop for next year has been estimated by reliable fruit men at 10,000 boxes; owner cannot give ranch property his attention, hence the sacrifice. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$15,000—FOR EXCHANGE — FOR CITY property, a highly improved and very productive 35-acre softshell walnut grove, mostly in full bearing, at Rivera, the best walnut-producing district in California; this property is clear of incumbrance and the owner will assume some on good city property. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$20,000—FOR EXCHANGE — FOR CITY property, 40 acres set solid to navel oranges, lemons and softshell walnuts, 4 years old and in fine conditon, ½ mile from station at Anaheim; this year's crop will bring about $2000. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$2000—FOR EXCHANGE — THE FURNIture of 38-room lodging-house, very centrally located in this city and very low rent; price $2000 and clear of incumbrance; will exchange for good property. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$2500—FOR EXCHANGE — 5-ROOM GOOD cottage, with lot 50x150, clear; will trade for alfalfa land. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$1500—FOR EXCHANGE — GOOD 7-ROOM cottage on corner lot, 40x175, in East Los Angeles; price $1500, clear of incumbrance; will trade for vacant lots or small piece of land close to the city. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$5000—FOR EXCHANGE — FOR CITY property, 40-acre 2-year-old olive orchard, 1 mile from San Fernando; price $5000, clear of incumbrance; owner will assume on good residence. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$3000—FOR EXCHANGE—2½ ACRES WITH new 5-room cottage at Hollywood, valued at $3000; will trade for house and lot in the city. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$3500—FOR EXCHANGE — A BEAUTIFUL new 8-room, 2-story residence in south part of the city near car line, valued at $3500 and clear of incumbrance; will trade for good orange ranch. NOLAN & SMITH 228 W. Second.

$2000—FOR EXCHANGE—15-ACRE FRUIT ranch in Glen county; good house and other improvements; nice income property; value $2000, clear; will exchange for some kind of business. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

FOR EXCHANGE — WANT A CUSTOMER for a good buggy horse to use for light driving for his keeping, or perhaps a small amount besides; must be gentle and a good driver. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—BY FRED W. PEARSON. 204-205 BRADBURY BUILDING.
$3500—Fine 8-room modern house, free and clear, to exchange for a well-improved orange or lemon orchard near this city of about the same value.
$2500—Lemon orchard at San Diego in full bearing; house, barn, complete water plant; want to sell cheap, or will exchange for city property.
$2500—80 acres alfalfa land, with abundance of water; want city property.
$2000—15 acres at Downey; want city property.
$2000—Equity in 3 cottages, well rented; want something clear, city or country; mortgage of $1000. Owner is going East and wants to leave his property here out of debt.
$1500—5 acres in lemons at Azusa, clear; will trade for city property or a larger place in country and pay cash difference.
$3000—26 acres at Santa Fe Springs; want city property; will assume.
$10,000—Eastern farm; want something here; will assume.
$30,000—Magnificent olive orchard and miscellaneous fruit; want part cash, part trade. This ranch is close to town and will pay $5000 income this year.
$300,000 worth of gilt-edged California ranch property, lightly incumbered, to exchange for a business block in some eastern city; will assume large amount on good property.
FRED W. PEARSON, 4 204-205 Bradbury Bldg.

FOR SALE—AND EXCHANGE—
——H. B. HUSTON——
431 S. Broadway. 'Phone Main 151.
$60,000—350-acre improved ranch, Glendale foothills; modern buildings; plenty of water; if you want a gentleman's home here is a bargain; terms $30,000 cash, balance 6 per cent.
(No. 52.) $10[illegible]—2370 acres, stock ranch, will exchange for California or eastern income-paying property, owner will assume.
(No. 48.) $6000—11 acres at La Cañada, elevation 1700 feet; good house and barn, 1200 fruit trees, all bearing, $3000 cash, balance easy payments.
(No. 48.) 15-room modern house and 7 lots in Grand Rapids, Mich,. want ranch or city property in California; will assume.
(No. 47.) 20-acre improved ranch at Bakersfield, want drug stock, will assume.
(No. 39.) Modern 2-story house in S.W. part of city, restricted plat; this fine home must be sold this week; if you want a bargain see Huston at once.
(No. 35.) $7000; 51-acre improved farm in Ohio; want ranch or house and lot in or near Los Angeles; will assume.
(No. 52.) Oakland (Cal.) income property for Los Angeles property, or good ranch; will assume.
I have two clear ranches, owners want house and lot in Los Angeles.
H. B. HUSTON, 431 S. Broadway. 'Phone Main 151. Formerly with Edward D. Silent & Co. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—
$6000—20 acres in bearing deciduous orchard near city limits on San Fernando road; want city property.
$6000—20 acres in 5-year-old walnuts, near Anaheim; want improved city or lots.
$4000—5 acres old oranges in San Gabriel; mortgage $900; want house, clear, in city.
$4000—10 acres in 5-year-old navels on good corner, Ontario, clear, for city.
$3000—7½ acres, unimproved, on Western ave.; city water piped on place; fine view; want city in good location; will assume.
$1600—2½ acres in Glendale, improved; want cheap house in city.
$5000—45 acres, 10 miles from city, northwest, good 5-room house, 5 acres in orchard, some alfalfa, etc.; nice place, clear; will take ½ city property, balance mortgage, 10 years.
$5000—Beautiful 8-room house on Flower st., clear; want close-in lot, or house and lot; will assume.
$25,000—N. Main st., block, rented for $200 per month; can be increased; want orange or alfalfa ranch for all or part.
If you want to exchange your property come in and tell me what you have and what you want.
OTIS H. LOCKHART, 4 Tel. black 925. 423 Byrne Block.

FOR EXCHANGE—
10-room house and outbuildings, and 10 acres, North Haven, Ct., for Los Angeles or Pasadena property.
Clear property, Atchison, Kan., and 80 acres near Atchison, for property in or near Los Angeles.
8-room house, Manhattan, Kan., and 5-room house, Marion, Kan., for Los Angeles property or fruit ranch.
Chicago income and unimproved property for Los Angeles property.
Beautiful residence, Cincinnati, good income-paying property, for Los Angeles or Pasadena property.
Clinton (Iowa) property for Los Angeles property or ranch.
Good income property Colorado Springs, Colo., for Los Angeles property.
Residence, Kearney, Neb., for Southern California property; will assume.
Farms and orchards, Walla Walla Valley, Washington, for Southern California.
Sedalia (Mo.,) property for orange ranch.
19½-acre grove, Pomona, for farm Illinois, Iowa or Eastern Kansas.
10 acres near Colton, 20 acres near Perris; 5-room house Boyle Heights, for Los Angeles property.
GEORGE VAN DERWERKER, 4 323 Byrne Building.

FOR EXCHANGE—CHRISTIAN ENDEAVorers and others will endeavor when locating a new home to get as many advantages for their money as is possible, climate, church, railroad and school facilities must be considered, as well as income from the investment; those seeking a location should not fail to investigate the advantages offered at Orange, Orange county; population 1300; 5 churches, no saloons, exceptionally good railroad and school facilities; one of the best water systems in the State; Orange is 31 miles southeast of Los Angeles, on the Santa Fe road to San Diego; Orange county has a greater diversity of products than any other county in the State, orange, lemon, peach, apricot, walnut and other orchards; alfalfa, peanuts, potatoes, berries, etc., are raised in abundance; hog and chicken ranches also are numerous; beautiful homes in Orange or vacant land can be secured at very reasonable prices; a few properties for exchange. For full particulars call upon or address
CRADDICK & DAVIS, 4 Orange, Cal.

FOR EXCHANGE—CITY INCOME PROPerty for unimproved land. R. D. LIST, 212 W. Second.

Liners

FOR EXCHANGE—
Real Estate.

FOR EXCHANGE—BY WILDE & STRONG.
$2100—Fine 7-room cottage, southwest; mortgage $1200; want vacant lot.
$3000—Mortgage $1200; good 8-room house on 29th st.; want small ranch within 10 miles.
$1800—New 6-room cottage, close in; will take $500 lot as payment, balance $18 a month; just like paying rent.
$2500—Very fine 8-room house on Boyle Heights, mortgage $1500; will take good lot.
$6000—The best furnished and best paying rooming house in the city, for real property.
$2600—Fine large cottage on 12th st. vacant lots for equity, mortgage $1500.
Good improved Main-st. property for navel orange orchard.
If you want to exchange your property here, or have any large buildings in any good eastern city for large improved ranch properties, call on us.
4 WILDE & STRONG, 228 W. 4th.

FOR EXCHANGE—$10,000; ALFALFA AND stock ranch; cows, hogs, horses and implements, complete income from milk alone, $85 to $100 month; exchange for city property.

New brick business block 3 stores and flats, to exchange for ranch, high altitude; equity $8000; mortgage $2000; will not assume.

3 acres at Monrovia; 7-room house; price $2500, clear; exchange for city; might assume small amount.

30 acres 1 mile from asylum at Highland, unimproved, clear; will take city property and assume small amount.
E. L. HOPPER & SON,
4 338 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR EASTERN PROPERTY.
$4000—40 acres, South Pasadena, level land
$4000—2-story house, 9 rooms.
$3000—20 acres, south of city limits.
$20,000—40-acre lemon grove, near Anaheim
$12,000—20-acre navel orange grove.
$5000—90 acres land, 10 miles out.
$20,000—Fine house and 13 lots.
$20,000—20 large lots, choice location.
$6000—10-acres navel oranges, West Highland.
$4000—630 acres, grain farm, this county.
$100,000 worth of orchards and grain land.
$150,000—3000 acres choice land for colony.
THE GOWEN-EBERLE CO.,
4 147 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—A FINE HOME PLACE in Pasadena for any well-located ranch; a bargain.
13-acre prune and apricot orchard in bearing in Verdugo, plenty water, for Boyle Heights property.
A residence in southwest for a ranch in good locality.
A brand-new residence, southwest; will take a vacant lot for first payment; balance to suit.
Improved Main-st. corner for an improved fruit ranch.
Property in this city or Pasadena for property in San Pedro or Santa Monica.
J. A. MORLAN,
342 Byrne Block, cor Third and Broadway. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—$10,800; FOR SOUTHERN California; fine farm in Sugar Grove, Pa.; 108 acres, good buildings, 11 rooms, hot-air furnace, barns for 11 horses, 15 cows, 150 chickens, sugar-house, 500 maple trees, silo, plenty water, large orchard; half land in city limits; sidewalk from postoffice to house; offer of $100 and $150 per acre has been refused for part; incumbrance $3100; also $1500, one house in Princeton, Ill.; $1500, 2 lots and cottage in Calleron, N. Y., all clear. Owner, J. F. BACKSTRAND, 150 E. 36th. 24-27-1-4

FOR EXCHANGE—ALFALFA RANCH OF 30 acres; fine place; wants city property.
10 acres, highly improved near Agricultural Park; wants city property.
A magnificent home of 10 acres near Pasadena; wants city property.
Good clear ranch property for eastern.
Good clear city property for a nice 5-acre orange grove. Send me a full description of your city, country and eastern property and get a good quick trade.
4 F. M. STONE, 206½ S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE — $13,000; BEAUTIFUL foothill lemon and orange grove at Monrovia, 3 years old; 18.9 acres, for Los Angeles income.
—ALSO—
$16,000 fancy orchard at Glendora, mostly oranges and lemons, 6 years old; big private water plant; 2 big tunnels; big water supply goes with the place; 2-story house, barn, water piped to house; want Los Angeles. STILSON & PARSONS, S.E. corner Second and Broadway. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—$9500; ONE OF THE most attractive homes in southwestern portion of this city; improvements all made, good-sized lot; convenient to the best car lines; there are 10 large rooms; bath, furnace; the owner wants a good cottage at one of the beaches, and the balance on long time; this is your change to get a first-class city property and be rid of a poor investment at the beach. JOHN D. FOSTER, 316 Wilcox Building. 5

FOR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT IN city, $1500; 5 lots East Los Angeles, $1500; lot Adams-st. Park tract, $500; 20 acres, Clearmont, $2000; 40 acres, Vineland, $3000; 80 acres near Bakersfield, $1500; lot, Coronado Beach, $300; 2 lots, Lincoln, Neb., $1500; 160 acres, Red Cloud, Neb., $1500; house and 3 lots at Santa Ana, $1500; lot in Sparland, Ill., near Peoria, $500, for eastern or California property. Address J. P. BROCKMEIER, 447 S. Broadway, room 11. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—$10,000, 10 ACRES AT West Glendale, planted to berries of all kinds, citrus and deciduous fruits of all varieties; a fine pumping plant that supplies all the water necessary for irrigation and domestic use, together with a two-story, 6-room house, barn, etc.; all nicely improved. Want Los Angeles city property and will pay or assume $10,000 to $15,000. ENTLER & OBEAR, 133 S. Broadway. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—IMPROVED RANCH, worth $4500, for best paying 50-room lodging-house in city, clear.
Income city property, worth $16,000, for bearing softshell walnut grove, Rivera, clear.
25 acres, Anaheim, bearing walnuts, for city, clear.
BLACK-SMITH CO.,
3 42 Bryson Block.

FOR EXCHANGE—$5000—
A paying drug store in one of the best locations in Arizona, including lot and buildings; no other drug store within 60 miles; will trade stationary store in Los Angeles or house and lot as part payment, balance cash or time.
W. J. SCHERER CO.,
5 108 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—

A modern 5-room cottage on 27th st.; lot 50x150 to alley, all fenced; street graded, etc.; want lot in call limits S. P. shops; long time for balance.
W. J. SCHERER CO.,
4 108 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—$7000, FLATS, CLEAR, for lots; $3000 cottage, clear, for lemon grove near Hollywood; $6000 olive grove, clear, at Glendora, for home, will assume; $2700 lot, clear, on Pearl st., for cottage at the beach; $7000 home in this city for Pasadena property; $10,000 home in Pasadena, clear, for Los Angeles home. MARTIN & KURTZ, 228 Byrne Bldg. 4

FOR EXCHANGE — $4500; FULL BEARING orchard, Muir peaches, apricots and prunes, in Lankershim; corners on San Fernando ave.; finest orchard in the tract; can prove it; 100 tons now on trees; want Los Angeles or might take clear eastern; we own it and will give good deal. STILSON & PARSONS, S.E. corner Second and Broadway. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—$7500; MORTGAGE $3000, a fine large lot on Grand ave., between 5th and 6th sts.; one-half lot improved with a two-story building of 12 rooms, modern in every respect, including gas, and wired for electricity. Will exchange equity for lots in the Wolfskill tract or any good locality. ENTLER & OBEAR, 133 S. Broadway. 4

FOR EXCHANGE — A VALUABLE STOCK ranch of 9000 acres, located in Glen county, Cal.; there is an incumbrance on the property of $5 per acre; the improvements are assessed at $15,000; want to exchange the equity for property in Southern California. For further information see S. P. CREASINGER, 247 S. Broadway. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—$3500; MORTGAGE $1500, 10 acres near Long Beach, all in olives, with a variety of fruit for a family orchard; plenty of water for irrigation; good house, barn, etc.; all in good shape; water pipes for domestic use. Want Los Angeles city property. ENTLER & OBEAR, 133 S. Broadway. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—$15,000; MORTGAGE $5000, a fine corner on one of the main thoroughfares of the city; nicely improved, well rented; pays good interest on the money invested. Want Los Angeles city property or acreage near the city for equity. ENTLER & OBEAR, 133 S. Broadway. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—15 ACRES LAND CLEAR for lodging-house. Address J, box 88, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—
Real Estate.

FOR EXCHANGE—
——$450——
Two clear lots for house and lot; will assume small amount.
W. J. SCHERER CO.,
4 108 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—
——$800——
4-room house, close in; no car fare; horse and buggy first payment, balance $15 per month. W. J. SCHERER CO.,
4 108 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE — $15,00; MORTGAGE $6000, a fine lot on Jefferson ave., Chicago, Ill.; improved with a brick building, 3 flats; rents for $100 per month. Want Los Angeles city or acreage near the city, and will pay difference or assume up to $5000. ENTLER & OBEAR, 133 S. Broadway. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—20-ACRE RANCH NEAR city, worth $3000; mortgage $1100; good fruit land; plenty of water, etc.; am obliged to dispose of equity; want house and lot or lot, free; will consider any offer made; cash will take it at half its value. Address OWNER, K, box 72, Times office. 4

FOR EXCHANGE — WE HAVE A LARGE amount of Orange Grove ave., Pasadena, property, very choice, mostly vacant; will trade for Los Angeles business property and put in nearly half cash; above offerings strictly fancy. STILSON & PARSONS, S.E. cor. Second and Broadway. 4

FOR EXCHANGE — $12,000; FINE ALfalfa ranch near Santa Ana; house, barn and all improvements; cannot describe in detail, but is just what you want; will trade for lots or small properties in this city. STILSON & PARSONS, S.E. corner Second and Broadway. 4

FOR EXCHANGE — RANCH OF 21 ACRES, all planted to oranges, with more water than needed; good 8-room house and barn; 7 miles from city; will take part in Michigan property; this place yields a large income. Address K, box 70, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—640 ACRES LAND NEAR Lancaster, in artesian belt, suitable for alfalfa; pure well water at 10 feet; will relinquish this State school section for clear city lot or for house and lot; will assume. Address K, box 62, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—OR SALE; FOR CITY property, 12 acres, all absolutely in full bearing; oldest ranch in locality; citrus and deciduous and large quantity of berries; water deeded with land. Further particulars, J, box 36, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—40-ACRE RANCH NEAR Artesia; good for sugar beets; good agricultural land; clear of mortgage; will take improved city property, subject to incumbrance, or pay cash difference. N. P. CONREY, California Bank building.

FOR EXCHANGE—$3600; MORTGAGE $1600; a large lot on E. 17th st.; house of 7 rooms, 2 bay windows, mantels, patent closets, bath, lawn, fenced; will trade equity for ranch property and will assume. ENTLER & OBEAR, 133 S. Broadway. 4

FOR EXCHANGE — HAVE GOT 45 ACRES in Escondido, San Diego county, free water right; value $75 per acre; want to exchange some of it for house and lot here; might assume some. ERIC HULTBERG, 723 S. Grand ave. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—$3500; 7 LOTS IN LOS Angeles, 4 lots outside, 5 acres water stocked want good school land relinquishments or cheap land for stock ranch, or will take cattle, cows or young stock. LEONARD, 415½ S. Spring st. 27

FOR EXCHANGE—10 ACRES IN LEMONS and oranges; good house of 5 rooms; barn and outbuildings, for residence in city; also a hand-made surrey; good as new; for upright piano HOYT & SUMMERS, room 20, Bryson Block 4

FOR EXCHANGE — TWO 10-ACRE LOTS, foothill land; one near Redlands, cost me $1000, and one near Burbank, cost $800, all clear; want lodging-house or business. What have you? Make me an offer. Box 156, MONROVIA. 4

FOR EXCHANGE — $2500; 20-ACRE APRICOT orchard, 3 years old in Lankershm, and fine; we own this and will give good trade for city, or might take clear eastern. STILSON & PARSONS, S.E. cor. Second and Broadway. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—6-ACRE FRUIT RANCH, bearing and loaded with fruit; 5-room cottage, etc.; 3½ miles from Courthouse; want 8-room house, southwest; will pay cash difference. J. M. TAYLOR & CO., 104 Broadway. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—3 ELEGANT KANSAS City residences, 1 of $20,000 ($50,000 was refused for it,) one of $8000 and 1 of $3500, for property in Los Angeles, by parties now living here. JOHN FLOURNOY, 145 Broadway. 4

FOR EXCHANGE — FOR CHICAGO PROPerty, 2-story modern residence, 12 rooms, stable, lawn and flowers; lot 60x190; located bon-ton part of Grand ave. THE GOWEN-EBERLE COMPANY (incorporated,) 147 S. Broadway. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—FIREWORKS REDONDO Beach Monday night; Santa Fé trains go 6:15 p.m.; 7:30 p.m. Return 9:30 p.m. or after the fireworks; special trains Redlands Riverside and Santa Ana leave Los Angeles 11 p.m. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—GILT EDGE INCOME city; also unimproved city; all clear, at present values for one or more stock farms in Missouri; $12,000 to $25,000. W. M. CASTERLINE, 206½ S. Broadway, room 13. 4-6

FOR EXCHANGE—$2500; MORTGAGE $800, a two-story, 8-room house, hard finish, all newly painted; near Maple ave. Want acreage, small house and lot or vacant lot. ENTLER & OBEAR, 133 S. Broadway. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—2½-ACRE RANCH NEAR Washington st.; good 8-room house, well, windmill and tank; good barn; near electric car line; want house and lot close in. J. M. TAYLOR & CO., 104 Broadway. 4

FOR EXCHANGE — 6½-ACRE FRUIT ranch; trees all bearing; good 5-room house, barn, near electric car line, in city limits; want house and lot, East Los Angeles. J. M. TAYLOR & CO., 104 Broadway. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—FINE RESIDENCE ON Grand ave.; large grounds, 100x180; will exchange for land southwest or west of city, or improved city lots. PACIFIC LOAN CO., 114 S. Spring st. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—A 22½-ACRE RANCH, alfalfa land, 10 miles south of the city; house and orchard; no alkali; for a house and lot or lodging-house. J. C. OLIVER, 256 Broadway. 4

FOR EXCHANGE — 4 GOOD LOTS, LOcated in the city of Minneapolis, cost value $1500; want house and lot and assume, or good lodging-house. CREASINGER, 247 S. Broadway. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR BUSINESS INCOME property, 20 acres, 8-year-old navel orange grove; no frost, scale or smut; oranges ripen very early. W. P. SAUNDERS, N. Ontario. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—5-ROOM HARD-FINinshed cottage, bath, large corner lot, coast manufacturing town of Ocosta, Wash.; fenced; rented, clear; price $2000. 235 W. FIRST. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—6-ROOM COTTAGE, 1508 Temple st.; bath, sewered; house nicely decorated; want small ranch or lot for equity. J. M. TAYLOR & CO., 104 Broadway. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—6¼ ACRES AT HOLLYwood, bearing fruits; want east front 9-room house in Bonnie Brae district; will assume. W. THOMPSON, 136 S. Broadway. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—$3500; MORTGAGE $500; 8 acres on Western ave.; want house and lot, and will assume from $1000 to $1500. ENTLER & OBEAR, 133 S. Broadway. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—CITY LOTS OR RANCH lands for hay or grain in any quantity from $300 to $10,000. PACIFIC LOAN CO., rooms 2, 3 and 4, 114 S. Spring st. 7

FOR EXCHANGE—$8000; CLOSE-IN FLATS rented, and cash for vacant lot on Broadway. THE GOWEN-EBERLE CO. (incorporated.) 147 S. Broadway. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—VACANT LOTS IN GOOD eastern town for small chicken ranch or acreage; will give a bargain. Address J, box 46, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—120 ACRES OF LAND, with all farming implements and horses, in Riverside county, for city property. Call or address 645 ALPINE ST. 4

FOR EXCHANGE — 18½ ACRES OF FINE sugar-beet or alfalfa land near sugar factory, to trade for Los Angeles. OWNER, 629 S. Los Angeles st. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—40 AND 160-ACRE MISsouri farms, clear, to exchange for lodging-house or merchandise. Address P.O. BOX 456, Los Angeles. 4

FOR EXCHANGE — TWO NEW COTTAGES, modern, Santa Monica, $2500, clear; what have you in city? Address J, box 93, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR EXCHANGE — $1500; FOOTHILL home, trees, berries and chickens, for home or business in town. Address K, box 33, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR EXCHANGE — BEAUTIFUL RESIdence lot on W. Fourth st., for a good $3000 ranch, all clear. F. H. CLEMENTS, 124½ S. Spring. 4

FOR EXCHANGE — 5 ACRES, WESTERN avenue, $1500, for stock of merchandise or what have you? Address J, box 94, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—
Real Estate.

FOR EXCHANGE — WHAT HAVE YOU got in exchange for 2 lots, 14th st., near Central ave.? Address J, box 52, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR EXCHANGE — HOUSE AND LOT, clear, for ranch; value about $2000. Address P. J. B., SUB-STATION 2, city P.O. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—CLEAR CITY LOTS, $8000, for business income property, and assume. C. H. GIRDLESTONE, 237 W. First. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—OR SALE, CHOICE Santa Monica lots, mortgaged and must go; a snap. JOHN FLOURNOY, 145 Broadway. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—5-ROOM CORNER COTtage, $1000; incumbrance, $500. H. E. SIDDALL, 1601 Pacific ave., south of W. Pico. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—GENERAL STOCK OF merchandise for city property, $5000. Address J, box 89, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—A FAST-PACING MARE for upright piano. Address J, box 88, TIMES OFFICE. 4

SWAPS—
All Sorts, Big and Little.

FOR EXCHANGE — SIX-ROOM MODERN house, Jackson st., clear; want good lot or house and lot out Temple st. way; will assume.

Fine upright grand piano and cash for good lot.

Solid gold watch for wheel, typewriter, or what have you?

$2000—10 acres, Burbank; 6 fruit, 2 alfalfa; 4-room plastered house, barn, corrals, windmill, tank; tankhouse; want city property or grocery.

$3500—5-room modern cottage in the best residence portion of the city of Oakland; want Los Angeles city property.
D. A. VAN VRANKEN,
4 114½ S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—
WHAT THE WISE MAN SAID.

"In battle or business, whatever the game,
In law or in love, it is ever the same;
In the struggle for power, or the scramble for pelf,
Let this be your motto: Rely on yourself."

Main springs, 50c; watches cleaned, 75c; crystals, 10c; small and large clocks cleaned, 35c and 75c. "THE ONLY PATTON,"
4 214 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE — YOU MAY HAVE IT, $400; 12 acres of foothill land, with plenty of mountain water, fully paid for and deeded with land; 8 miles from city, 7 miles from Pasadena, 4 miles from railroad, 1 mile from store, postoffice, school, church and hotel; no frost nor fog; cost $1200; 20 months ago; if you have a city lot worth $400 or cash to trade for a bargain, see me soon; title perfect; water right is worth more than $400. Address TRADER, 718 E. Third st., city. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—15-ACRE RANCH CLOSE to Sacramento; 5-room house, good barn, all in bearing fruit; a lovely home; 3 good horses, wagon and all the farming tools; all clear; we want a stock of general merchandise; price $3000. F. H. CLEMENTS, 124½ S. Spring. 4

FOR EXCHANGE — SPAN OF YOUNG 1300-lb. ranch horses, sound, well broke, double, single, saddle; guaranteed; city references; want wagons, surreys, buggies, etc., or 1 fine road horse, balance trade. Call or address G. S. BARNES, Natick House, July 4, 5, 6. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—

Household furniture, carpets, stove, etc., good condition, nearly new, to exchange; what have you? Want lot or good equity. Address K, box 78, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD MANDOLIN, $10, and $15 worth of first-class sheet music (new,) vocal and instrumental, for what have you? Want bicycle, cow, horse buggy, harness, letter press, etc. Address K, box 80, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—PROFESSIONAL PHOtographers attention; one 5x6½ camera and one 6½x8½, with $40 lense, for lady's bicycle, horse and wagon or anything I can use. 508½ S. BROADWAY. 4

FOR EXCHANGE — CHOICE LOT ON Fourth st, South Santa Monica; cash value $300; for a good buggy and harness, balance on time. Address E. C. CLARK, South Pasadena, Cal. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—

Two counters for exchange or sale cheap; also large safe. Call 408 S. BROADWAY, Monday or Tuesday. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—WILL TAKE YOUNG heavy draft team, sound weight, 1250 or more, in exchange for carpenter work; am first-class mechanic. Apply 413 E. MAIN, East Los Angeles. 4

FOR EXCHANGE — 6 OF THE FINEST lodging-houses in city; I can sell or trade a bigger snap in a lodging-house than any other agent in the city. F. H. CLEMENTS, 124½ S. Spring. 4

FOR EXCHANGE — TAILOR-MADE SUITS made to your measure; also ladies' tailor-made suits and goods by yard; describe what you have. Address K, box 20, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—WILL TRADE TREES and ornamental plants, dentistry or scholarship in business college for chickens. Address K, box 48, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR EXCHANGE — 160-ACRE RANCH, 4 miles from Lancaster, good 4-room house and barn; we want cottage or vacant lot. F. H. CLEMENTS, 124½ S. Spring. 4

FOR EXCHANGE — 20 OIL PAINTINGS BY renowned artists value $5 to $50 each; want lot or house; will assume; what have you? Address K, box 21, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR EXCHANGE — 5-ROOM MODERN cottage, San Pedro st., close in, mortgage for $1350; what have you for equity? J. M. TAYLOR & CO., 104 Broadway. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—CITY LOTS OR RANCH lands for hay or grain in any quantity from $300 to $10,000. PACIFIC LOAN CO., rooms 2, 3 and 4, 114 S. Spring st. 7

FOR EXCHANGE — 2 HOUSES, 2 LOTS, rented at $10 each, in Pittsburgh, Pa., for a small ranch close to city. F. H. CLEMENTS, 124½ S. Spring. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS ORGAN, 5 octaves, 11 stops; cost $200, price now $75; want room rent, clothing, watches, typewriter, or what have you? Address K, box 72, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR EXCHANGE — FINE GUITAR AND case; also violin and piano music, for ladies' rings or kodak. Address K, box 19, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR EXCHANGE — WANT TO TRADE painting or paper-hanging for new or good second-hand wheel. Call or address 113 REQUENA ST. 4

FOR EXCHANGE — SOME NEW LUMBER, 3 nice doors, inside casing, for light spring wagon and horse. Address J, box 97, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—4 WORK HORSES AND a Stockton gang plow for first-class alfalfa or barley hay. J. L. STARR, Western ave. and Adams st. 4

FOR EXCHANGE — WHAT HAVE YOU for a little-used high-grade bicycle? W. W. W., 127 W. FIRST, or 623 W. JEFFERSON ST. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—OR SALE, WATCHES, diamonds, typewriter, safe, land, lots, irrigation bonds. C. WORTH, Franklin and New High. 4

FOR EXCHANGE — ORGAN, COST $65; for cow, bicycle, large horse, or what have you? Address K, box 80, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—CARRIAGE TRIMMING as part payment for windmill and carpenter work. Address K, box 85, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR SALE—42-TOOTH WOODEN FRAME harrow; 2 parts; $3.50; cost $8; old plow and pair lead bars. Apply 832 BOSTON ST. 4

FOR EXCHANGE — CASH, COTTAGE, horse and buggy for carpenter or general labor. Address J, box 54, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR EXCHANGE — 7 LOTS IN POMONA for good young driving horse or saddle horses. F. H. CLEMENTS, 124½ S. Spring. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—PLUMBING FOR GOOD mare and spring wagon and harness. DENVER PLUMBING CO., 109 S. Broadway. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD SQUARE PIANO, $75, for cow and hay, or what have you? Address K, box 37, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—A STOCK OF CIGARS for team and buggy, or what have you? Address K, box 91, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR EXCHANGE — HOUSEHOLD GOODS or cigars for lady's or gent's bicycle or cheap for cash. Call 330 CLAY ST. 4

FOR EXCHANGE — COLUMBIA BICYCLE, '93, for good tent and blankets, or ½-horse power motor. 734 S. HOPE. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—A GOOD WORK HORSE for barley hay. SOUTHERN CAL. FURNITURE CO., 326-330 S. Main st. 4

FOR EXCHANGE — LOT IN BOYLE Heights for ladies' and gents' wheel. Address K, box 98, TIMES OFFICE. 4

SWAPS—
All Sorts, Big and Little.

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD SQUARE PIANO and some cash for good upright. Address K, box 55, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR SALE—DOG CART AND GOOD SILver watch for business buggy or light wagon. Address P. O. Box 411. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—LOVELY HOME, WESTlake; want cottage or vacant lots. BOWEN & POWERS, 230½ S. Spring. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—GENTS' HIGH-GRADE wheel; never been uncrated, for good horse and buggy. 319 W. 8TH ST. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—WHAT HAVE YOU TO exchange for first-class dentistry? Address J, box 83, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR EXCHANGE — LIBRARY BOOKS FOR good job of buggy-painting. Address K, box 61, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR EXCHANGE — BLACK THOROUGHbred mare for chickens or hay. 221 W. FOURTH ST., upstairs. 4

FOR EXCHANGE — 2-HORSE SPRING wagon for 1-horse spring wagon. C. E. PARK, 734 Vallejo st. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—CHEAP LOT FOR 4 OR 5-room house to be built. Address K, box 86, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—15 ACRES LAND CLEAR for lodging-house. Address J, box 88, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—A FAST-PACING MARE for upright piano. Address J, box 88, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR EXCHANGE — LADY'S GOLD FILLED hunting-case watch for surrey or buggy. 3307 S. MAIN. 4

FOR EXCHANGE — FINE MICROSCOPE for single harness or dictionary. 1411 W. 30TH ST. 4

FOR EXCHANGE—SQUARE PIANO, VALUE $100, for bicycle. Address J, box 20, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR EXCHANGE — UPRIGHT PIANO FOR city lot. Address J, box 27, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR EXCHANGE — MARCH-DAVIS BIKE, '95 model, used 3 months, for buggy. 447 WALL. 4

BUSINESS CHANCES—
Miscellaneous.

$2500—FOR SALE — AN ESTABLISHED grocery business in this city; stock and fixtures from $2500 to $3000; cash sales about $3000 per month. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$1200—FOR SALE — BAKERY AND CONfectionery business in this city, paying well; price $1200. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second.

$1000—FOR SALE—AN UNDIVIDED ½ INterest in an established and good-paying shoe factory in this city; owner taking partner in order to extend business. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 4

FOR SALE—$800; CORNER CIGAR STORE; fine trade.
$275—Corner cigar store; sacrifice.
$4000—Clothing store; part real estate.
$600—Grocery; fine family trade.
$1500—Grocery, fine corner; good trade.
$1500—Bakery in good country town.
$250—½ interest in paying restaurant.
$250—2-3 interest in good manufacturing business; no competition; will take real estate.
H. P. ERNST,
4 130 S. Broadway.

$25,000—FOR EXCHANGE — A LONG-ESTablished, legitimate, paying business, with Southern California for its field; in first-class condition and with strong Los Angeles connections; will exchange for an income-paying walnut, prune or orange orchard near the city, and adjust difference satisfactorily. Persons meaning business may address T. M. H., TIMES OFFICE, and interview will be appointed.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT CLEARING $250 month; have other business; price $1500.
SHIELDS & KAIN, 113½ S. Broadway.
Corner grocery, established 6 years, less than invoice; leaving city; price $450.
SHIELDS & KAIN, 113½ S. Broadway.
Half interest in office business clears $100 month; experience unnecessary.
SHIELDS & KAIN,
4 113½ S. Broadway.

$1000 CASH—WANT A GOOD BUSINESS man with this amount to handle the State of California and supply the drug trade with goods from Paris, France; it will pay over $6000 each year. See W. P. LARKIN, at 431 S. Broadway, and be introduced to the owner, now in the city for a few days from the East. Address K, box 43, TIMES OFFICE. 4

A MANUFACTURING CONCERN REAPING large profits and whose output is in great demand and favorably well known, are preparing to increase their capital stock and enlarge the plant, and for that reason are offering inducements to investors with good-salaried position. Address J, box 79, TIMES OFFICE. 4

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY IS OFfered a good business man to take a half interest in a prosperous manufacturing business in this city; articles manufactured are staples and territory unlimited; amount required, about $4000. Address J, box 81, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—LADY AGENT, ONE WHO HAS had experience can make arrangements with advertiser to put an article on the market here; sale last year in San Francisco amounted to over $20,000. Address J, box 62, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR SALE—½ INTEREST IN A GOOD wholesale manufacturing business for $1200; a good opening for a man with from $5000 to $10,000; the only business of its kind in Southern California. Address K, box 40, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE; finest-located millinery store in city; established trade; owner going east; investigation of this by party wishing to engage in business means purchase Address, OWNER, H, box 67 TIMES OFFICE. 30-4

THE CONTROL OF A LUCRATIVE BUSIness may be secured by a reliable man of moderate means by addressing the advertiser and making an appointment for a personal interview. Address J, box 45, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR SALE — $500 GETS THE FINEST CONfectionery, cigars, tobacco, stationery, ice-cream parlor, with living room, in the city, good location, cheap rent, everything complete. Address K, box 77, TIMES OFFICE. 4

YOUNG BUSINESS MAN WITH LARGE hotel experience, wishes to manage a country hotel or summer resort; must be furnished and in running order. Addreses full particulars, K, box 57, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FIREWORKS AT REDONDO BEACH, MONday night; trains go at 6:15 p.m., 7:30 p.m., return 9:30 p.m. or after the fireworks; special trains Redlands, Riverside and Santa Ana leave Los Angeles 11 p.m. 4

FOR SALE — ASSIGNEE'S SALE; COMplete saloon and restaurant outfit; 19 furnished rooms and lease of premises at $40 per month; cor. Alameda and Ducommun sts. Apply at 440 ALISO ST. 4

A FINE GENERAL MERCHANDISE STOCK of about $2000 for sale cheap; must be sold soon (owner very sick, must leave.) Call on or address C. E. GREASER, 321 W. Second st., Pomona, Cal. 4

WANTED—BY INCORPORATED COMPANY, an outside man, one who is capable of handling trade; wages $10 per week, with an increase; must have $200. Address J, box 61, TIMES OFFICE. 4

BUSINESS CHANCE FOR A LADY OR gentleman with a capital of a few hundred dollars; only strictly upright and business parties need apply. Address J, box 85, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — A MAN WITH CAPITAL TO join the writer, who has capital and thorough experience, to start a wholesale shoe house in Los Angeles. Address W. E., PASADENA, Cal. 4-6-8

FOR SALE—$2000; STOCK GROCERIES, INcluding fixtures and delivery wagons; only store within 4 miles; well-populated country; reason, sickness. P. O. BOX 12, Claremont, Cal. 4

AT A BARGAIN, ON EASY TERMS, COMplete plant for manufacturing article of daily consumption, wholesale and retail business. Address J, box 51, TIMES OFFICE. 4-5-7-9

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE PAYING handsome income over expenses; excellent location for physician. PACIFIC COAST DRUG AGENCY, 202½ S. Broadway, room 220. 4

FOR SALE—VALUABLE MINING PROPerty; well equipped and ready to be worked; good reasons for selling. Address K, box 46, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR SALE — A WELL-SELECTED STOCK of groceries; will invoice about $800; owner can't attend to it and wants to sell. CREASINGER, 247 S. Broadway. 4

FOR SALE—A GOOD DAIRY, JUST OUTside of city limits; clears $200 every month; a splendid chance for 2 good partners. Address F, box 44, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, CIGAR AND lunch counter in the best locality of the city, reason for selling can not attend, Address 733 MAPLE AVE. 4

FOR SALE — SHOOTING GALLERY AT Santa Monica; sure money-maker; best location in town. Apply on PREMISES, opp. North Beach Bath-house. 5

BUSINESS CHANCES—
Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD; FRUIT, cigar and drink stand; good corner; owner leaving city and will be sold at a bargain. 136 E. SECOND ST. 4

FOR SALE—BEST SMALL MEAT MARKET in city, $450, $200 cash, balance in monthly payments, on account of ill health. Address Y. H. K., city P.O. 4

WANTED — MAN TO INVEST $1000 AND secure position $50 per month, light work; investment guaranteed. Address J, box 91, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR SALE — NICE NEAT LUNCH counter, Chicago style; doing good business; central location; $450 takes it. M'FEE, 645 S. BROADWAY. 4

FOR SALE—ONLY MILLINERY BUSINESS, in the best location in Southern California, at your own price. Address J, box 99, TIMES OFFICE. 4

IF YOU HAVE $6000 YOU CAN GET GOOD position and make fortune; guarantee against loss; investigate. Address CHANCE, Hotel Menlo. 4

FOR SALE — BATH-HOUSE, TOBOGGAN slide, 200 bathing suits, etc.; owner going away. Address JACOB OLSEN, San Pedro, Cal.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, OYSTER AND CHOPhouse, good business, living-rooms, rent cheap; going East. Apply at 612½ N. ALAMEDA ST. 6

$575 BUYS 80-ACRE BEE RANCH; 100 colonies bees and apparatus; level fruit land partly irrigated. Inquire 712 PHILADELPHIA ST. 4

FOR SALE — CHEAP, ON ACCOUNT OF owner leaving city, a small music and stationery business. Address J, box 2, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR SALE—MEAT MARKET COMPLETE, fine trade, $40 per day, cheap rent, choice location. Address K, box 35, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN; A BAKERY running 3 wagons, making money, for $250.
4 I. D. BARNARD, 111 North Broadway.

FOR SALE—MILLINERY STORE, A GREAT sacrifice; best bargain ever offered; $550.
4 I. D. BARNARD, 111 North Broadway.

FOR SALE—FRUIT AND CIGAR STORE ON Spring st.; rent only $10; bargain; $225.
4 I. D. BARNARD, 111 North Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FEED YARD, WOOD, COAL and hay business; a great bargain; $500.
4 I. D. BARNARD, 111 North Broadway.

FOR SALE—ART STORE, JEWELRY AND fancy goods; a positive sacrifice; $8000.
4 I. D. BARNARD, 111 North Broadway.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY HOTEL IN CHOICE railroad town and making money; $1600.
4 I. D. BARNARD, 111 North Broadway.

FOR SALE—FINEST DELICACY BUSINESS in Los Angeles, making big money; $1000.
4 I. D. BARNARD, 111 North Broadway.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT, THE BUILDING included; clears $100 every month; $850.
4 I. D. BARNARD, 111 North Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE BEST SHOWCASES, wallcases and a large fire-proof safe, at your own figures. 249 S. BROADWAY. 4

FOR SALE — $500 SECURES ½ INTEREST in paying business; money secured; a snap. Address K, box 27, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—SHOEMAKER, MARRIED MAN, with $200; splendid established business. Address K, box 97, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR SALE—A SURE LIVING IN A SMALL stock, no competition, no rent; $300. F. H. PIEPER & CO., 102 S. Broadway. 5

FOR SALE—HALF SHARE OF GOOD BUSIness, or will sell whole; investigate. Address K, box 81, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR SALE — A NEAT GROCERY, DESIRable corner; takes about $800 to buy. Address J, box 56, TIMES OFFICE. 4

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A CHANCE to double your money, look this up. Address K, box 3, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, FURNISHED, on South Beach, for $100. Address H. M'CREARY, Santa Monica. 4

FOR SALE—$500; HAY, GRAIN, COAL, storage and express business; bargain. M'FEE, 645 S. Broadway. 4

FOR SALE — BOARDING AND TRADING stable, paying business. 508½ S. BROADWAY, in the alley. 4

STOCK OF CIGARS AND TOBACCO FOR sale; good stand. Call after 5 p.m. at 215 E. FIRST ST. 4

BAKERY FOR SALE—NEW OVEN; FINE location; a bargain. MRS. CRAIG, 830 W. Seventh st. 4

$150—LADY PARTNER WANTED IN NEAT and paying restaurant. Apply today, 543 S. OLIVE ST. 4

TWO GOOD BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES; lady or gentleman. PARKER & CO., 102 Broadway. 4

SHOESHOP FOR SALE CHEAP, BEST LOcation in city. G. W. WEIK, 211½ W. Third st. 4

LIVERY STABLE ON SPRING ST., TO rent at a bargain. 221 W. FOURTH ST., upstairs. 4

FOR SALE — CHEAP; REFRIGERATOR, counters, oil tanks. Apply 789 KOHLER ST. 5

FOR SALE — GROCERY, GOOD CORNER, invoice $800; will take $550. P. O. BOX 583. 4

FOR SALE—CHEAP; RESTAURANT AND lunch counter, $40 cash. 303 E. FIRST ST. 4

FOR SALE—SALOONS AT VERY REASONable terms. Apply at 440 ALISO ST.

TO SELL QUICK FOR CASH, GO TO BEN WHITE, 235 W. First st.

I. D. BARNARD, 111 NORTH BROADWAY, will sell your business. 4

TO LET—
Rooms.

TO LET—HEADQUARTERS AT THE NARragansett for the Christian Endeavorers; the house thoroughly respectable and first-class; suites with private baths, single rooms with private baths, rooms with public bath; hot water every day; electric cars pass the door every 5 minutes to all parts of the city. 423 S. BROADWAY. 4

TO LET — FIREWORKS AT REDONDO Beach Monday night; Santa Fé trains go 6:15 p.m.; 7:30 p.m. Return 9:30 p.m. or after the fireworks; special trains Redlands Riverside and Santa Ana leave Los Angeles 11 p.m. 4

TO LET—ONE OR TWO ELEGANT NEW rooms to let in a private residence; good locality on car line, to man and wife or ladies; will board parties if desired. Address J. box 67, TIMES OFFICE. 4

TO LET — 3 LARGE ROOMS ON FIRST floor; bath, closets, lawn, flowers, close in; cheap to adults; also 2 large furnished rooms, beautiful surroundings, lawn, flowers. Inquire 745 S. PEARL. 4

TO LET—THE CARLING, SECOND ST. BEtween Hill and Olive; newly furnished rooms; free baths, hot water every day; no children, consumptives or housekeeping privileges; summer rates. 4

TO LET — FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, furnished room, with use of kitchen, private family, housekeeping privileges, large yard and other conveniences; $6 month. 712 S. SPRING ST. 4

TO LET—GOOD LOCATION LARGE BAY-window room with adjoining rooms; also 3 unfurnished rooms upstairs; rent very reasonable. 513 W. NINTH ST., near Grand ave. 4

TO LET — LARGE SUNNY FURNISHED room, a few steps from Westlake car line; rent reasonable; gentleman preferred. Call or address No. 1304 W. Second st. 4

TO LET—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping, on hill near Westlake; convenient to car; references. OWNER, 1547 SHATTO ST. 4

TO LET—ONE NICE FURNISHED ROOM in private family for $5 per month. 314 OMAR AVE., 4 blocks east of Main st., near Third st. 4

TO LET—THREE LARGE SUNNY ROOMS for light housekeeping; bath; closets; only adults need apply. 850 LAKE ST., near Westlake Park. 4

TO LET — WANT ONE OR TWO LADY boarders, Santa Monica line, suburbs; quiet Christian home. Address K, box 30, TIMES OFFICE. 4

TO LET—NICE LARGE UNFURNISHED sunny rooms, closets, bath, $3 up; good neighborhood. 326 N. HIL ST., near Courthouse. 4

TO LET—SUNNY SUITE ROOMS, FURnished for light housekeeping; large front room for gentleman, cheap. 623 COURT ST. 4

TO LET—CLOSE IN, FLAT OF 3 ROOMS, with sinkroom, pantry and closets, etc., $9, with water. No children, 332 OMAR AVE. 4

TO LET—2 ROOMS FOR $5 PER MONTH; 2 rooms for $6, 4 rooms for $8, 5 rooms for $11; very close in. 624 and 633 TOWNE AVE.

TO LET—3 LARGE ROOMS, NICELY FURnished for light housekeeping, bath, cheap. 1327 VERNON ST., Pico or Traction car. 4

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS; 2 FRONT bay-window rooms; nicely furnished and desirable; private family. 840 S. HILL. 4

TO LET—
Rooms.

TO LET—THE WILEY, 517 S. BROADWAY; nicely furnished rooms, single or en suite; very central for Christian Endeavorers. 7

TO LET—2 ROOMS, FURNISHED COMpletely for housekeeping; new, clean, bath, $12 per month. 634½ S. GRAND AVE. 4

TO LET—THE BANCROFT, 727 S. BROADway; large, clean, airy rooms; housekeeping privileges; free baths; summer rates.

TO LET—TWO LARGE UNFURNISHED rooms, bay window and grate, $6. Apply 601 BELLEVUE AVE., corner Hill. 4

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS; COOL large verandas, fine view, $1 and $1.50 week. HIGHLAND VILLA, First and Hill. 4

TO LET — PLEASANT ROOMS, NICELY furnished; must be seen to be appreciated. 555 S. HOPE; light housekeeping. 6

TO LET—"THE PEARL;" FURNISHED rooms, housekeeping privileges; gas and bath. 554 PEARL ST., cor. Sixth. 6

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, 2 FRONT ROOMS for housekeeping, bath, porch, closets, water, $5. 1006 S. BROADWAY. 4

TO LET—CHEAP, 4 FINE UNFURNISHED rooms, upstairs, housekeeping, bath and water free. 416 S. BROADWAY. 10

TO LET — 2 PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, furnished, on S. Los Angeles st., between Fifth and Sixth sts, at N. 554. 4

TO LET—BARKER HOUSE, 449½ S. SPRING st., nicely furnished rooms; centrally located; transient trade solicited. 5

TO LET—TWO FRONT ROOMS, LIGHT and clean; housekeeping; low rent. 530 EIGHTH, corner Grand ave. 4

TO LET — BEAUTIFUL COLONIAL 3-front rooms, flat 7, very low, EIGHTH and BROADWAY, call Monday. 4

TO LET—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, with use of kitchen if desired; private family. 1007 S. OLIVE ST. 5

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping, with piano; also single rooms cheap. 626 S. BROADWAY. 4

TO LET—COTTAGE TENTS, EDDY TERrace; nice location. Avalon, Catalina. Address MR. EDDY, Avalon. 4

TO LET — NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, bath, gas, piano; summer rates; private family. 841 S. OLIVE ST. 5

TO LET—2 FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING rooms, $8. 362 BUENA VISTA ST., one block from Courthouse. 4

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms; housekeeping privileges; private family. 303 BOYD ST. 4

TO LET—NEAT, CLEAN FURNISHED AND unfurnished rooms, well ventilated and sunny at 416 S. HOPE. 5

TO LET—2 LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOMS summer kitchen, $7 a month, with water. 309 WILMINGTON ST. 4

TO LET—AT THE PARKER, 424 W. 4TH, nice outside rooms; good location; pleasant veranda; reduced rates. 4

TO LET—DOUBLE PARLORS, FURNISHED light housekeeping; very cheap; no children. 636 S. GRAND AVE. 5

TO LET—FURNISHED PARLOR AND BED-room, with private family; no children. 546½ S. HOPE ST. 4

TO LET—SUNNY FRONT ROOMS, FURnished, single or en suite; summer rates. 428 N. HILL ST. 4

TO LET—NICE ROOMS, 2 BLOCKS FROM metal works and cannery; fine location. 1325 PLEASANT AVE. 4

TO LET — HIGH-CLASS, FURNISHED, large, sunny front rooms, 445 S. MAIN ST., opposite postoffice. 4

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, cheap, with private family, car line. 821 W. 11TH ST. 4

TO LET—EXTRA NICE, FOR ONLY $15; 5 unfurnished rooms, hall, bath and pantry. 614 S. HOPE ST. 4

TO LET — 2 NICE ROOMS, CLOSETS, BAY window and bath, furnished if desired. 521 SAN JULIAN. 4

TO LET—4 DESIRABLE UNFURNISHED rooms; adults only. Call Monday 755 S. BROADWAY. 4

TO LET—PLEASANT FURNISHED SUNNY rooms, housekeeping privileges. 743 S. BROADWAY. 4

TO LET—ROOMS FURNISHED AND UNfurnished; hot baths free every day. 344 S. HILL ST. 4

TO LET — 3 OR 4 NICELY FURNISHED rooms for housekeeping. Inquire at 407 S. SPRING ST. 5

TO LET — 2 OR 3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with bath, close in, very reasonable. 642 S. MAIN. 4

TO LET—WANT A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE room with an educated Spanish boy. 433 E. THIRD ST. 4

TO LET—3 CONNECTING ROOMS, NEAR cor. Figueroa and Pico st., Call at 801 W. PICO ST. 4

TO LET—TWO PARTIALLY FURNISHED rooms for housekeeping, cheap. 646 N. HILL ST. 4

TO LET—VERY NICE, FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen, $1 per week. CAMDEN, 618½ S. Spring. 6

TO LET—A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM close in; $4. Address J, Box 44, TIMES OFFICE. 4

TO LET—AT 610 W. EIGHTH ST., AN UNfurnished or partly-furnished flat, very cheap. 4

TO LET—CHEAP; FURNISHED ROOMS; use of parlor and piano. 827½ S. SPRING ST. 17

TO LET—THE MAGNOLIA; NICELY FURnished rooms for summer. 433 E. THIRD ST. 4

TO LET—2 NICE FRONT ROOMS, UNFURnished, very reasonable. 950 GIRARD AVE. 4

TO LET—JULY 1, 3 OR 4 UNFURNISHED rooms on ground floor. 418 W. FOURTH.

TO LET—FURNISHED SUNNY ROOMS; clean, new; best in city. 595 S. SPRING ST.

TO LET—3 NICE FURNISHED ROOMS, $4 per month each. 830 BELLEVUE AVE. 4

TO LET — FURNISHED ROOMS. 359 S. OLIVE ST., corner of Fourth and Olive. 4

TO LET—DESIRABLE FRONT ROOMS, $1 and $1.50 per day. 220½ W. FOURTH. 4

TO LET—ROOMS, FURNISHED AND UNfurnished, cheap, at 447 S. BROADWAY. 4

TO LET — 520 WALL ST., ROOMS, FURnished and unfurnished; housekeeping. 4

TO LET—2 OR 3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping at 1136 MAPLE AVE. 4

TO LET—NEATLY-FURNISHED FRONT room; $3 month. 625 W. FIFTH ST. 4

TO LET—4-ROOM FLAT, UNFURNISHED. Inquire 802 S. LOS ANGELES ST. 4

TO LET—3 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping at 323 N. HILL ST. 4

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, $1.50 AND up per week. 308½ S. SPRING. 7

TO LET — "HOTEL FLORENCE;" ROOMS with private baths. 308 S. MAIN.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED FRONT SUITE. CAMDEN, 618½ S. Spring st. 6

TO LET—3 ROOMS AT $5 A MONTH. SECond story of 412 WALL ST. 4

TO LET—3 UNFURNISHED HOUSEKEEPing rooms. 325 N. HILL. 4

TO LET—SUNNYSIDE, 319 N. BROADWAY; rooms $6 to $18, with bath.

TO LET—3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH bath. 459 S. HILL. 4

TO LET—
Houses.

TO LET—WE WANT TO IMPRESS THE renting public
An exclusive rental and collection department;
A systematized method.
Our list is extensive.
Exclusive agency for
1043 W. Washington st.; 5 rooms, modern throughout; nice lawn, etc; excellent location, $15.

726 W. 23d, opposite Bonsallo ave., 8-rooms; modern, bon-ton location; barn, lawn, etc., rent very, very low.

1507 Grand ave.; fine 10-room house, nice grounds; call bells; gas and electric lighting; first-class in every respect; $40.

616½ W. Sixth st., 5-room modern flat, every room sunny exposure; cheap to desirable tenants. Apply Rental Department PACIFIC LAND AND MINING CO.,
4 Tel. 209 main. 135 S. Broadway.

TO LET—WHAT THE WISE MAN SAID—

"In battle or business, whatever the game,
In law or in love, it is ever the same;
In the struggle for power, or the scramble for pelf,
Let this be your motto: Rely on yourself."

Main springs, 50c; watches cleaned, 75c; crystals, 10c; small and large clocks cleaned, 35c and 75c. "THE ONLY PATTON,"
4 214 S. Broadway.

TO LET — 2½ MODERN 6-ROOM UPPER flats, newly decorated, good location; one partly furnished; stable. 828 S. FLOWER ST. 5

TO LET—
Houses.

TO LET—HOUSES—
40-room lodging-house, 416 S. Main st.
3 flats, 7 rooms each, 303-305-311 W. 7th.
7-room house, 624 S. Grand ave.
6-room flat, 634 S. Grand ave.
3 houses, Easton st., 5 rooms each.
3 houses, E. Seventh st., 5 and 6 rooms.
6-room cottage, 731 Ottawa st.
5 FRED A. WALTON, Lankershim Bldg.

TO LET—THE VAN AND STORAGE padded vans at 75c, $1 and $1.25 per hour, the only safe, quick and economical way to move; we have expert piano-movers; our warehouse is the best, with lowest rates of insurance. Office removed to 436 S. SPRING ST. Office, Tel. m. 1140; Res., Tel. blk. 1221.

TO LET — $16; THE CHOICEST AND cheapest 5-room flat in the city, well located, only few blocks from business center, new and modern, gas and gas stove, all conveniences. EDWARD D. SILENT CO., 212 W. Second st. 4

TO LET—531 EIGHTH ST., CORNER OF Grand ave., very desirable 6-room house, with bath; in good repair; rent $20 per month; owner pays water tax. Call at private office of Hotel Van Nuys. MILO M. POTTER, proprietor. 6

TO LET—AT ALAMITOS BEACH, COTtage, 4 rooms and kitchen; garden, lawn, flowers; 5 minutes' walk from store; postoffice, beach and railroad depot; plainly furnished; rent $20. Address J, box 59, TIMES OFFICE. 4

TO LET — FIREWORKS AT REDONDO Beach Monday night; Santa Fé trains go 6:15 p.m.; 7:30 p.m. Return 9:30 p.m. or after the fireworks; special trains Redlands Riverside and Santa Ana leave Los Angeles 11 p.m.

FOR SALE—$4500; FINE LARGE RESIdence of 10 rooms; lot 50x150; stable; located on W. Eighth near Pearl; terms to suit. THE GOWEN-EBERLE COMPANY (incorporated,) 147 S. Broadway. 4

TO LET—5-ROOM COTTAGE, MODERN improvements, shades, laundry, sewer connection; on clean corner; 1 block from Arcade depot; cheap to good tenant; No. 848 E. SIXTH, inquire next door. 4

TO LET—812 FIGUEROA (PEARL) ST., 4-room flat, bath, screen porch, front and back lawns, barn, gas, grate, papered throughout, hall carpeted, everything first-class; key at 808. C. W. BAKER. 4

TO LET—WE HAVE A NUMBER OF NEW modern, first-class cottages for rent; also all sizes, prices and locality; call for list; no trouble. F. H. PIEPER & CO., 102 S. Broadway. 5

TO LET — ELEGANT TEN-ROOM HOUSE, barn, chicken yard, palm trees, flowers, lawn; low rent; on Freeman st. near line of care. Inquire 923 S. PEARL. 4

TO LET—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, BATH AND stable, gas range; fine neighborhood; No. 950 Orange st., flowers and lawn. W. H. HAY & CO., 212 S. Broadway. 5

TO LET—OR SALE; 16-ROOM HOUSE, handsomely decorated, large grounds; cor. Fourth and Grand ave. LEE A. M'CONNELL, 113 S. Broadway. 4

TO LET—CHEAP, TWO 6-ROOM HOUSES and two flats, close in, Jackson st., bet. Los Angeles and Wilmington. Apply to MAIN-ST. SAVINGS BANK. 4

TO LET—WATER FREE; HOUSE 765½ SAN Julian, 3 rooms, $6; house 760 Wall st., 9 rooms, $13.50. R. M. PECK, 1114 Baldwin st., East Los Angeles. 4

TO LET—COTTAGE, 8 LARGE ROOMS AND bath, No. 633 S. Spring st., between Sixth and Seventh. Apply to LANE BROS., 519 S. Main st. 4

TO LET — ELEGANT 6-ROOM FLAT, 443 Temple st., modern and healthy; no car fare; rent $26 with water. Key at 441 TEMPLE ST. 8

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF RENTING, and have houses all over the city to let. HOYT & SUMMERS, room 20, Bryson Block. 4

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS PLACE, CLOSE in, for sanitarium, to lease for a number of years. Address K, box 52, TIMES OFFICE. 10

TO LET — BY CHAS. M. STIMSON, NEW 6-room cottage, No. 1065 Bellevue ave. CHAS. M. STIMSON, 320 Byrne building. 40

TO LET—OR SALE; CHEAP, SMALL place at Garvanza, suitable for chickens. Address K, box 25, TIMES OFFICE. 4

TO LET—FIRST-FLOOR (6 ROOMS) OF elegant home, one block from car; cheap for summer. 24 BRYSON BLOCK. 4

TO LET—8-ROOM FLAT OVER WELLS'S CANDY STORE, 447 S. Spring; fine suites for doctor or dentist; key at store. 4

TO LET—LOWER FLAT OF 4 ROOMS, GAS and bath, cheap to permanent tenants; close in. Apply 117 N. BUNKER HILL. 4

TO LET — NEW MODERN TEN-ROOM house, near Westlake Park. J. F. GOODENOW & CO., 237 W. First st. 4

TO LET—6-ROOM HOUSE, BATH, BARN, large lot, southwest; rent $14. W. D. WHELAN, 22 Wilcox Block. 4

TO LET—HIGH-GRADE ELEGANTLY-FINished 8-room house, reasonable to right party. 839 S. FLOWER. 4

TO LET—4-ROOM FLAT, $8; LARGE rooms; modern improvements; ground floor. 915 LOS ANGELES ST. 4

TO LET—DESIRABLE 5-ROOM COTTAGE, bath, toilet, $12; adults preferred; water free. Key 923 PEARL. 4

TO LET—$9 PER MONTH, 4-ROOM COTtage near powerhouse. Temple street. Inquire 103 N. HILL ST. 4

TO LET—1602 S. GRAND AVE., FLAT OF 5 rooms and bath, with gas and all modern conveniences; rent low. 4

TO LET—4-ROOM HOUSE, 3106 MAPLE ave., $10 per month, including water. Key at 3012 MAPLE AVE. 4

TO LET—5-ROOM FLAT $10; 766 Maple ave., in good renting order; water free. Apply 303 E. EIGHTH ST. 4

TO LET — DESIRABLE COTTAGE FOR residence, business or two small families. 322 W. FIFTH ST. 4

TO LET—2 NICE HOUSES, ALL MODERN improvements. COR. NINTH and FLOWER. Key in rear. 4

TO LET—5-ROOMS HOUSE, HOPE ST. above Normal School, $10. Call Monday 755 BROADWAY. 4

TO LET—6-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH BARN good yard, $10 per month. Apply 1626 DENVER AVE. 5

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, MODERN 8-room cottage. For particulars apply to 1036 S. HOPE ST. 6

TO LET — COTTAGE OF TWO ROOMS, furnished, Redondo Beach. Inquire 257 S. BROADWAY. 4

TO LET—NEW 6-ROOM HOUSE, BATH and pantry; 914 SAN PEDRO ST., apply on premises. 4

TO LET—COTTAGE OF 4 ROOMS AND stable, 1651 W. 12th st. Apply at 513 W. FIFTH ST. 4

TO LET—11-ROOM HOUSE, 2 MINUTES' walk from Spring and Second. Key at 221 S. OLIVE. 4

TO LET — COTTAGE 6 ROOMS, BATH, lawn, range, water, $18. Corner MAIN AND E. PICO. 4

TO LET—7-ROOM 2-STORY HOUSE WITH stable; rent $15. Address K, box 83, TIMES OFFICE. 4

TO LET—810½ TEMPLE ST., GOOD FOR Chinese laundry. Apply there or 750 S. HOPE. 4

TO LET — 618 RUTH AVE.; FIVE-ROOM house near Sixth st. Apply 688 RUTH AVE. 4

TO LET—4-ROOM FLAT CLOSE IN, CHEAP to good tenant. Call 556 CROCKER ST. 4

TO LET—HOUSES IN ALL PARTS CITY. E. C. CRIBB & CO., 127½ W. Second st. 4

TO LET—3-ROOM FLAT, PLEASANT LOCAtion; no children; $9. 227 N. HILL ST. 4

TO LET—9-ROOM HOUSE, OLIVE ST., BET. Third and Fourth. Rent reasonable. 5

TO LET — COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS AND bath. 834 S. OLIVE ST. 4

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 720 W. 30TH, FOUR rooms, $5 per month. 4

TO LET—3-ROOM COTTAGE. 317 S. BUNKER HILL AVE. 5

TO LET—½ OF COTTAGE, 539 S. BROADWAY. 4

TO LET—HANDSOME FLAT. 930 S. BROADWAY.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION—

VOICE CULTURE—10 PRIVATE LESSONS, $15; in classes of four, 10 lessons, $5. EDWARD QUINLAN, Hotel Broadway. 4

PIANO LESSONS, 35c PER HOUR; MODERN methods; experienced teacher. Address J, box 29, TIMES OFFICE. 4

EXCURSIONS—
With Dates and Departures.

JUDSON'S SPECIAL LOW RATE EXCURsions to the East leave Los Angeles Thursdays, July 15, 22, 29 and August 5. Office, 123 W. SECOND ST.

Liners

TO LET—
Furnished Houses.

TO LET—EXCLUSIVE AGENCY—

1045 W. Washington st., 5-rooms, thoroughly modern; lawn, flowers, etc; nicely and comfortably furnished; splendid location, $18.

The finest 7-room modern house (from an architect's standpoint) in the Clark & Bryan Figueroa-street tract; new, polished floors; choice location; finely furnished; has to be seen to be appreciated, $35; really cheap at $50.

In Westlake Park region; an elegant 10-room modern house; large grounds; good barn; sumptuously furnished; all appointments complete in every detail; an exceedingly fine place.
Apply Rental Department
PACIFIC LAND AND MINING CO.,
4 Tel. 209 main. 135 S. Broadway.

TO LET—JULY 15—
CLOSE IN,
GOOD LOCALITY,
6 rooms, hall, porcelain bath, closets, etc.; will sell furniture, carpets, stove, etc., very cheap; part cash if desired, balance monthly; rent of house, $22.50; Hope st., near Eighth. Address K, box 78, TIMES OFFICE. 4

TO LET—
RENT FREE.
While at beach for two months will give responsible couple (no children) privilege of my house and grounds; references required. Call or address B. ESTELLA, 1508 Brooklyn ave. Call any time until Thursday. 4

TO LET — 25 FURNISHED HOUSES, ALL sizes and prices, from $15 to $75 per month; one of these is in the Harper tract, an elegant 9-room house for $40 during the summer; one on Pearl st., same size and price. J. C. OLIVER, 256 Broadway. 4

TO LET — FIREWORKS AT REDONDO Beach Monday night; Santa Fé trains go 6:15 p.m.; 7:30 p.m. Return 9:30 p.m. or after the fireworks; special trains Redlands Riverside and Santa Ana leave Los Angeles 11 p.m. 4

TO LET—FURNISHED COMPLETELY FOR housekeeping, a beautiful 4-room corner flat, with veranda, screen porch, bath, gas range etc.; also suite and single rooms. THE CLARE, Seventh and Los Angeles sts. 6

TO LET — FOR 2 MONTHS WHILE AT the beach, a first-class thoroughly furnished house, choice location, on W. Seventh st.; nominal price to right parties. WM. F. BOSBYSHELL, 107 S. Broadway. 4

TO LET—FURNISHED 6-ROOM FLAT, ALL rooms large and sunny; piano; no children. Call 416 S. HILL. 4

TO LET — FURNISHED HOUSE OF 9 rooms; all nicely furnished; stable, house No. 822 S. Hope st.; rent reasonable to desirable tenant. W. H. HAY & CO., 212 S. Broadway. 5

TO LET—8-ROOM MODERN, WELL-FURnished home, 700 W. 18th st., piano, gas, barn; all conveniences. See J. W. KRAUSE, 221 Stimson Bldg.; rent $20. 4

TO LET—FURNISHED SEVEN-ROOM RESidence near 24th and Main; piano, completly furnished; will rent cheap to good party. 117 S. BROADWAY. 4

TO LET — FURNISHED ROOMS FROM $6 to $10 month; suite for light housekeeping; also rooms 50 cents per day up. THE ELLIS, 315 N. Broadway. 4

TO LET—7-ROOM COMPLETELY FURnished house; lawn, flowers, electric lights, gas range; very desirable; $35. 741 S. UNION AVE. 4

TO LET—NEW COTTAGE, NEWLY FURnished, on beach at South Santa Monica. Inquire 103 S. GRAND AVE., between 12 and 3 o'clock. 4

TO LET—FURNISHED, 6-ROOM MODERN new cottage, nicely furnished, beautiful view. F. H. PIEPER & CO., 102 S. Broadway. 5

TO LET—5-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE and 4-room furnished flat; all modern improvements; close in; low rent. 911 S. HILL ST. 4

TO LET—4 ROOMS, PART OF OUR HOUSE, complete for housekeeping; bath, east front; good location, cheap. 947 S. FLOWER ST. 5

TO LET—NICE FURNISHED COTTAGE, 138 Fourth st., Santa Monica, near beach. Call at COTTAGE, or 315 W. PICO ST., city. 4

TO LET—3 ROOMS, SUNNY AND CHEERful; bath, east front; no children; rent low for man and wife. 947 S. FLOWER ST. 5

TO LET—FIVE-ROOM FURNISHED FLAT, ground floor, close in; gas, range, etc. J. M. TAYLOR & CO., 104 Broadway. 6

TO LET—A 6-ROOM COTTAGE AT SANTA Monica, cheap, and everything furnished. 118 FOURTH ST., Santa Monica. 4

TO LET — 2 COMPLETELY-FURNISHED cottages at Avalon; near beach; fine view of bay. Apply 145 W. ADAMS. 4

TO LET — FURNISHED COTTAGE, NINE rooms, gas and steel range. 1216 S. Hill. Inquire 624 S. FIGUEROA ST. 4

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE 8 ROOMS, all modern conveniences; low rent to small family. 1059 S. FIGUEROA. 4

TO LET—5-ROOM COTTAGE, COMPLETELY furnished for housekeeping, close in. Inquire 645 S. BROADWAY. 4

TO LET—PART OF FURNISHED HOUSE, 4 large rooms and kitchen, or country home. 704 CALIFORNIA ST. 4

TO LET—$30; FURNISHED HOUSE FOR one or two months, ALLISON BARLOW, 116 S. HELLMAN ST. 6

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, owner will board with tenant, if desired. 540 S. PEARL ST. 4

TO LET—3-ROOM COTTAGE, COMPLETELY furnished for housekeeping. Apply 930 S. FLOWER. 4

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE 4 ROOMS, 4 closets, bath, water, lawn, $16. 121 E. PICO. 4

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGES IN AVALon; choice locations. H. HAWVER, Avalon. 5

TO LET—5-ROOM FURNISHED COTTAGE, $11. H. B. HUSTON, 431 S. Broadway. 4

TO LET—3 OR 4 UNFURNISHED ROOMS on ground floor. 418 W. FOURTH ST.

TO LET—FURNISHED, IN COTTAGE, 4 TO 8 rooms, 1922 BONSALLO AVE. 4

TO LET—6-ROOM FURNISHED COTTAGE. 137 W. 17TH ST. 6

TO LET—
Rooms with Board.

TO LET—LARGE EAST FRONT, BAY WINdow rooms, single or en suite, excellent board; lovely home, near Westlake Park; lawn, porches, bath, gas, piano; home privileges; 2 in one room, $40; special rates for party of 3 or 4. 757 BURLINGTON AVE. 5

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A FIRST-class private family, 2 or 3 beautifully furnished rooms, large and airy; good cooking and home comforts, elevated, close in; references. Address K, box 31, TIMES OFFICE. 4

TO LET—A LADY WHO HAS HER OWN tent is going to Santa Monica for the season and would like 1 lady boarder; no objection to children; reasonable rates. Address K, box 59, TIMES OFFICE. 4

TO LET—TWO COUPLES CAN BE ACCOMmodated in private home, $9 per week per couple; 10 minutes out, 4 car lines; ocean breeze; mountain view Address J, box 100, TIMES OFFICE. 4

TO LET—ROOM AND BOARD FOR 2 young in private family, must give references. Address J, box 82, TIMES OFFICE. 4

TO LET—COOL, PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH good board, gas, bath, at HOTEL ARDMOUR, 1319 Grand ave. Summer rates.

TO LET—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS with board, $9 per week for two. Address J, box 22, TIMES OFFICE. 4

TO LET—ROOM AND BOARD, PRIVATE family. 1037 LINCOLN ST., off Pearl st., bet. Eighth and Ninth sts. 4

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS ROOM AND BOARD, private family, close in, on car line; reasonable. 1206 HILL ST. 4

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS AND board, daily or monthly. 802 S. Hill st. MRS. BECK. 5

TO LET — NICE FRONT ROOMS, WITH first-class board; gas and bath. 710 S. HILL. 4

TO LET — NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS and excellent board. 2720 S. GRAND AVE. 4

TO LET—VERY REASONABLE, PLEASANT rooms with board. 702 W. 17TH. 4

TO LET — ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board. 2432 FIGUEROA ST. 4

TO LET—
Lodging Houses, Stores.

TO LET—STORES—
Storeroom, 414 S. Main st.
Storeroom, 2516 S. Main st.
Storeroom, 2802 S. Main st.
Storeroom, 2804 S. Main st.
Storeroom, 617 Central ave.
Storeroom, 619 Central ave.
Storeroom, 621 Central ave.
Storeroom, basement, 311-313 W. 7th st.
Space for living-room in each store will be partitioned off to suit tenants; cheap rent to good tenants. FRED A. WALTON,
5 Lankershim Bldg.

TO LET — STORE AND 5 ROOMS ABOVE for a doctor, free for a certain time; wanted, a good barber. Address J, box 92, TIMES OFFICE. 4

TO LET—PARK PLACE LODGING-HOUSE, 36 all outside rooms, best location in city; apposite Central Park. 456 S. HILL ST. 5

TO LET — CHEAP; DESK ROOM AND window, ground floor, fine location. LANG-BIRELEY CO., 311 W. Second st. 4

TO LET — OFFICE OR DESK ROOM, FURnished, desk, chairs, carpet. STOWELL BLOCK, rooms 319-320. 4

TO LET— FRONT OFFICE SPACE WITH desk, cheap; telephone free. 406 S. BROADWAY. 4

TO LET—STORE AND LIVING-ROOMS. S. Main st. M'GARRY & INNES, 216 W. First st. 4

TO LET—
Pasturage.

TO LET—40 ACRES WITH HOUSE, ONLY $20. Call Monday or Tuesday. 810½ TEMPLE ST., Los Angeles. 4

TO LET—
Miscellaneous.

TO LET—FRONT LOT AT OCEAN PARK; close to the iron wharf; Apply WALBERG BROS, room 35, Cal. Bank Bldg. 4

TO LET—UPRIGHT STECK PIANO; REsponsible party, $3 per month. Address J, box 18, TIMES OFFICE. 4

TO LET—LARGE BARN AND CORRAL; 2 loose stalls; living rooms attached. 840 S. HILL. 4

TO LET—2 SPRING WAGONS BY THE DAY or week. 1114 BALDWIN ST., East Los Angeles. 4

TO LET—2-SEATED CARRIAGE WITH gentle horse, $1 per ½ day. 622 W. SIXTH ST. 4

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS UPRIGHT PIANO, cheap to careful party, 1334 NEWTON ST. 6

TO LET—$3; AN ELEGANT UPRIGHT piano. 515 W. SEVENTH ST. 5

TO LET—GOOD UPRIGHT PIANO, RENT reasonable. 234 W. 18TH ST. 4

EDUCATIONAL—
Schools, Colleges, Private Tuition

THE LOS ANGELES BUSINESS COLLEGE SUMMER SCHOOL, beginning Monday, July 5, and continuing six weeks, is designed to assist all who are preparing for grammer-grade certificates, civil service examinations, or who wish to take up the seventh, eighth, ninth or High School branches. Why not attend a good school this summer and thereby advance your studies? Thoroughly competent teachers. The college rooms are cool, spacious and adapted for work. The regular courses continue uninterruptedly and may be entered at any time. Reduced rates on single studies. For further particulars call at the school. 212 W. THIRD ST.

WOODBURY BUSINESS COLLEGE, 226 S. Spring, will conduct special classes for public school students from sixth grade up, under Prof. C. S. Thompson, beginning July 6; our regular commercial and shorthand departments continue through the summer, under regular teachers. Write or call for catalogue.

GUITAR, BANJO AND MANDOLIN LESsons by note; execution a specialty; guarantee scholars able to play in society in 3 months; 50c per lesson. MRS. A. A. WAITE, 211 W. First st. 4

MY SUMMER SCHOOL ENABLED MANY to save 6 months' time last year; others can do the same this year; school opens July 6, St. Vincent building. E. P. ROWELL, 462 E. Fourth st. 4

R. B. EMERY'S PRIVATE SCHOOL, 920 W. Eighth st., is now open. Private tutoring and class work; all grades; teachers prepared for county examinations; terms reasonable. 4

MY SUMMER SCHOOL AT 1342 S. HOPE ST. will open July 5. Pupils may enter at any time; large, pleasant schoolroom; thorough work; low rates. C. E. LATHAM, 840 W. 17th st. 4

THE ONLY UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN California. Fall term opens Sept. 15. Catalogue free. Address Pres. Geo. W. White, A.M., D.D., University P. O., Los Angeles.

BOYNTON SUMMER NORMAL NOW IN session prepares teachers for county examinations. Call or write for particulars. C. C. BOYNTON, 525 Stimson Block.

WANTED—PUPILS TO JOIN A SPANISH class, beginning Wednesday, July 7; special terms for school children. MISS ROCHIN, 118 E. Seventh. 4

ST. PAUL'S KINDERGARTEN, OLIVE ST., between Fifth and Sixth; summer session; terms, $3 per month; carriage service included. 22-27-4-11

PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN IN SHORThand and typewriting by expert stenographer, $5 per month. 1334 S. FLOWER ST. 4

SUMMER SCHOOL — SPECIAL TRAINING for nervous children. MRS. ALLEN, Norwood and 21st sts., city. 4

MRS. HALL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND girls open during the summer; terms low. 1006 S. BROADWAY. 4

PROF. A. WILLHARTITZ, AFTER A PROtracted sickness, is at his studio at 10 a.m., from the 6th inst. 6

MRS. A. B. GREGORY WILL MEET HER private classes at 520 FIRST ST., Monday, July 5. 4

LEARN TO RIDE A WHEEL. MAIN-ST. BICYCLE ACADEMY, 547 S. Main. 8

MACHINERY—
And Mechanical Arts.

THE MACHINERY AND ELECTRICAL CO., Machinery Merchants and dealers in Electrical and Engineering supplies—"Star" Stationary, "Ideal" Automatic and "Bates-Corliss" Engines; vertical, horizontal, firebox and water tube boilers; steam and gasoline hoists; ore crushers, ore cars and buckets; lathes, planers and iron-working tools; laundry machinery; steam, power and centrifugal pumps; shafting, pulleys, hangers, leather and rubber belting; lubricating oils and packing; dynamos, motors and full line electrical supplies. 351-353 NORTH MAIN ST.

CHARLES B. BOOTHE & CO—ENGINES, boilers, pumps and general machinery and engineer's supplies, belting, pulleys, shafting, mining and concentrating machinery, ore crushers, hand and power hoists, freight and passenger elevators; general agents "Imperial" automatic engines, Smith-Vaille steam and power pumps, electric generators and motors. 126-128 S. LOS ANGELES ST.

L. BOOTH & SONS, MECHANICAL ENGIneers and machinery dealers. Agents Buckeye and Chandler-Taylor engines, Pa. Boiler Works, Dean & Marsh pumps. Baker Block.

THOMSON & BOYLE PIPE CO.—RIVETED steel water pipe and well casing, oil and water tanks, ore buckets, ore cars, general sheet-iron work. 310-314 Requena st., L. A.

LACY MANUFACTURING CO.—STEEL water pipe, well casings, oil tanks and general sheet-iron works. Office room 4, BAKER BLOCK, Los Angeles, Cal. Tel. 196.

SAMUEL C. GORDON, MECHANICAL ENgineer, steam and electric plants, large or small, installed; estimates and contracts made. Office 29 BRYSON BLOCK.

FRANK H. HOWE—BOILERS, ENGINES, and general machinery. Complete steam and irrigating plants; Miller pumps. 125½ W. THIRD ST., Los Angeles.

FULTON ENGINE WORKS, FOUNDERS and machinists, cor. Chavez and Ash sts.

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JAMES JONES BRASS WORKS, COLLEGE and Main sts.

BATHS—
Vapor, Electrical and Massage.

MASSAGE TREATING ROOMS—ELECTRIC, Russian baths, etc.; scientific massage. J. V. WALDEN, masseur and medical gymnast, 405½ S. Broadway, rooms 20 and 21. Tel. black 511. 4

HYGIENIC BATH PARLORS—ELECTRIC and steam baths, massage, salt glows and constitutional treatment. 125 W. FOURTH ST., Los Angeles, Cal. Tel. brown 142. 7

SCIENTIFIC MASSAGE—MRS. HARRIS HAS removed to Hotel Catalina, 439 S. Broadway, room 41, fourth floor. Take elevator.

MISS C. STAPFER, 211 W. 1ST—CHIROPOdy, massage, baths; est. 1885. Tel. red 861.

MRS. STAHMER, 131 N. SPRING, ROOMS 103-104. Massage, vapor baths. Tel. green 12.

MONEY TO LOAN—

LENDERS OF MONEY ON REAL ESTATE security desire to know not only that the mortgageor owns a perfect title, but also that the mortgage is properly executed and is a valid lien on the property. Every MORTGAGEE'S GUARANTEE POLICY of title insurance issued by the TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, corner Franklin and New High sts., contains the following clause: " . . . the Title Insurance and Trust Company does hereby insure . . . the mortgagee named in a certain mortgage hereinafter described . . . against any loss of the principal or interest or other sums secured by said mortgage, which the said insured shall sustain by reason of any defect in the execution of said mortgage, or by reason of any defect in, or lien or incumbrance on the title of the mortgageor. . ." There is no method of obtaining such a guarantee except in a policy of title insurance.

UNION LOAN COMPANY, STIMSON BLK., cor. Third and Spring, loans money on all kinds of collateral security, watches, diamonds, furniture and pianos without removal; low interest; money at once; business confidential; private office for ladies. CLARK A. SHAW, manager, rooms 113, 114 and 115, first floor. Tel. 1651. References: Citizens' Bank, Security Savings Bank.

TO LOAN — MONEY LOANED ON DIAmonds, jewelry, pianos, carriages, bicycles, and all kinds of collateral security, we will loan you more money, less interest and hold your goods longer than any one; no commissions, appraisers, middle man or bill of sale; tickets issued; storage free in our warehouse. LEE BROS., 402 S. Spring.

TO LOAN—$250,000 IN SUMS TO SUIT ON real estate. If you wish to borrow or place your money with us to loan, your business will receive immediate and prompt attention. PACIFIC LAND AND MINING CO., 135 S. Broadway.

THE SYNDICATE LOAN CO., 138½ S. Spring st., rooms 6, 7 and 8, Tel. main 583, loans money on diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, household furniture and all good collateral or realty security; bonds, notes and mortgages bought and sold; money on hand; private waiting-rooms. GEO. L. MILLS, Mgr.

REMOVED TO 216 W. FIRST ST., NADEAU Block.
$75,000 TO LOAN. Money loaned for private parties. Street bonds purchased.
——R. G. LUNT,——
Agent the German Savings and Loan Society.

PACIFIC LOAN COMPANY LOANS IN ANY amounts on all kinds of collateral security, diamonds, jewelry, sealskins, pianos and household furniture; partial payments received; money quick; business confidential; private office for ladies. W. E. DE GROOT, manager, rooms 2, 3 and 4, 114 S. Spring st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY AMOUNTS ON diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, safes, lodging-houses and private furniture; interest reasonable; partial payments received; money quick; private office for ladies. G. M. JONES, rooms 12 and 14, 254 S. Broadway.

TO LOAN—FIREWORKS AT REDONDO Beach Monday night; Santa Fé trains go 6:15 p.m.; 7:30 p.m. Return 9:30 p.m. or after the fireworks; special trains Redlands, Riverside and Santa Ana leave Los Angeles 11 p.m. 4

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, watches, diamonds, pianos and real estate; interest reasonable; private office for ladies; business confidential. CHARLES C. LAMB, 226 S. Spring, entrance room 67.

LOS ANGELES PAWNBROKER LOANS money on diamonds, watches, jewelry, firearms, sealskins and all collateral securities. No. 150 N. Main st., fronting Court st. L. B. COHN, pawnbroker.

AMERICAN LOAN COMPANY, 118½ S. Spring, over Royal Bakery, loans on real estate and collaterals of all kinds, warehouse receipts, insurance policies, etc.; best rates; private office for ladies.

A BARREL OF MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAmonds, watches, pianos, furniture, etc.
S. P. CREASINGER,
247 S. Broadway, rooms 1 and 2.

$100 TO $2000, $2100 TO $100,000, TO LOAN on city or country real estate; interest 6 to 8 per cent. net; established 1887. LEE A. M'CONNELL & CO., 113 S. Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN — $500, $600, $800, $1000, $1200, $1500 and $2000. If you want money, see me. THOMAS LLOYD, cor. 38th and Wesley av., University P. O., Cal. 4

TO LOAN—WE HAVE MONEY TO LOAN in any sums, on city and country property, at the lowest rates of interest. ENTLER & OBEAR, 133 S. Broadway. 4

POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, ROOM 308 Wilcox Bldg., lend money on any good real estate; building loans made; if you wish to lend or borrow, call on us.

TO LOAN—AN UNLIMITED AMOUNT FOR loans of $5000 or less; no commissions; light expense. SECURITY LOAN AND TRUST CO., 223 S. Spring st.

TO LOAN—$500 TO $5000, IN SUMS TO SUIT; no delays. CONTINENTAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, 126 W. Second st., Wilcox Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN, ANY AMOUNT, LOWest rates, on real estate, personal notes or securities. PAVKOVICH, 220 W. First st. 7

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL AND CHATtel mortgages at low rate of interest. Call on E. BENNETT, 322 Bullard Block, city.

MONEY TO LOAN UPON EASY TERMS OF repayment. STATE MUTUAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASS'N, 151 S. Broadway.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN ON CHATtels or personal security; low interest. Address J, box 37, TIMES OFFICE. 4

TO LOAN—$25,000 IN SUMS OF $1000 TO $10,000; money right here in bank. JOHN D. FOSTER, 316 Wilcox Bldg. 5

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES, IN sums to suit, on improved real estate. JOHN FLOURNOY, 145 Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT reasonable rates. Inquire WM. F. BOSBYSHELL, 107 S. Broadway. 4

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY, chattel mortgage and anything. C. WORTH, Franklin and New High. 4

TO LOAN—$500 AND $1500 ON CITY PROPerty; low rate; no commission. Address J, box 98, TIMES OFFICE. 4

LOANS FROM $300 TO $500 EACH ON choice city property; private capital. AXTELL, 541 S. Flower. 4

$7000 TO LOAN, 6 PER CENT., FOR 8 OR 10 years; first-class business property. 221 BULLARD BLOCK. 4

MONEY TO LOAN ON GILT-EDGE SECURity, city or country. PARKER & CO., 102 Broadway. 4

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL AND CHATtel mortgages. E. BENNETT, 324½ S. Spring st. 4

TO LOAN—$1 UP ON ANYTHING. D. L. ALLEN, 237 W. First st., next to Times Bldg.

TRUST MONEY TO LOAN. NO COMMISsion. R. L. Garrett, W. Rodman, 91 Bryson.

MONEY TO LOAN — BUILDING LOANS A specialty. E. D. SILENT & CO., 212 W. 2d.

TO LOAN, 6 TO 8 PER CENT MONEY. BRADSHAW BROS., 202 Bradbury Block.

TO LOAN—$7000 AND $3000 ON GOOD REAL estate. JAMES & CHASE, 410 Bullard Blk. 4

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE. MORTIMER & HARRIS, 78 Temple Block.

MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY AMOUNT. E. C. CRIBB & CO., 127½ W. Second.

MONEY WANTED—

WANTED—LOAN OF $25 FROM PRIVATE party on 10 first-class oil paintings, worth $200, for sixty days, by business man; will pay $5 for loan. Address K, box 18, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — TO BORROW $1000 AT 8 PER cent.; will give for security good alfalfa ranch with water. Address K, box 51, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—$2000 ON CENTRAL BUSINESS property, abundant security, at 6 per cent. net; no commission. Address H, box 87, TIMES OFFICE. 1-4

WANTED — $2000; FIRST-CLASS MORTgage; $2000 city loans; 8 per cent. net. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 308 Wilcox building. 10

WANTED—TO BORROW $5500 ON NO. 1, partly improved land, near San Gabriel. W. M. CASTERLINE, 205½ S. Broadway, room 13. 4-6

WANTED — $1000 AT 8 PER CENT. ON orchard worth $3500, near city; principals only. Address J, box 47, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — TO BORROW $1200 ON RANCH near city; security good. Address OWNER, K, box 72, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—LOANS OF $800, $1200 AND $2500 on city improved property. See J. M. TAYLOR & CO., 104 Broadway. 4

WANTED — TO BORROW $5000 ON FIRST-class security; principals only. Address K, box 14, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—$5000 ON GOOD SECURITY AT 1 per cent. for 3 months. Address K, box 44, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—AT ONCE; $1400, GOOD SECURity; income property. Address K, box 34, TIMES OFFICE. 4

LIVE STOCK FOR SALE—
And Pastures to Let.

FOR SALE—HEN RAISED; THIS MEANS streng, vigorous; important points for success in the poultry yard; my stock is white Leghorn thoroughbreds, and is noted for great size; eggs, $1.25 per 13; fertility guaranteed; a few cockerels for sale. W. E. BROWN, Los Angeles, cal; office 218 N. Main st. Yards, 1204 E. 27th removed from 21st st. 4

FOR SALE—FINE PACING MARE, TWO large cheap horses, 1 top delivery wagon, 3 open wagons, second-hand harness, single and double, 4 carts. UNION FEED AND SALE YARDS, Pasadena. 4

FOR SALE—$125 DOWN, BALANCE $17.60 per month, for 5-room strictly modern cottage, southwest, near Traction car; price $1225; investigate. B. F. FIELD, 204 New High. 4

FOR SALE—PACING FILLEY, PERFECT roadster for gentleman or lady; well broke, good disposition, excellent pedigree. Call or address W. R. WYNN, Agricultural Park. 4

FOR SALE—STOCK CATTLE, DAIRY COWS, yearlings and 2-year-olds; all choice stock. For particulars apply to H. W. CANFIELD, Los Olivos, or I. W. HOLISON, Lompoc.

FOR SALE—PAIR HAMILTONIAN HORSES, 16 hands; 1200 lbs.; sound, gentle, true to work or drive; no bad tricks; low figures take them. 508½ S. BROADWAY. 4

FOR SALE—ONE THOROUGHBRED BUFF Cochin rooster and two hens, $4. On hill, 1 block north of corner College st. and Ramona ave. 1013 N. PEARL ST. 4

FOR SALE — ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL, 133 chickens, 3 dozen laying, balance young, all worth $25. MRS. S. V. BROWN, 16th and Utah ave., Santa Monica, Cal. 4

FOR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS WAGON, harness, small mare, $20, or large bay mare with express harness, $30; must be sold at once. 617 E. FIRST ST. 4

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE; HORSE AND light spring wagon, very cheap. Call at third street south of Ninth st., FIRST HOUSE east of Santa Fe ave. 4

FOR SALE — HORSE AND MULE; WILL drive single, work under pack or saddle; price, horse $10, mule $12. Address J, box 32, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR SALE—OR TRADE, ONE OF THE best Jersey-Holstein 3-year-old cows in city; can be seen at 617 E. First. DAKOTA STABLES. 4

FOR SALE—GOOD SAFE FAMILY HORSE, good harness, good buggy; the complete rig for $25; see the rig after Monday at 914 W. 18TH ST. 4

FOR SALE— FINE FAMILY HORSE, 4½ years old; 16 hands high, and fine style and blood. Address E. C. L., Temperance Temple, L. A. 4

FOR SALE — 3-YEAR-OLD STANDARD-bred colt with as much speed as any 3-year-old colt in the State. Call at 1047 S. MAIN ST. 4

FOR SALE — THOROUGHBRED BROWN Leghorn cockerels, or exchange for thoroughbred white Leghorn hens. 1106 E. SEVENTH. 4

FOR SALE—GOOD HORSE AND SPRING wagon, cheap. Please call first of week at COR. SECOND and FRESNO STS., Boyle Heights. 4

FOR SALE—FINE ANGORA GOAT, FRESH going East; will take sewing machine. Cor. EASTLAKE AVE. and WINN ST., East Los Angeles. 5

FOR SALE—3 GOOD MILCH COWS CHEAP, owner will be at 9:30 a.m. today to show them. F. H. PIEPER & CO., 102 S. Broadway. 5

FOR SALE—OR TRADE, GOOD YOUNG fresh milch cows for good hay, any kind. W. J. HYATT, Pico Heights, Ninth and B sts. 4

FOR SALE—SPAN MULES, WEIGHT 1200 lbs. each, $80; small span mules, 4 years old, $40; part cash, balance on time. 359 ALISO ST. 4

FOR SALE — ELEGANT BAY SADDLE mare, 900 lbs., 5 years, gentle. Call or address H. D. WILLARD, 544½ S. Hope st. 4

FOR SALE — OR TRADE; HORSE, HARness and buggy; also 160 acres of land in Colorado. MOORE, 342 S. Spring st. 4

FOR SALE—A 5-YEAR-OLD HORSE, VERY gentle; weighs 1100 lbs., $30; also buggy and harness, $20. 802 S. OLIVE. 4

FOR SALE—6 LARGE MULES, HARNESS and freight wagon; also span driving mules, light wagon. 933 GRAND AVE. 4

FOR SALE—A FINE CARRIAGE TEAM OF bays, on account of owner going away. Inquire at 1670 WINFIELD ST. 4

FOR SALE—FRESH ANGORA GOAT; RICH milker; just the thing for the baby. Inquire at 212 W. SECOND ST.

FOR SALE—300 YOUNG LAYING HENS and pullets. A. B. RUSSELL, 5100 Pasadena ave., Highland Park. 4

FOR SALE — MULE, GENTLE AND strong; grand for mountains. 2146 CITY VIEW ST., Boyle Heights. 4

FOR SALE—SMALL GENTLE HORSE, easy riding, safe driving; terms $10. Call at 1021 BELLEVUE AVE. 4

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE, CHEAP, VERMONT AVE., fourth house north of Washington st., or left. 4

TO LET—OR FOR SALE; FINE HOLSTEIN bull; also family or dairy cows. NILES, 456 E. Washington st. 4

FOR SALE—SOUND, STYLISH BAY HORSE good traveler, safe for all purposes, cheap. 1118 CLINTON AVE. 4

FOR SALE—$35; YOUNG MARE, GENTLE, good traveler, city broke. Address K, box 83, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE GENtle horse and buckboard for furniture. Call 1055 BRYANT ST. 4

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE JERSEY, TWO heifers, also Jersey, Address A, TIMES OFFICE, Pasadena. 4

FOR SALE—FRESH DURHAM AND JERsey cow; large, rich milker. 206 E. 30TH ST., near Main. 4

FOR SALE — SHETLAND PONY AND small side saddle, one or both. Apply 1211 W. 11TH ST. 4

FOR SALE — A FINE BUSINESS HORSE and buggy, cheap for cash. Call 241 SAN PEDRO ST. 4

FOR SALE — YOUNG GRADED JERSEY cow, 4 gallons rich milk; just fresh. 945 W. 21ST ST. 4

FOR SALE — 6-MONTHS-OLD JERSEY heifer, cheap for cash. Apply 1626 DENVER AVE. 5

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP; 2 HORSES, OR will exchange for large one 1545 WINFIELD ST. 4

FOR SALE—FRESH GRADE JERSEY AND Holstein cow; inquire M'GARRY'S, 1624 E. Eighth st. 4

FOR SALE—MUST SELL, A FRESH MILCH cow, gentle. No. 1617 Peru st. JOHN EICHSTAEDT. 5

FOR SALE—FINE FRESH COW; LARGEST milker of the country. 403 38TH ST., near Figueroa. 4

FOR SALE—FINE JERSEY HEIFER CALF, cheap. Call 36TH and VERMONT AVE., city. 4

FOR SALE — THOROUGHBRED JERSEY heifer. COR. ADAMS and BUDLONG STS. 4

FOR SALE — JERSEY COW; EXCHANGE for light surrey, pay difference. 1807 HOPE ST. 5

FOR SALE—FRESH 5-GALLON COW ON installment plan at 762 W. SEVENTH ST. 4

FOR SALE—ROADSTERS, STYLISH, GENtle, speedy. E. L. Mayberry, 244 S. B'dway.

FOR SALE — RELIABLE FAMILY COWS, bulls for service. Niles, 456 E. Washington.

FOR SALE—LIGHT HORSE, WAGON AND harness, $35. J. JAEGER, 325 Town ave. 4

FOR SALE—YOUNG DUCKS, 10 CENTS each. Call at 314 S. ALAMEDA ST. 4

FOR SALE—GOOD WORK MULES. APPLY HEMET LAND CO., 244 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—40 COWS, HEIFERS, AND calves. C. C. THELAN, Santa Ana. 4

FOR SALE—2 PAIR OF IMPORTED BELgian horses. D. SMART, Station A. 4

FOR SALE A FIRST-CLASS JERSEY COW; good milker. 1030 CLARKE AVE. 4

FOR SALE—SIX FRESH YOUNG JERSEY family cows. 826 S. MAIN. 9

FOR SALE—2 REGISTERED JERSEY cows. 924 SHORT ST. 4

LIVE STOCK WANTED—

WANTED—I HAVE THE BEST PASTURE in the county, and if you want to do your horse good, send him to Hughes ranch, on New Main st., or telephone main 1337, and I will arrange to have him called for. W. E. HUGHES, 409 Henne Bldg.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A MATCHED team of work horses, 2500 lbs., grays preferred. THE ELECTRIC FEED MILL, Third and San Pedro. 4

WANTED— GOOD COMBINATION HORSE; must be gentle and without tricks; weight about 1000 lbs. Call on MR. COLLINS, 900 E. First st. 4

WANTED—GOOD YOUNG SADDLE HORSE. KINGSLEY, 618 S. Broadway. 4

LIVE STOCK WANTED—

WANTED—GOOD HORSE AND BUGGY, cheap for cash, or one for his keeping. LAUREL HOTEL, room 7, 721 E. Broadway. 4

WANTED—I PAY BEST MARKET PRICES for fat stock and calves; drop postal or call. F. T. Hughes, Durham Market, 1067 Temple.

WANTED — A DRIVING HORSE; MUST weigh 1100 to 1150 lbs.; state age and price. Address K, box 82, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—2 HORSES AND WAGON FOR one month canvassing. Call Santa Fé Depotp, 5 p.m. T. B. WHITESIDE. 4

WANTED — A HORSE AND BUGGY FOR keeping; will have kind care. Address GEO. S. ROBINSON, 233 W. First st.

WANTED — TO BUY 20 HEAD OF WORK and driving horses, cheap for cash. J. A. McMILLEN, 359 Aliso st. 4

WANTED—200 GALLONS MILK; $1.25 PAID for 5 per cent. milk. CITY CREAMERY, 542 S. Spring. Tel. 303 red.

WANTED—TO RENT A HORSE TO WORK in wagon, 25c per day and board. Address J, box 44, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—A HORSE OR HORSE AND buggy for its keeping. Address K, box 91, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED—KIND YOUNG FAMILY HORSE, cheap for cash. Address J, box 33, TIMES OFFICE. 4

WANTED — GENTLE SHETLAND PONY and cart, cheap. Address box 286, SANTA PAULA. 1-4

PERSONAL—
Business.

PERSONAL—GEO. A. RALPHS—GOLD BAR Flour, $1.15; City Flour, $1.05; Arbuckle's Coffee, 2 lbs. 25c; granulated Sugars, 20 lbs. $1; 5 lbs. Rice, 25c; 7 lbs. Sago or Tapioca, 25c; 1 lb. Battle Ax Tobacco, 25c; 7 bars German Family Soap, 25c; 5 G. Medal Borax Soap, 25c; 10 lbs. Rolled Wheat, 25c; 10 lbs. Rolled Oats, 25c; 3 cans Salmon, 25c; 4 cans Corn, 25c; 7 boxes Sardines, 25c; 5 gallons Gasoline, 60c; Coal Oil, 60c; 3 cans Oysters, 25c; Lard, 10 lbs., 65c; 15 lbs. Beans, 25c. 601 S. SPRING ST., cor. Sixth. Tel. 516.

PERSONAL—MRS. LEO'S LIFE READINGS are acknowledged to be of the highest order; she advises you with certainty as to the proper course to pursue in love, business and family affairs; she will be at her parlors, 125 W. FOURTH ST., near Van Nuys Hotel.

PERSONAL — MRS. PARKER, PALMIST; life reading, business, removals, lawsuits, mineral locations, all affairs of life; take Third-st. electric car to Vermont ave. and Vine st.; second house on VINE ST. west of Vermont ave. Fee 50c and $1.

PERSONAL—FIREWORKS AT REDONDO Beach Monday night; Santa Fé trains go 6:15 p.m.; 7:30 p.m. Return 9:30 p.m. or after the fireworks; special trains Redlands, Riverside and Santa Ana leave Los Angeles 11 p.m. 4

PERSONAL—SEE LAWYER H. H. HEATH about it; foreclosure, insolvency, damages, law business of whatsoever nature; low fee; no charge if not successful. Office over GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK. 4

PERSONAL — BEST-MADE SCREENS FOR 50 cents at BOWEN'S CARPENTER SHOP; doors $1. 436½ S. Spring. Telephone green 182. 4

PERSONAL — SUPERFLUOUS HAIR REmoved; no chemicals or needles; I also reduce your flesh. MRS. GOSS, 245½ S. Spring st. 4

PERSONAL—LADIES' MISFIT STORE PAYS highest cash price for all kinds of second-hand clothing. 622 S. SPRING. Send postal.

PERSONAL—TILTON, 636 S. SPRING, PAYS the highest cash price for new and second-hand clothing, shoes, etc. Send postal. 4

PERSONAL — A. PAISNER PAYS THE highest prices for old clothing. Call or address 111½ COMMERCIAL ST.

PERSONAL—MME. DU BARRY RESTORES gray hair quickly; one application. 206½ S. BROADWAY. 4

PERSONAL — FOR SALE; ABOUT $50 worth of stamping patterns for $10. 1721 MAPLE AVE. 4

PERSONAL — THE FREEMAN FRANCO-American School of Dress-cutting, 149 S. BROADWAY. 4

PERSONAL—SCREEN DOORS, $1. ADAMS MFG. CO., 742 S. Main. Tel. main 966.

PERSONAL—PALMIST ROOMS WITH GOOD business connection. 111½ W. THIRD. 5

PHYSICIANS—

DR. V. CONDORY, VIENNA PHYSICIAN (Austria,) late of Hot Springs, Ark.; office 324½ S. Spring st., Los Angeles, Cal.; office hours from 9 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 6 p.m.
During thirty years' practical experience I have treated successfully and under guarantee rheumatism, gout, scrofula, catarrh, hay fever, asthma, chronic diseases of women, chronic diseases of the skin, chronic ulcers, liver complaint, dyspepsia, piles, constipation, old wounds, all kinds of stomach troubles and morbis magnata (without mercury and without interfering with patient's occupation,) swollen and stiff joints, contracted muscles and all secret diseases. Call or write. Everybody will receive satisfaction.

DR. MINNIE WELLS, 316 W. 17TH ST., COR. Grand ave. All forms electricity; prompt relief in local treatments; 14 years in L. A. "Dr. Minnie Wells is well known to me. She is a critical and careful physician, having large and successful experience in private practice."—J. McIntyre, M.D., State Prof. of Clin. Surg., St. Louis, Mo. "Dr. Wells is a successful practitioner."—J. A. Munk, M.D.

DR. SCHICK, 122 W. THIRD ST., ELEvator, late of New York City, treats diseases of women by the eminently successful European method, such as Tumors, Enlarged Ovaries. No pain.

DR. REBECCA LEE DORSEY, ROOMS 133-134-135 Stimson Blk. Special attention given to obstetrical cases, and all diseases of women and children. Consultation hours, 1 to 5 p.m. Tel. 1227.

DR. WONG HIM, CHINESE PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 831 S. HOPE ST., P. O. box 227, Station C, Los Angeles, Cal.

LOST, STRAYED,
And Found.

STOLEN—A PLATFORM SPRING WAGON, used as a delivery wagon and lettered on either side Crown Hills Grocery, 1569 W. First st. Suitable reward for return of same to the OWNER, at above address. 4

STRAYED — FROM VOLLA RANCH, 1½ miles south of Green Meadows, Wilmington road, one brindle cow, heavy set, 8 years old; suitable reward. Inform C. W. SNODGRASS, 144 N. Los Angeles st. 4

LOST—THURSDAY, SOUTH OF JUNCTION on Main st., a large bundle wrapped in white linen table cloth. Finder write B. F. FRANKLIN, Redondo, and receive reward. 4

STRAYED OR STOLEN — FROM BONITA Meadows pasture, sorrel horse; white face, scar on knee. Liberal reward for return or information to 13 S. SPRING. 4

LOST—PARTY WHO BY MISTAKE CARried small black satchel from Santa Fe depot on Friday, please notify MRS. M'VICKER, 158 W. 28th st. 4

LOST — SATURDAY EVENING ON W. 28th or 29th sts., a mink boa. Suitable reward for return to TIMES OFFICE, or 1329 W. 30TH ST. 4

LOST—LAST SUNDAY NIGHT, ON ORANGE or Sixth st., a fur boa. Return to TIMES OFFICE and receive big reward. 4

LOST—BET. BOYD AND MAIN STS., NOSE glasses with chain. Please return to 326 BOYD and be rewarded. 4

FOUND — WILHELM'S 1600-ACRE PASture, the best near city. 826 S. MAIN.

LOST—WHITE SPITZ PUP. REWARD FOR return to 116 W. SEVENTH ST.

MINING—
And Assaying.

NOLAN & SMITH, REAL ESTATE AND MINING BROKERS. Tel. 1409.
M. J. Nolan. G. A. Smith.
Capital furnished for purchase of mines and prospects, also for development of those that have merit. Send description and samples. Office, 228 W. Second st., Los Angeles.

FOR SALE — GOOD MINING PROSPECT on deeded land; the ore, which appears above surface over several acres area, assays fairly; a part interest is offered for cash and on terms which will provide for development. Address K, box 60, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR SALE—A FINE BLOCK OF OIL lands in Los Angeles county; also contains good placer grounds; also quartz claims in good location. Address J, box 100, TIMES OFFICE. 4

FOR SALE—2 GOOD COPPER PROPERties; one $5000, other $40,000. If you have money and want particulars address K, box 72, TIMES OFFICE. 4

THE BIMETALLIC ASSAY OFFICE AND Chemical Laboratory, 124 S. Main st.
R. A. PEREZ, E.M., manager.

SEE MORGAN & CO. FOR GOOD ASSAYing, etc.; 35 years' experience. 260-263 WILSON BLOCK, L. A.

SMITH & IRVING, GOLD AND SILVER REfiners and assayers. See front-page ad.

THE TIMES—
Weekly Circulation Statement.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, SS.
Personally appeared before me, Harry Chandler, superintendent of circulation of The Times, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the daily bona fide editions of The Times for each day of the week ended July 3, 1897, were as follows:

Sunday,	June 27	24,310
Monday,	" 28	17,600
Tuesday,	" 29	17,750
Wednesday,	" 30	17,600
Thursday,	July 1	18,200
Friday,	" 2	18,300
Saturday,	" 3	18,400
Total for the week		132,160
Daily average for the week		18,880

[Signed] HARRY CHANDLER.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of July, 1897.
[Seal] THOMAS L. CHAPIN,
Notary Public in and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

NOTE.—THE TIMES is a seven-day paper. The above aggregate, viz., 132,160 copies, issued by us during the seven days of the past week, would, if apportioned on the basis of a six-day evening paper, give a daily average circulation for each week-day of 22,026 copies.

THE TIMES is the only Los Angeles paper which has regularly published sworn statements of its circulation, both gross and net, weekly, monthly and yearly during the past several years. Advertisers have the right to know the NET CIRCULATION of the medium which seeks their business, and this THE TIMES gives them correctly, from time to time.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

Reliable Business Houses
Of Los Angeles.

AKRON FURNITURE CO.
Let us make you an offer on your second-hand furniture. Largest prices paid; smallest prices asked.
441 SOUTH MAIN STREET; opp. Postoffice.

BOND LETTER HEADS $2 PER THOUSAND.
Printed in full size good quality bond paper, ruled or plain. Best work and prompt service. LANG-BIRELEY CO., 311 W. Second St. Phone Main 1671.

BUY YOU A WHEEL.
It's cheaper than walking. Ladies' good bicycles for $30. Men's good bicycles for $25. Buy you a wheel.
A. R. MAINES, 435 South Spring Street.

CIRCULARS 5000==$2.50.
I will write the matter and print you 5000 circulars for $2.50; but you've got to give me a little time to fill orders.
J. C. NEWITT, 324 Stimson Building.

CUTS FOR ADVERTISERS.
A large stock on hand, and cuts of all kinds made to order, designs by my own artist. J. C. NEWITT, Advertising Expert, 324 Stimson Building.

FURNITURE Moved, Stored, Packed BY EXperts. 'Phone 872. Care, reliability experience is our capital—satisfaction first, rates next. L. A. VAN TRUCK AND S. CO., 408 South Broadway.

LADIES, READ THIS!
Freckles, moles, liver spots, blackheads removed forever. No pain, no injury. $1 for preparation. SOMMERVILLE & CO., 215 Byrne Building. Mail orders filled.

MONEY LOANED ON HAY "$$"
Don't sell your hay now, store it in our warehouse and get a liberal loan on it.
E. S. SHATTUCK, 1227 S. Pearl. Tel. West 211.

OPEN ON THE 4TH.
The great sale of the entire "Poor Man's Friend" stock of Clothing, Shoes, etc., will be open on the 4th.
LUBIN'S, 116-118 North Main St.

PRICE'S PRICES TALK.
Best New Barley Hay $7 ton. Perfectly sweet '95 Hay $4.15 ton. Dry Body Gum Wood $7.25 cord. C. E. PRICE & CO., 807 S. Olive. Phone, Main 573.

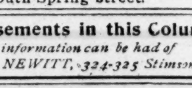
QUICK DELIVERY COAL.
When you want coal—good coal—want it quick and cheap ring up phone West, 69.
W. E. CLARK, 1249 South Pearl St.

SIGN PAINTING.
Best men in town. Quickest work and up-to-date. Always ready. Always low priced. Try my work.
FITZGERALD, 222 Franklin Street.

TO MEASURE, SUITS, $15.
Business Suits for Business Men $15. Trousers good enough for anybody $3.50. Large line new cloths.
S. R. KELLAM, 362 South Broadway.

VACATION AT CATALINA.
In one of Swanfeldt's tents means rests, enjoyment and economy. Full particulars and terms of A. W. SWANFELDT, 250 South Main St.

WALL PAPER SAMPLES.
Write us what you want and we'll send samples. 5c roll and up. Real estate taken in exchange. N.Y. WALL PAPER HOUSE, 305 S. Spring St.

WE ARE EYE EXPERTS.

Few cases are so difficult that we cannot help them help them by the use of our properly ground and properly fitted glasses. We guarantee every pair of glasses we sell and will make them right, no matter how much time it takes. We will examine your eyes scientifically, for which we charge you nothing. GENEVA WATCH AND OPTICAL CO., 353 South Spring street.

Advertisements in this Column.
Terms and information can be had of J. C. NEWITT, 324-325 Stimson Building

DENTISTS—
And Dental Rooms.

SCHIFFMAN METHOD DENTAL CO., rooms 20 to 26, 107 N. Spring st. Painless extracting, filling, crown and bridge-work; flexible rubber plates; white fillings for front teeth, 50c up; gold and platina fillings, 50c up; pure gold fillings, $1 up; cleaning teeth, 50c up; solid 22-k. gold crowns and bridge-work, $4 up; a full set of teeth, $5.

OUR MOTTO: "HIGH-GRADE WORK AT reasonable prices;" only the purest gold and best materials used; full sets of teeth, $4, $7, $9; teeth filled, 50c up; painless extraction, 25c, 50c; all work warranted 5 years; open evenings. DR. HEAD, dentist, 223 N. Spring st. 4

ADAMS BROS.' DENTAL PARLORS, 239½ S. Spring. Plates from $4; painless extracting, 50c; all work guaranteed; established 12 years. Sundays, 10 to 12. Tel. black 1273.

PA. DENTAL CO., 226 S. SPRING, HAVE the "Wonder of Wonders." F. E. Browne and others say: "No pain in filling my teeth." Come and try it.

DR. TREEN—CROWN, BRIDGE WORK, painless dentistry specialties; first-class dentistry; moderate prices. 217 BROADWAY.

DR. SPARREVOHN, HENNE BLK., 122 W. Third. Aluminum metal plate for price of rubber plate, guaranteed 5 years. 5

DR. F. E. STEVENS—OPEN SUNDAYS AND evenings (electric light.) 324½ S. SPRING.

CHIROPODISTS—

VACY STEER REMOVES CORNS AND bunions without pain. 124 W. FOURTH.

ATTORNEYS—

ROBERT J. ADCOCK, ROOMS 1 AND 2, 115 W. First st. Tel. main 1442.

DID NOT HURT THE DOG.

BULLET-PROOF CLOTH PUT TO A PRACTICAL TEST.

It Safely Shielded a Living Animal from Murderous Bullets—Human Target to Be Tried Next—South American Presidents Interested.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]

CHICAGO, July 3.—Bullet-proof cloth saved the life of a dog. The dog was taken to the Chicago College of Dental Surgery to be shot at. The cloth invented by Casimir Zeglen, the monk, shielded the dog from the bullets and the shaggy-coated little quadruped went away as friskily as he came, notwithstanding the fact that two bullets of forty-four caliber were fired at him at a distance of twenty feet from a long-barreled revolver. The first shot struck him exactly in a place to break his back bone. He cowered from the shot, but when untied wagged his tail and did not seem in the least degree sore. At the second shot the dog yelped once, but was uninjured.

Casimir Zeglen witnessed the shots which were fired by Lieut. Stanislaus de Kowin Sarnecki, the Austrian soldier, who is collaborating with him in the perfection of the invention. This was the first living object on which the bullet-proof cloth had been tested, and Lieut. Sarnecki was so much elated that he hugged the dog with joy. Then he announced that as soon as another piece of cloth which was being made was completed, it would be tied over the breast of a living man and bullets fired at it.

The living human target will be shot at in the dissecting room of the Chicago College of Dental Surgery in two weeks. He is a German resident in the vicinity of St. Stanislaus Church to which Brother Zeglen is attached. His name has not been revealed. He does not want to die, Lieut. Sarnecki says, but he believes the cloth will prevent the bullets from injuring him, and he is willing to make the test.

Already two presidents of South American republics have written for samples of the bullet-proof cloth and self-measurement blanks.

PERSONALS.

Dr. Carl Hagan of Deming, N. M., is at the Nadeau.

C. W. Fitzgerald of the U.S.S. Sidney is at the Nadeau.

H. A. Hargrove and wife of Redlands are at the Hotel Vincent.

A. J. Otero and wife of Albuquerque are guests at the Nadeau.

W. H. Stearns and wife of Rochester, N. Y., are guests at the Van Nuys.

James H. Cravens and wife of Kansas City are staying at the Van Nuys.

W. R. Curry and wife of Winchester, Mass., are registered at the Hollenbeck.

J. Scott Oliver of Los Angeles is registered at the Astor House, New York.

R. G. Brownlow and Miss Brownlow of Sydney are registered at the Van Nuys.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Blakelee and Miss Grace Blakelee of New York are at the Abbotsford Inn.

L. A. Miller and family of the Glenwood Tavern at Riverside are guests at the Van Nuys.

R. G. Brady and family and Mrs. T. J. Metas and daughter of Tucson, Ariz., are at the Ramona.

William H. Hammond and Mabelle Hammond of Pleasanton, Kan., are guests at the Hollenbeck.

The Lisses de Voor of Freeport, Ill., and Miss Nellie Luther of Bloomington, Ill., are registered at the Nadeau.

Among recent arrivals at the Van Nuys are C. H. Spencer, C. H. Albers and Clifford H. Albers of St. Louis.

Prof. C. T. Jordan, president of the Agricultural College at Las Cruces, N. M., and Mrs. Jordan are registered at the Ramona.

Mrs. Emma Luke, M. Rosenberg and family, Mrs. W. T. Smith and sons, of Phoenix, Ariz., have located at the Ramona for the summer.

E. T. Burnett of New York City, general passenger agent of the Santa Fé Railway at that point, is registered at the Hollenbeck.

Mrs. P. A. Whitlock and Miss L. L. Whitlock leave for San Francisco Monday evening on a Christian Endeavor special, to attend the convention.

A party of Norristown (Pa.) tourists composed of Miss Annie E. Longacre, Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Harry and Carl P. Harry are staying at the Van Nuys.

Miss Sarah Huston, sister of Police Officer W. T. Huston, arrived from her home in Quincy, Ill., yesterday, and will visit her brother for several weeks.

Hon. C. M. Miller of Canton, O.; G. A. Nehrhood of Chicago, A. Johnston of the Santa Fé Railway and F. H. Shutz of Albuquerque, N. M., are registered at the Vincent.

The Misses Lula and Carrie Nober are among the first of the Christian Endeavorers to arrive from Kansas, and are visiting their brothers at No. 1000 East Fourteenth street.

W. E. Sweet, chairman of transportation of the Colorado delegation of Christian Endeavorers, accompanied by Mrs. Sweet and the delegation, are registered at the Abbotsford Inn.

L. F. Bacon, passenger agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway at Kansas City, and Charles J. Webb, passenger agent of the same railway at Topeka, arrived in the city last night and are staying at the Hollenbeck.

Among the recent arrivals at the Hollenbeck from the South are Mrs. H. P. Mansfield of Eagle Lake, Fla.; George Muller and wife of New Orleans, E. C. Andrew and wife of Montgomery, Ala., and E. R. West and wife of Albany, Ga.

MONROVIA.

Deciduous-fruit Growers' Association Formed—Will Dry Fruit.

MONROVIA, July 3.—[Regular Correspondence.] A meeting of deciduous-fruit-growers was held at the upper packing house Friday evening to organize an association for drying deciduous fruits on the coöperative plan. There was an attendance representing many tons of fruit, and it was decided to at once begin operations.

Union services will be held Sunday evening at the operahouse in honor of the nation's natal day. C. P. Dorland and Rev. P. M. Green will speak.

The following is the corps of teachers as far as selected for the coming year at the Monrovia public school: J. H. Strine, principal; G. W. Monroe, and the Misses Collins, Rooksby, Walker and Barnes. There are still two vacancies to be filled.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC'S SPECIAL SEASHORE SERVICE

For Santa Monica, Sunday, 8, 9, 10, 11 a.m., 1, 1:35, 5:15, 6:30 p.m. Last train leaves Santa Monica 8:00 p.m. Monday, 8, 8:50, 9, 9:30, 10, 11 a.m., 12, 1, 1:35, 2, 5:15, 5:35, 6:30, 7:15 p.m. Last train leaves Santa Monica 10 p.m.

For San Pedro, Sunday, 8:15, 9, 10:05 a.m., 1:40, 5:03, 10 p.m. Last train leaves San Pedro midnight. Monday, 8:15, 9, 10:05, 11:00 a.m., 1:40, 5:03 p.m. Last train leaves San Pedro 8 p.m.

For Long Beach, Sunday, 8:15, 9, 10:05 a.m., 1:40, 5:03 p.m. Last train leaves Long Beach 6:40 p.m. Monday, 8:15, 9, 10:05, 11 a.m., 1:40, 5:03 p.m. Returning last train leaves Long Beach 8 p.m. Fast time, no dust; seats for everybody. Round trip 50 cents.

THE younger set and the still younger set have gotten the most enjoyment out of the last week, the former turning out in large numbers at the delightful dancing party given by the G.E.K.S. at Wood's Hall, on Monday evening, and at Miss Katherine Kemper's informal card party, on Thursday afternoon, while the latter was largely represented at Miss Alice Gwynn's bicycle party on Tuesday afternoon, at the dancing party given Wednesday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Parker, for their daughter, Miss Marian Parker, and at several other affairs. Mrs. J. S. Vosburg entertained the Monday Musicale Club, Mrs. George D. Ruddy gave a French breakfast on Tuesday, and Mrs. Augustus Hine, a luncheon on Thursday. There was a brilliant gathering of society and musical people at the recital of his own composition given by that talented young composer, Louis F. Gottschalk, on Wednesday evening, and the Colonial tea given by the ladies of Unity Church at the Rendall residence on Alavarado street, Wednesday afternoon and evening, proved one of the prettiest affairs of the year, and was largely attended.

* * *

The Misses Eugenia and Marie Ruiz of Sonora, Mex., and the Misses Armijo of New Mexico, were the guests of honor at a very elegant luncheon given by the Misses Innocent and Elena Wolfskill on Thursday, at their residence at Redondo. The other guests were the Misses Alice Banning, Ida Banning, Susie Bernard, Bertha Lucile Roth, Mignonette Hutton and Ruth Wolfskill. The decorations were all in pink and white, the colors of the class at Notre Dame, of which the guests of honor and the hostess were members. Down through the center of the table, in pink and white carnations, were the words "College of Notre Dame;" the round place-cards were decorated with butetrflies done in water color, and tied with pink and white ribbons, and the souvenirs were fancy boxes of pink and white bonbons. Massed about the buffet and mantel and in every available place about the room were Indian baskets filled with potted maidenhair ferns. An amusing feature was the guessing of the number of jelly beans in a jar. Miss Eloise Armijo won the first prize, a handsome leather and silver traveling clock, and Miss Roth the consolation, an olive-wood jewel case. The elaborate menu was followed by a delightful tally-ho drive, and the guests upon their departure were presented with huge bunches of flowers.

* * *

Mrs. J. A. Clark entertained at whist, Friday afternoon at her residence on East Twentieth street, in honor of Mrs. D. E. Clark of San Bernardino. She was assisted by Mrs. M. N. Newmark, and Miss Ora Newmark. The first prize, a pincushion of pink chiffon and ribbon, was won by Mrs. Freeman, while the second, a lace handkerchief, was carried off by Mrs. Walls. The games were followed by a luncheon, for which Christopher catered. Mrs. Hineman played several piano solos, and Mrs. Fred Dorn sang. The drawing-room was decorated with a profusion of pansies, while in the hall, sunflowers, yellow marguerites and poppies were used with pretty effect. Those present were: Mmes. H. M. Sale, C. D. Howry, J. A. Osgood, J. A. Walls, W. W. Murphy, Fred Dorn, Newmark, O. C. Whitney, W. A. Harris, C. S. Ward, Warren Gillelen, George Freeman, Hineman, Dr. Pullin, the Misses Hazen and Jesse Hartwell.

Mrs. W. M. Lewis gave a charming luncheon at the Nadeau, on Friday, in honor of Miss Lizzie Lewis. The table was prettily decorated with pink carnations arranged in a large centerpiece, and in clusters tied with white satin ribbon, at each place. On either side of the centerpiece were silver candelabra shaded in pink. Those present besides the guest of honor were: Mrs. G. F. Herr, the Misses Bessie Bryan, Lillian Wellborn, Dorothy Wellborn, Lucile Daniel, Clara Carpenter, Virginia Dryden, Ione Parsons, May Corson and Miss Gulick of Terre Haute, Ind.

* * *

A crowd of wee folks had the jolliest kind of an afternoon yesterday at the lawn party given by Mrs. C. J. Nimmer of Buena Vista street, for her little daughters, Vera and Marguerite. Mrs. Emil Nimmer and the Misses Snyder, Hattie Bowles and Madge Oswald assisted in entertaining the little guests with a delightful variety of games. At the "donkey" game, the first prize, a pink cup and saucer, was won by Marie Durfee, and the consolation, a china slipper, by Lora Woodhead. An especially enjoyable feature was the luncheon in the fascinating playhouse at the end of the garden. The decorations were pink roses and pelargoniums, and pink streamers, which were caught from the ceiling to the corners of the table. The souvenirs were pink baskets of bonbons. Those present were:

Misses—

Mintie Durfee, Elsie Gray,
Marie Durfee, Florence Seems,
Mabel Gray, Florence Woodhead,
Adele Young, Alma Pratt,
Edith James, Gladys Faultner,
Marjorie Day, Flora Kerkow,
Florence Zuber, Mildred Kerkow,
Lora Woodhead, Dorothy Prince,
Lucile Zuber, Hazel Slotterbeck,
Frances Priest, Bessie Snyder,
Anita Vennum, Myrtle Nimmer,
Blanche Woodhead,

Masters—

Harold Day, Willis Day,
Ray Bedillion, Murle Nimmer,
Ralph Ferris, Edwin Prince,
Dean Bedillion, Charlie Joyce.

* * *

Miss Mary S. Murphy of Lincoln street entertained the Myth Club and a few other friends yesterday afternoon in honor of Miss Cecelia Raymond of Berkeley. Instead of an ordinary programme, the Rubioyot of Omar Khayyam was the subject of discussion. The translation of Fitzgerald was compared with the new rendition by Richard Le Gallienne, both in turn being contrasted with the literal translations of McCarthy and Nicholas, and matched with the maginficent accompaniment of Vedder's drawings. Those present were: Misses Cecelia Raymond, Mary Foy, Regina O. Kane, Charlotte Breakey, Cora Foy, Fannie Lockhart, Anna C. Murphy, Florence Sawyer, Julia Mathews, Helen Coan, Mary O'Connell, Anna Hanlon, Alice Butler and Elizabeth Palmer.

* * *

Mrs. O. H. Churchill entertained a few little people at supper last evening at her residence on Figueroa street, in honor of her daughter, little Miss Gertrude Churchill. Fireworks on the lawn followed the supper. Those present were the Misses Fannie Broderick, Florence and Mary Hall, Kate Clarke, Ada Smith, Effie and Jennie Edwards, Bernice Reynolds, Bertha Boal, Anna Stanton and Marian Churchill.

* * *

The marriage of T. C. Williams of Arizona and Miss Leila Tuttle of Santa Monica took place at 8 o'clock last Tuesday evening at the home of the bride's cousin, Mrs. James Irving, on Twenty-fourth street. The ceremony, which was witnessed only by the immediate relatives, was performed by Rev. Mr. Belt of Santa Monica. The bride was gowned in white organdie, garnitured with white satin ribbons and lace insertions. The reception hall and parlors were decorated with white roses, smilax and palms, while the dining-room was in pink, the centerpiece of the table being of pink sweet peas and carnations, with slender cut-glass vases at either end, filled with the same flowers. Broad pink satin ribbon ran diagonally across the table, terminating in lovers' knots at the small vases. Mr. and Mrs. Williams left immediately after the supper for a trip to San Francisco, and the northern part of the State, and after a few weeks, will leave for their future home in Arizona.

* * *

A delightful children's party was given Saturday afternoon by Mrs. John S. Myers at her home on Rich street, in honor of her little daughter Edith's eighth birthday. After a peanut hunt in which Miss Ella White and Master Frank Hodges won the first, and Miss Frances Blake and Master Frankie Nolan the booby prizes, a luncheon was served in the dining-room, which was prettily decorated with sweet peas. Afterward old-fashioned games in the parlors and on the lawn were enjoyed. Among those present were:

Mesdames—

Kearney Wilcox, N. J. Cook,
Frank Hamilton, L. M. Lyon,
Charles Kestner, R. Mausard.

Misses—

Jeanette Armstrong, Mabel Phelps,
Alice Whitney, May Shields,
Mabel Fulford, Ella White,
Jennie Fulford, Helen Stacker,
Edith Long, Isabel Sheldon,
Helen Long, Helen Hine,
Marguerite Wagner, Louise Hamilton,
Frances Blake, Mary Lindley,
Grace Barnes, Lillias Ford,
Irma Odenthal, Lelia Dozier,
Essie Freely, Elsie Hodges.
Inez Johnson,

Masters—

Willie Linsenbard, Frank Shields,
Hallie Barnes, Lindley Myers,
Frank Hodges, Frankie Nolan,
Leo Smith, Saxton Little.

* * *

The Misses Bean and Wallace of East Alhambra entertained at tennis on the afternoon of Saturday, the 26th. Among those present were the Misses Bessie Bonsall, Lucille Daniel, Rie Anderson, Nellie Farrell, Fanny Farrell, Estella Wallace, Mattie Wallace, Anna Bean, Winnie Stokes; Messrs. Tom O'Hara, Warren Carhart, Robert Parsons, Walter Wallace, George Wallace, Guy Wood, Charles Grosbeck, Robert Allen and Dr. F. D. Holman.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Heubner gave a reception Thursday evening at their home on Thirty-ninth street and McClintock avenue to the members of the First Methodist Church choir, of which Mr. Huebner is director. The occasion was in special honor of Mr. and Mrs. Hal O. Smith, who have just returned from their wedding tour. The verandas were inclosed and decorated with palms and Chinese lanterns. The double parlors and reception hall were decorated with coreopsis, roses and carnations. Vocal solos were rendered by the pupils of Mr. Huebner. About seventy guests were present.

* * *

The wedding of Miss Mabel E. Frary of this ctiy and Henry N. Beecher took place Monday evening at the residence of Harry G. Polley on Moline avenue, Pasadena. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. M. Webster of Pasadena. The bride was gowned in white crepon, garnitured with mousseline de soie and lace. A profusion of flowers were arranged throughout the rooms, the east parlor, where the ceremony took place, being effectively decorated with bamboo, papyrus and roses, and softly lighted by Japanese lanterns. The ceremony was followed by a supper. The gifts were numerous and handsome, the groom's to the bride being a gold watch and chain. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher will be at home to their friends in the fall, at Colipa, Vera Cruz, Mex. Among those present were:

Mesdames—

L. E. Frary, Henry Scherer,
W. I. Keese, J. M. Webster,
J. L. Berry, Belle W. Beecher,
N. D. Mussey, Benham of Monrovia.

Misses—

Genevieve Frary, Adelyn P. Lamson,
Winifred Keese, Laura B. Packard,
Berta M. Paine, Anna Dilworth,
Lois Rodaway of Los Angeles, Alice Dilworth,

Messrs.—

Frank L. Frary, Ralph Mussey,
W. I. Keese, Frank Hayward,
J. L. Berry, Harry G. Polley,
N. D. Mussey, Rolla Manahan,
Henry Scherer, Ed Turner,
Bruce Mussey, George Dilworth of Pasadena.

* * *

Mrs. D. W. Edwards of West Beacon street entertained her Sunday-school class informally at luncheon, Friday, at her residence on West Beacon street. The table was decorated with roses and carnations. Those present were the Missse Marion Churchill, Cletie Strong, Grace Jones, Violet Cook, Hattie and Pearl Kingdon, Mabel and Gladys Reynolds, Effie Gardner and Roberta Vance.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Gerdes entertained at cards Thursday evening. The prizes were won by Mmes. Jackson and Vignes, Messrs. Otstot and Morris. Music, a supper and dancing followed. Those present were:

Mesdames—

Jackson, Renshaw,
Grieve, Striker,
Vignes, Gerdes.
Wellfare,

Misses—

Joles, Chapman,
Renshaw, N. Norris,
Pedegriff, J. Norris,

Messrs.—

Otstot, Grieve,
Colmery, Gerdes,
Lawles, Norris,
Striker, Renshaw,
Walsh, Jackson,
Wellfare, Morris.

* * *

Mrs. E. W. Church of Angeleño Heights entertained at luncheon Friday. The table was daintily decorated with sweet peas and roses. The guests were: Mmes. M. A. Wesner, M. E. Patton, G. E. Loomis, A. B. Drake, S. A. Bulfinch, A. M. Jarman, Dr. Rebecca Lee Dorsey, the Misses Fannie Benjamin, Hazel Drake, Irene and Mildred Bulfinch, Rebekah L. Dorsey, Masters Clarence Wesner and George Loomis.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. H. Odell gave a children's party Friday afternoon at their home on East Twenty-third street in honor of their daughter Hazel's birthday. Mrs. Odell was assisted in entertaining by Miss Grace Culbert, Mmes. C. L. Ward, J. W Bullas and Osbourne. Those present were the Misses Pearl Osbourne, Marguerite Osbourne, Gracie Ward, Julia Alderson, Alta Kallee, May Yap, Katherine Morton, Blanche Odell, Clara Bullas and Lucy Powers; Masters George Powers, Earl Rebber, George Bullas and Charlie Alderson. A few of the guests who remained for the evening were entertained with vocal and instrumental music by Mr. and Mrs. Osbourne, and recitations by their little daughter, Marguerite.

* * *

A cobweb party was given Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. C. Skofstad by the Ladies' Auxiliary, for the benefit of the Y.M.C.A. Miss Adelaide Jones and E. B. Fulton carried off the first prizes, while the consolations were bestowed upon Miss Jessie Hartwell and Mr. Black. About ninety guests were present. The musical programme was participated in by Messrs. Peele, Pickering, Moore, Black, Borgman and Goodrich, and Miss Belle Robson. The accompanists were Miss Davenport and Miss Lillian Robson. Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Goodman also rendered several duets on the xylophone.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Owings were given a very complete surprise party last Wednesday evening at their home on South Olive street, in celebration of the first anniversary of their marriage. The house was profusely decorated with roses and palms. The dining-room, where a supper was served, was exceedingly pretty, pink and white ribbons extending from the center of the ceiling to the four corners of the table, terminating in large bows. Favors for the ladies were dainty affairs of pink paper chrysanthemums, and those for the gentlemen pink paper parasols. Those present were: Mmes. Hufford, Prince, M. Miller Misses Alice S. Bowles, Gussie Foss, Hattie Palmer, Maude Hufford, Messrs. George Prince, Guy Hufford, Arthur Eyssen, Charlie Ames, B. W. Fernald, Jack Deaney and William Bowlan.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Howe entertained a party of young people Wednesday evening at their home on Maple avenue. Dancing followed a short musical programme, which included cornet solos by C. Peel, mandolin and guitar selections by Roy Stevens and L. Heart; piano solos by the Misses Peel and Lovell. Those present were: Mmes. Morgel and Howe; Misses Graham, J. Peel, A. Lovell, L. Ermine, Leila Heart, Linna Heart, Peel, Messrs. B. Packard, Howe, Ermine, Packard, R. Stevens and C. Peel.

* * *

A farewell party was given at the residence of Mrs. S. E. Rhoda on Lazard street Wednesday, in honor of Miss Daisy Rhoda, who left on Thursday for her home at Bryan, Tex. Those present were:

Mesdames—

L. Taylor, E. Doepping.
Don J. Rhoda,

Misses—

Jennie Slater, Nellie Barnum,
Martha Tisner, Minnie Shank,
May Singer, Rosie Libel,
Ula Kearney, Eva Pearce,
Pearl Willson, Alice Lyon.
Daisy Rhod,

Messrs.—

Don Rhoda, Gregory Hamm,
J. Kearney, Alex Burness,
J. Ostlepp, William Olm,
James Rhoda, William Burness,
James Slater, Thomas Berry,
Eugene Singer, Henry Simm.
David Burness,

* * *

Mrs. F. E. Olds was given a surprise on Friday afternoon by the young ladies of Twenty-fourth street, in honor of her birthday. A short musical programme was renderd by Miss Chancie Ferris and Miss Parcell. The others present were the Misses Grace Ferris, Creasinger, Denker, Griswold, Cass, Wheeler and Mmes. Rockwell and Wheeler.

* * *

Miss Lillian Ashman of Towne avenue was given a surprise party on Wednesday evening by a number of her friends. Music, games and a supper made up a pleasant programme. Among those present were:

Mesdames—

Ashman, W. J. Dorr.

Misses—

Blanche Engstrum, Maud Roney,
Rosie Wirsching, Ethel Baldwin,
Hazel Baldwin, Stella Bishop,
Grace Scott, Ada Bleck,
Ivy Woods, Agnes Bleck,
Iris Pound, Mamie Loomis.

Masters—

Frank Morton, Charles Morton,
Charles Vaughan, G. O. Payne,
Neal Vaughan, Eugene Hart,
Henry Van Dorn, Waldo Dupper,
Evan Baldwin, Edgar Dorr,
Ward Byron, Bartram Ashman.

* * *

The Japanese evening, which was successfully given by Miss Josephine Williams at Music Hall last Wednesday evening, will be repeated in part at the Hollenbeck Home within a week or two. The Japanese play, with which the evening opened, was participated in by the Misses Lillian Harrington, Virginia Dryden, Ruth Haggin, Ada Ford, Virginia Bowman, Phyllis Griffin, Minnie Rees, Helen Carhart, Henrietta Janss, Ada Dryden, Edith Whittier, Genevieve Deming; Messrs. W. C. Stone, Ernest R. Howard, Caryle Moore, Arthur McClure, Harry Wood. The Japanese Fantastics and Lantern March were participated in by the

Misses—

Eva Perry, Fannie Wartelle,
Eula Smith, Ethel Rees,
Bessie Brown, Lizzie Haggin,
Edith Stuart, Ida Schlosser,
May Brown, Fairy Johnson,
Fern Sanborn, Alice Drown,
Ruth Haggin, Leonora Grosser,
Flossie Woodman, Ethel Rees,
Geraldine Sewall, Adra Stone,
Helen Stuart, Adele Webb,
Eva McClure, Ruth Webb,
Aline Judkins, Lola Schlosser,
Anna Loring, Maud Anderson,
Grace Cummings, Beatrice Swails,

Eugene Roth sang "The Mighty Deep," Mrs. Bertha P. Amet sang two solos, Prof. Arevalo played a guitar solo, and George Grosser a violin solo.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Simmons were surprised at their home on Cornwell street, Boyle Heights, Friday evening in honor of their tin wedding. A large number of their friends assembled and presented them with many valuable and useful presents. A supper was served by the ladies, and the evening was devoted to music, games and recitations. Among those present were:

Mesdames—

Eard, Morrow,
James Wadsworth, Morrison,
Harry Wadsworth, Mathews,
W. J. Dinneen, Robb.
Nicoll,

Misses—

Mary Marshall, Frank Matthews,
Catherine Marshall, Eard,
Lissie Caseras, James Wadsworth,
Nellie Morrow, Harry Wadsworth,
Nora Matthews, Dinneen,
Jennie Wadsworth, Nicoll,
Ada Wadsworth, Morrow,
Bessie Morrison, Morrison,
John Cowan, Mathews,
Fred Robb, Robb.
Lloyd Morrison,

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

A. F. M. Strong and Miss Hattie Strong will leave on the 20th for a two-months' trip through the North and Alaska.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Jones and Mr. and Mrs. John H. Norton were among the visitors to Coronado yesterday. They will remain until the middle of the week.

Mrs. L. H. Davidson and Mrs. A. M. Morse and daughter of Wooster, O., will arrive today to be the guests for a month of Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Davidson of Orange streett. Miss Hamilton of Bryan, O., who accompanied them, will visit Mrs. Fred Fay of Ingraham street.

Miss Ada Patterson will entertain the Young Ladies' Card Club on Thursday afternoon at her home on South Flower street.

The Misses Editth White and Ada Laughlin went down to Coronado yesterday for a month's stay.

Miss Bessie Bryan will entertain the Wednesday Morning Card Club this week at her home, No. 333 South Grand avenue.

Miss Helen Roth has returned from a three-weeks' visit at Beaumont.

Miss E. Blanche Merrill of South Flower street entertained the Sans Gêne Club at hearts Thursday evening.

Mrs. Oscar Baer and family of West Washington street have gone to Catalina for the summer.

Miss Frances Goldwater is spending a few weeks at San Pedro.

Alfonse Roth, who has been very ill at Beaumont, is now at home with his parents at their residence on South Olive street, and will remain for several weeks.

The Rev. C. W. Hiatt, D.D., and family of Peoria, Ill., are visiting their relatives, the Misses Tatham of Georgia street.

Mrs. Preston Ware Orem arrived yesterday morning from Philadelphia on a visit to her parents at No. 1218 West Ninth street.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Newmark, Mrs. Loeb and Mrs. Seligman and their families have gone to Lake Tahoe for the summer.

The Misses Ruiz of Sonora, Mex., will leave next Tuesday for San Francisco for a two-weeks' visit. They will return to Los Angeles for the remainder of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. William Niles will leave tomorrow for San Francisco for a two-months' stay.

The Misses Armijo of New Mexico are at Santa Monica for the summer.

Miss Carrinno Allen and D. Long were married at the Grace Methodist Episcopal parsonage on Thursday evening by J. C. Eliott.

Joseph Scott is expected home today from a five-weeks' eastern trip.

Miss Amy Krewing has gone to San Luis Rey to spend her two-months' vacation.

Miss Helen Kingsley, youngest daughter of Mrs. C. H. Alford, has gone to Salt Lake City for the summer.

R. E. Heath of Brown University will spend the summer with his mother, Mrs. W. W. Neuer, No. 933 Burlington avenue.

The Misses Lillian and Estella Williamson of University are visiting friends in Riverside.

Miss Lillie Thomas of Bellevue avenue will spend the summer at Santa Monica, the guest of Mrs. B. H. McClellan, who is there for the season.

Mmes. C. Whelpley, E. A. Vore, J. Torry Conner, Miss Lillian Whelpley and Miss Nellie Vore were the guests of Miss Ellen Beach Yaw last Thursday.

Mrs. Newell Matthews, Ellen and Bryant Matthews and Mrs. Frank Matthews will leave the latter part of the week for Catalina to remain some time.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Moss of Temple street will leave shortly for San Francisco to visit friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Fisher have returned from a two-months' visit in the East.

Miss Leta Lillian Larkin, who has been playing ingenue roles in William H. Crane's company for the past season, returns to South Pasadena today to make her mother and sister a brief visit.

Mrs. J. M. Taylor and daughter, Nona D. Taylor, have gone to Matilija Springs for a few weeks' outing.

Miss Anna Miller Wood, who is to sing at the concert to be given in Blanchard-Fitzgerald Hall next Tuesday evening, arrived from Boston yesterday morning and will be the guest of Miss Jennie Winston at No. 411 Twenty-second street. She will go to San Francisco on the 9th, after singing with Miss Coleman at Pasadena on the evening of the 8th.

Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Lockhart of West Twenty-second street will leave tomorrow for San Francisco, Santa Cruz and other northern points, to be gone about two weeks.

Miss Lucy Stoll and W. H. Williams were married Wednesday evening at the bride's home on East Twenty-third street, in the presence of relatives and a few intimate friends. The rooms were beautifully decorated. Mr. and Mrs. Williams will reside in this city at No. 614 East Twenty-third street.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. McGarry and family will leave for Santa Monica on Tuesday to occupy their summer residence for the season.

Miss Belle McFadden of Los Angeles is spending her summer vacation in San Francisco.

Miss Mayme B. Wilkinson and mother left yesterday by boat for San Francisco, sailing on the steam schooner Alcazar, as guests of Capt. Tom Gunnison. They will be absent until August.

Miss Pearl King is spending the Fourth with her brother and friends at Piru City.

The Young People's East Side Poppy Social Circle met at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frary on North Chestnut street Tuesday evening. The name of the circle was changed to the Young People's White Carnation Social Club. The next meeting of the club will be held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Shehorn, No. 426 North Chestnut street, Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Mesch of Denver arrived yesterday to visit their daughter, Mrs. Minnie Worth of South Hill street.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Burdick entertained a few of their friends from Michigan and San Francisco at dinner at their home on Twelfth street last week.

Jack Connell left Wednesday with a party of friends for the mountains.

Miss Eva M. Milligan is spending a few weeks in Crescenta.

Miss Florine M. Ferner, accompanied by her litle niece, Miss Pauline Sprinz, leaves today by steamer for Santa Cruz, where she will spend the summer as the guest of her sister, Mrs. F. Andrews.

Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Croll have arrived from Denver and are the guests of Dr. C. V. Unger.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Unger have removed to their home, No. 360 Flower street.

The Misses Fidelia and Grace Anderson are spending their vacation with their father at San Diego.

Mrs. Alvin Swaine and son of San Francisco are the guests of Mrs. Gerhardy.

Edward E. Akerly of Zanesville, O., is the guest of his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Anderson, at No. 7930 Bush street.

Mrs. Frank J. Hart entertained thirty ladies yesterday afternoon in honor of Mrs. N. L. Warren, who will leave this week to spend several months in the East.

Mr. and Mrs. Grassett, Mrs. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Adams have gone to Alpine Tavern for the Fourth.

OUT-OF-TOWN SOCIETY.

Personal Notes and Social Gossip from Round About.

SANTA ANA.

Last Monday evening the Betterment Club gave a candy pull at the residence of Henry Neill. A large party was present, and the wide lawn was prettily decorated with Japanese lanterns and covered with numerous booths, wherein the candy was dispensed. Each guest was given a ballot on which was to be indicated his or her choice as the most popular young lady and handsomest young man present. At the close of the contest it was found that the sentiment of the majority was in favor of Miss Addie Thomas and Charles Chilton.

Prof. D. R. Wood of the Berkeley High School returned home Tuesday on the Coos Bay, after several weeks with friends in Santa Ana.

The Misses Susie Halladay and Florence Brayton entertained a party of young friends Thursday evening at the former's home. The evening was pleasantly spent in games.

A. J. Waterhouse, founder of the Blade in this city, visited friends in Santa Ana last week. He is now in charge of the Fresno Republican.

Mrs. J. W. Wool and son Ralph have returned from Pasadena, where they have been for several months.

Prof. Charles E. Taylor of the High School has gone to Monrovia to spend his vacation.

Fidelity Circle, No. 270, Companions of the Foresters, gave a pleasant social Tuesday evening in K. P. Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tyson of Geronimo, I. T., are visiting Mrs. Tyson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Mullinix.

Mrs. W. S. Whitney and children have gone to spend a few weeks at San Juan Hot Springs.

Mrs. C. J. Chase and baby of Phoenix, Ariz., have come to make an extended visit with Mrs. Chase's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Sutton.

Miss Margaret Gaud of Los Angeles is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. S. McKelvey, of this city.

Miss Effie McFadden has gone to Beaumont for the benefit of her health.

Mr. and Mrs. Clem Dickey of Glasgow, Ky., spent several days last week visiting Dr. Garnett and family.

Miss Ida Neill will spend the Fourth with relatives in San Bernardino.

Miss Laura Lacy has returned from Los Angeles, where she has been attending the Normal.

Miss Ethel Spear of Los Angeles is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Garnett.

Mrs. S. M. Cake of Long Beach is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. D. L. Burger of Orange.

Miss Julia Weaver of Los Angeles has been visiting friends in McPherson the past week.

Miss Lottie Padgham left Saturday afternoon to visit until Tuesday in Los Angeles.

SANTA BARBARA.

A notable marriage in Spanish circles took place Wednesday afternoon, the bride being Miss Joaquina de la Guerra and the groom, Thomas Soguo. Miss de la Guerra is the daughter of Señor Doña Trinidad de la Guerra, and grand-daughter of Capt. José de la Guerra, who came to California in 1801 as an ensign in the royal army of Spain, and niece of Gov. Pio Pico. The groom formerly resided in London, but is now a resident of Los Angeles.

Miss de la Guerra was gowned in white brocaded silk, garnitured with white mousseline de soie and point lace. Her sister, Miss Paulina de la Guerra, who acted as maid of honor, wore a yellow satin gown, with white ribbons. The bridesmaids were the Misses Delfina and Josefa de la Guerra, Misses Asela Yndart and Eliza Bayton, cousins of the bride. Dr. Lasher of Los Angeles acted as best man.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, which was performed by Rev. Father Stockton, assisted by Father Nunan of Ventura, the bridal party and guests passed to the dining-room, which was handsomely decorated, and where the many beautiful presents received by the bride were displayed.

In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Soguo left for Coronado, where they will spend their honeymoon, returning later on to Los Angeles, where they will make their home.

Many of the most prominent citizens of Santa Barbara were present at the function, which took place at the De la Guerra mansion, a landmark of this place.

SAN DIEGO.

A reception was given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. I. Kuhn last week, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Gus Kuhn, who had just returned from their honeymoon of several weeks throughout the State. The residence was prettily decorated in the interior, and Japanese lanterns lighted the entrance. Songs were rendered by the Misses Adele Louis and Sara Levi, violin and piano duets by the Misses Hattie Kahn and Andrea Blockman, and a song by little Miss Susette Kuhn.

Judge Hughes left yesterday for a month's recreation in the rural districts of the county.

Mrs. Duke Robbins of this city will leave Monday for an extended visit throughout the East.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Patti of Los Angeles are in the city for a few days.

Miss Lottie de Rudia of San Diego is in Los Angeles, the guest of friends for a few days.

Miss Ida Beck was a passenger on the steamer Corona Friday night for San Francisco, to visit her sister.

C. C. Wainwright of the United States secret service, with headquarters at San Bernardino, is in the city for a few days.

Benjamin F. Simcoe will leave Monday for the East to spend his summer vacation.

Alderman A. E. Nutt is in Los Angeles for a few days.

Mrs. William Thomas and son of Prescott, Ariz., are in the city.

Miss Edith McLeod, principal of the Middletown schools, has gone north on a brief visit.

Mrs. A. J. O'Connor is spending the month of July at La Jolla.

Miss M. C. Pratt has returned to Hotel del Coronado from Riverside, after a week's visit.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Berlin of New York are recent arrivals at Hotel del Coronado.

Rev. H. B. Restarick and family and Mrs. Arthur Fletcher have gone to Smith Mountain for the summer.

J. M. Hambaugh and son were in the city during the week visiting Miss Hambaugh, who has been attending the Academy of Our Lady of Peace.

Miss Rosa Smith is in Redlands visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sefton have returned from Los Angeles, where they have been visiting for several days.

POMONA.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Bassett were given a surprise by a large number of friends last week, in celebration of the thirteenth anniversary of their wedding.

Edward Peck and family have removed from Pomona to Glendale.

The Misses Aggie Farnsworth, Lillie Hill, Gaylord, Wakefield, and Marie Vinson and Ralph W. Myers left Tuesday for San Francisco.

Stoddard Jess has returned from Wisconsin, his wife remainig for a time with her mother.

Mayor Patterson has returned from an outing at Long Beach.

Mrs. Ult of Tustin is visiting Mrs. Warren Rivera.

G. W. Myers of Belle Plaine, Iowa, is a guest of G. A. Stefa.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Stone are visiting friends in Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Barnett are visiting San Francisco.

Mrs. Sarah Logan is a guest of friends in Los Angeles.

Prof. and Mrs. F. M. Dowling, Miss Nannie Mock, Miss Alice Bond, J. F. Anderson, and Charles Goodwin, have been chosen to represent the Christian Church at the Christian Endeavor Convention at San Francisco, and have departed on their mission.

Miss Mary E. Johnston left for a visit with friends in Kansas and Illinois.

Prof. J. C. Fillmore of Pomona College has gone to San Francisco to spend a portion of the summer.

L. W. Dake of San Francisco spent last week with his relatives, Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Giffin.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Peterson of McGregor, Iowa, are guests of Mrs. Belle C. Thomas.

Miss Georgia Eeds is visiting friends in Berkeley.

ONTARIO.

Ontario is enjoying a visit from Mr. and Mrs. George Chaffey, now of Australia. Mr. Chaffey is widely known as the founder of Ontario and Chaffey College, and his return to the colony awakens a keen sense of the many obligations the people are under to him. Mr. Chaffey will leave in a few days for England, in the interest of his Australian colony projects, his wife remaining for some time as the guest of her sister, Mrs. Henry J. Rose.

An amateur company is considering the presentation of "As You Like It" out of doors.

G. A. Hanson and C. J. Barclay left Monday for Scotland. They will visit in Canada before crossing the Atlantic.

Mrs. Sadie Murray will leave this week for a visit with friends in San Francisco.

Mrs. Ferguson has gone on a visit to friends in British Columbia.

Rev. T. C. Knowles will attend the Christian Endeavor Convention in San Francisco.

Ernest Benson will leave on Monday for several months' absence in San Francisco.

COVINA.

The Misses Kittie and Laura Franklin entertained a number of friends on Wednesday evening at hearts.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Wilkins entertained Monday evening in honor of their guests, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Houser of Stockton

Dennis V. Houser entertained a number of friends Friday evening at his bachelor home.

Miss Helen Clapp is at home for the vacation from Pomona College.

The Covina dancing Club gave a very enjoyable party at Franklin's Hall Friday evening.

George Hay and Miss Elizabeth Hay are enjoying an outing at Long Beach.

Thomas Lovell and family will go to Long Beach this week to spend the summer.

Miss Beatrice Wilkins is spending a month with a sister at Highland.

Mrs. O. J. Osborn and son are expected to arrive from the East today after an absence of several months.

Miss Pearl McBride has gone to San Pedro for the summer.

GLENDORA.

Mrs. G. D. Whitcomb, Miss Bessie Whitcomb, Miss Cole and George Conklin spent last week at Claremont, attending the commencement exercises of Pomona College.

Miss Sadie Washabaugh has returned from a visit to friends in Victor.

Miss Kellogg of Los Angeles spent last week as a guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Crook.

Miss Mabel Rogers entertained about twenty-five friends Monday evening.

Mrs. Hilliard has returned from a visit with her daughter, Miss Justine, in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Owen and Miss Isabella Owen spent last week at Claremont, attending the commencement exercises of the college.

Mrs. C. N. Earle of Los Angeles is a guest of Mrs. J. Needham.

Miss Frankie Uren has gone to Long Beach to remain during the summer.

MONROVIA.

Dr. Jennie Shrode has returned from a six weeks vacation spent in Santa Barbara county.

K. B. Bowerman of San Francisco, accompanied by his wife, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Bowerman.

Mrs. R. M. Baker and Miss Edna Baker have returned from a visit to Chicago.

Miss Denslow entertained a number of young people Thursday evening in honor of her guest, Miss Ethel Hardy of Los Angeles.

Miss Helen Matthewson is visiting a sister in Visalia.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Manny are spending the summer at Santa Monica.

Rev. and Mrs. F. D. Mather visited relatives in Pomona the past week.

Miss Myrtle Bailey of Zacatecas, Mex., is visiting friends in Monrovia.

Mrs. Lee Valentine is entertaining Miss May Scribner of Long Beach.

AZUSA.

The Misses Edith and Mabel Jeffrey have returned from Newhall.

Mrs. Asa D. Bemis has returned from a two months' visit at Long Beach.

Miss Estelle Cook spent last week at home, taking a vacation from her art studies at Los Angeles.

Mrs. Blanche E. Haley of Los Angeles spent last week with her parents in Azusa.

Mrs. B. P. Hoar of Los Angeles is visiting her sister, Mrs. T. C. Ouldin.

Miss Gertrude Pollard is spending the summer with her sister, Mrs. C. D. Griffiths.

Dr. Metcalfe has been spending several days in Clifton, Ariz.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

Maj. and Mrs. F. K. Upham had as their guest at dinner on Wednesday, Col. E. F. Brown, inspector-general of national homes.

Surgeon and Mrs. Hasse had for guests at luncheon on Friday, Gov. Rowland, Col. E. F. Brown and Maj. F. K. Upham.

Miss Hattie Taylor of Los Angeles was the guest during the week of Miss Carrie Hoyt. The friends of the latter will be glad to know that she is rapidly regaining her health.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Armstrong of Astoria, Or., are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Armstrong at their home.

TERMINAL ISLAND.

Church picnics were the feature of last week at Terminal Island. On Monday, St. Paul's Episcopal came down in a train-load, and Tuesday the young people of St. Vincent's took possession of the island and swarmed from the wharf to the last cottage on the beach. Wednesday the members of the First Presbyterian, young and old, enjoyed the fishing, boating and bathing to their heart's content, and Thursday a good-sized representation of St. John's Episcopal were down for the day.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Silent arrived Thursday to stay through the season. They have rooms at one of the cottages, but patronize the Tavern chef.

Mr. and Mrs. Sumner P. Hunt are established in their Swiss cottage, and dine at the Tavern.

Judge York and family are settled in their summer home by the sea.

Mr. and Mrs. Koepli and Miss Hortense, Mr. and Mrs. Hynes and daughters. Mrs. Barker, two sons and mother, are among the guests at Terminal Tavern.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller are residents of Terminal Island for the summer.

The Vosberg family will come to Terminal Tavern on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferd K. Rule and sons have taken the Thomas cottage at Terminal Island for the summer.

VENTURA.

Dr. Comstock and Charles Whitney returned from their pleasant outing to Pine Mountain on Thursday.

Dr. C. L. Bard, Mrs. Bard and Miss Nettie Bard arrived home last week from their visit to Philadelphia, and other eastern cities.

Mrs. Charles Williams and daughter are visiting friends in San Francisco.

P. W. Kauffman and family are enjoying life amid the beauties of nature in the Matijila.

Judge and Mrs. Blackstock left on Friday for Mrs. Lyons's springs in quest of rest and change of scenery.

L. F. Eastin, editor of Ventura Independent, will spend the Fourth in Los Angeles, and participate in its festivities.

John McGonigle will spend Independence day in Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mason have returned from a week's sojourn at Wheeler's Springs.

Mrs. H. R. McDonell and Miss Rosa Roth have returned from Wheeler's Springs.

Hon. B. T. Williams will deliver an oration on Independence day at Wheeler's Springs.

F. W. Ewing and family have returned home from Wheeler's Springs.

PASADENA.

Miss Lawrence Hansen entertained a party of young ladies Friday afternoon at her home on San Pasqual street. Games and music made the occasion a delightful one. Delicious refreshments were served. Those present were: Mrs. Lyman A. Craig, Misses Sarah Coleman, Stanton, Jobson, Hardy, Palmateer, Excelsen, Scudder, Garben, Goodwin and Beck.

A delightful though informal reception was given at the Carlton Hotel Friday evening by Rev. Haskett Smith, M.A., to the members of the congregation of All Saints Church. Musical selections were rendered by Mr. Earle.

The marriage of Mrs. Sarah J. Eldredge of Pasadena and Prof. Albert J. Cook of Pomona was solemnized yesterday morning at the home of the bride, Rev. H. T. Staats officiating. Only a few friends and relatives were present.

The engagement of Miss Jessie Buckius and Fred James is announced.

Last Thursday evening at the home

$5.00 for $3.45

$2.50 for $1.75

KEEP YOUR EYE ON WATERMAN

The "Shoe Hustler." While others are running their special sales, under every imaginable name and sense, closing out imaginary "Bankrupt Stocks," etc., Waterman keeps right on giving the best bargains in the city.

Note the following "Eye-openers" for this week:

Ladies' Hand-turned Rochester Makes, all styles, worth $5, for....$3.45
Misses' 11 to 2 Williams & Hoyt's Make, cloth or kid tops, worth $2.50, for....$1.75
Misses' 11 to 2 Tan Lace cloth or kid tops, worth $2.50, for....$1.75
Misses' Tan Button, worth $2.50, for....$1.35

C. W. WATERMAN, 122 S. Spring St.

of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hunt of North Pasadena, Miss Frances L. Burbaw, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Burbaw, was married to Harry St. Clair Ubil. The house was profusely and beautifully decorated with flowers. Miss Cora Belle Humphrey was maid of honor and Bert Perret acted as best man. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Clarence True Wilson, assisted by Rev. J. V. Stevenson of Pittsburgh. After the ceremony dainty refreshments were served. Mr. and Mrs. Ubil will make their home in North Pasadena. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham G. Croner, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Burbaw, Mmes. William Forbes, Perret, Leman, Key and Skillinger of Los Angeles, Misses Anna French, Abbie Mohn, Helen Forbes, Lamson, Alice Lambert, Mae Benedict, Burdette Wood, Cora Bell Humphrey, Pearl Biddle, Lena Jones, Grace Porter, Edna Croner, Nellie Harris and Vella Winner; Messrs. Charles Croner, George Biddle, Fred Mills, Walter, Will and Ed Schneider, Delos Jones, T. L. Farry, Los Angeles; Will Humphrey, Clarence True Wilson, J. N. Stevenson, George F. Key, Hall, Lemon, Wesley French, Darwin Lambert, Cohorn and others.

L. J. Huff very pleasantly entertained a number of gentlemen at his home last Thursday evening.

The Madrigal and Amphion quartettes were delightfully entertained last Thursday evening by Prof. C. N. Chambers. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Colin Stewart, Misses Eaton, Scudder, Jones, Longley, Fisher and the Misses Howell; Messrs. H. H. Klamroth, H. Edmond Earle, George A. Swerdfiger, H. L. Smith, Walter Fisher.

SANTA MONICA.

Mrs. W. R. Corson of the Casino gave a small dancing party Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Grassett, who is soon to leave for Canada. The guests were: Mmes. Annie Bancroft and Lillingston, and Misses Kennelly, Percival and Corson and Messrs. Peffers, Robertson, Hodgson, Worth, Leigh and Bancroft.

Mrs. J. Erwin Hoy entertained at tea on Tuesday Mmes. Robertson, Lillingston, Winslow and Misses Grassett and Corson.

Mrs. Willard Webb on Friday opened her residence for the Lady Maccabees' social.

An informal reception was tendered the Pomona College Glee Club Friday evening at the Congregational Church.

Miss Dora Scollard, a teacher in the Los Angeles schools, has returned to her home in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Clark of this city will return from their eastern trip next week.

Mr. and Mrs. William Parker of Los Angeles were guests at Miarmar Friday evening. They will spend a portion of the season there.

Senator and Mrs. J. P. Jones and daughter, Miss Alice, will leave Washington on the 10th inst. for their home in this city.

RIVERSIDE.

The ladies of the Woman's Relief Corps surprised one of their members, Mrs. J. H. Roe, on Wednesday afternoon. A beautiful silk flag and crystal and silver berry dish were presented to Mrs. Roe, the presentation speech being made by Mrs. Marion Squires. Refreshments were served during the afternoon. Those present were:

Mesdames—
J. A. Simms, M. J. Morgan,
D. A. Correll, W. W. Phelps,
Marion Squires, A. S. Milice,
Vina Roe, J. H. Jefferson,
H. H. Monroe, Sarah Rhodes,
Sarah Leach, J. D. Sebrell,
E. W. Moon, L. L. Dyer,
M. L. Potter, Anna House,
H. Stephenson, W. S. Ruby,
Sarah A. Davis, J. J. Yeakle,
A. Christern, M. E. Starr,
Lucy Strong, G. M. Skinner,
George Ward, J. C. Woodard,
C. Rienhuber, E. R. Armington,
O. Papineau, G. Rouse,
C. R. Stibbens, D. G. Mitchell,
S. T. Hall, M. M. Pierson,
D. Cochrane, A. G. Karcher,
S. M. Hutchinson, Ad. S. Alkire,
W. S. Wilson, J. C. Stanley,
T. E. Stibbens, M. Olendorf,
C. W. Sylvester, B. Morse,
Alice L. Smith,
Misses—
Mary Chappell, Ethel Rhodes,
Vesta Barkelew, Mamie Roe.

Mr. and Mrs. George M. Morse celebrated their crystal wedding on Tuesday evening. The A.O.A. Club was invited to assist in the celebration, and a pleasant evening was spent at whist. An elegant cut-glass punch-bowl and glasses were presented to the bride and groom of ten years. Hand-painted souvenirs were presented to the guests, and during the evening refreshments were served.

Mrs. B. B. Handy entertained a number of friends at duplicate whist at her home on Lemon street Thursday evening. She was assisted by her daughters, Miss Lizzie Handy and Mrs. G. D. Cunningham. Those who composed the party were:

Mesdames—
George Frost, Green,
Streeter, Kimball,
Ames, Williams,
C. Bettner, Klinefelter,
Reynolds, Mason,
Low, C. W. Packard,
Abbott, M. J. Twogood,
Johnson, P. S. Castleman,
P. Evans, G. W. Crawford,
George T. Frost, Darling,
Holmes, Handy,
Rouse, Cunningham.
Misses—
Lizzie Frost, Lizzie Handy.

After the business session Friday night the members of the Masonic Lodge enjoyed a banquet, given in honor of District Inspector C. Uren of Colton.

Mrs. Albert Jenks of Los Angeles, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. S. Ames, for some weeks, will entertain a number of friends this evening at the home of Mrs. Ames on Brockton avenue. Col. Jenks, who has closed his studio for the summer, will assist her in entertaining. Mrs. Jenks has secured four loges at the Loring for the charity minstrels on Monday night, and will enjoy the affair with a number of her friends.

BRYAN BANQUET.

Democrats Who Will Escort the Late Lamented on His Tour.

Among the visiting Democrats who will arrive from the north today, are W. H. Alford, chairman of the State Central Committee; J. J. Dwyer, national committeeman; W. W. Foote, F. H. Gould, William Craig, Congressman J. J. Maguire and G. W. Baker, and Populist T. V. Cator. These gentlemen will escort Bryan on his journey through the State. Twelve other members of the Reception Committee will attend him at the park and at the banquet. Five hundred seats have been provided in the banquet hall at Hazard's Pavilion. The expense of the entertainment will foot up about $3000. On Monday, before the banquet, a reception will be held at the Van Nuys from 6:30 to 7:30 p.m.

Baseball at Athletic Park.

Owing to a gradual falling out of the nines entered in the Examiner tournament, there will be no league games played in the southern part of the State until July 11. Today and tomorrow the Los Angeles team meets the San Diego nine in that city in exhibition games. Probably the next battle for the pennant will be a week from today at Athletic Park, in this city, at which time the Riverside nine will meet the Los Angeles nine to decide the tie now existing between them. Today a game will be played by the Trilbys and the Redondo nine.

THE Magganetta Gold Mining Company is surrounded by rich mines at Randsburg; money can be made sure and quick by investing in first issue of stock. See illustrated prospectus. Office 202½ Broadway.

SUDDEN INVASION.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS ABROAD IN THE LAND.

Ten Trainloads of Visitors Arrive on Their Way to the National Convention.

WELCOMED BY THE BRETHREN.

A RECEPTION AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Programme for Today and Tomorrow—Busy Times at Headquarters—How the Railroads Handled the People.

A mighty army of Christian Endeavorers is gathering in San Francisco for the national convention, held once every year. Battalions northward-bound are collecting in Los Angeles, to tarry here a little while on their way to the Golden Gate.

Train after train swept into the city yesterday, and poured forth its throngs of travelers. Ten trainloads were landed at La Grande Station, and the Southern Pacific trains brought hundreds more of visitors.

There were men and women from every part of the country, many of them Christian Endeavorers, many more not members of the great religious body, but easterners who were induced by the tempting cheapness of the rates to undertake a journey across the continent. Every train was welcomed by the Christian Endeavorers of the city, and everything possible done to add to the comfort of the city's guests, all of whom were to spend Sunday here.

RECEIVING THE VISITORS.

All was activity at the headquarters in the Y.M.C.A. building. The sixty members of the Reception Committee, labeled with large white satin badges, were flitting in and out continually. The ladies were putting the finishing touches to the profuse decorations of flowers and foliage. Chairman Charles Hubbard of the committee was attending to seven different things at once, and willing helpers without limit were aiding in the work by devouring apricots as fast and as vigorously as they could.

The headquarters were embowered in blossoms and tropical plants. The archway of the entrance was masked in palms, and from the balcony overhead swept long streamers of royal purple and gold. The sides of the stairway were hidden in palms and evergreen boughs, with festoons of the bright colors interwoven. Here and there date-palm leaves arched over, making the stairway seem a tunnel among the foliage.

The Y.M.C.A. assembly-room was profusely decorated with palms, papyrus, ribbon grass and pepper boughs, and on the platform were masses of purple and golden flowers—tiger lilies, marigolds, heliotrope, and bunches of glowing sunflowers. American flags gleamed among the foliage.

The reception rooms were filled with the scent of roses, and there were vases and bouquets without number, of lilies, roses, gladiolus and other blossoms.

A number of boxes of apricots had been sent to the rooms for the eastern visitors, and these were set forth everywhere. Chairman Hubbard had his desk in a cosy corner, and all day long a number of members of the committee were at hand to receive visitors. A delegation was sent out from headquarters to meet every incoming train. A party went to San Bernardino to meet the first morning train, but the others were received at the Los Angeles depots. The members of the local committee were at hand to give advice and assistance, to direct the travelers to their hotels, to pilot them to headquarters, and to tell them what things had been planned for their entertainment during their short stay here.

THE TRAINS.

The first detachment of Endeavorers to arrive in force came in a little after midnight yesterday morning over the Southern Pacific. The members of the party were mostly from Texas. They were passengers on the regular overland train from New Orleans, and had been expected at 9:20 o'clock, but arrived several hours late.

At 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning the first Santa Fé train arrived, eight coaches, filled with visitors from Colorado. They were delighted with everything, and full of praises for the way in which they had been welcomed with fruit and flowers at San Bernardino and Pasadena.

Another Santa Fé train arrived at noon with a big delegation from Colorado on board, most of them from Denver, Trinidad and Central City. At 4:15 o'clock the regular Santa Fé overland pulled in with a number of tourists on board.

The big rush began in the evening, with the arrival of the first of a series of sections from the East. Sections were due at 7, 7:30, 7:50, 8, 9, 9:15, 11:30 and 11:40 o'clock, but they were all more or less late. Each was met by members of the Reception Committee, and soon all the visitors were established at hotels or at the homes of their friends.

The Los Angeles Railway Company helped in the work of receiving the visitors by sending to each member of the Reception Committee a book of twenty-five passes, good on the Temple-street, Main-street, Main and Fifth-streets and depot lines, and on all the routes of the Los Angeles Railway. The Traction Railway sent the committee pass books each containing 100 tickets.

TODAY'S EVENTS.

The Young Women's Christian Association is actively assisting in the work of welcoming the visitors. The ladies among the excursionists have been invited to make the association rooms their headquarters during their stay in the city. At 8 o'clock this morning there will be a special prayer-meeting at the Y.W.C.A. rooms. Today and Monday lunch will be served from 12 to 2 o'clock for the visitors, as was done yesterday.

This afternoon there will be a great mass-meeting at the Immanuel Presbyterian Church. Rev. C. S. Mason, president of the City Union, will preside. There will be a song led by the convention chorus, and after a prayer, another song, "Come, Ye That Love the Lord." Rev. A. W. Rider will deliver an address on "The Convention." The chorus will sing, and there will be two addresses on "The Inspiration of Our Trip Realized," by W. E. Sweet, transportation chairman of the Colorado delegation and "Anticipated," by Rev. A. C. Smither of the First Christian Church of this city. Services will conclude with more songs and prayers.

This evening there will be a special Christian Endeavor meeting at the Pasadena Presbyterian Church, and at the various churches of the neighborhood there will be sermons appropriate to the occasion.

At 9 o'clock tomorrow morning the Chamber of Commerce will tender the visitors a drive through the city. It is wished that every one who can lend his carriage or buggy for the occasion will do so.

WELCOMING THE VISITORS.

Last night at the Chamber of Commerce there was a reception in honor of the coming of the Christian Endeavor visitors to the city. There were a few brief speeches, a vocal solo, and the singing of the old hymn, "Sunshine," and the big crowd spent the rest of the evening wandering about the big exhibit hall and the other rooms, all thrown open, brilliantly lighted and bright with countless blossoms of the royal purple and gold.

A large proportion of the members of the local Reception Committee, which includes two persons from each church of the city, reinforced by a Reception Committee from the Chamber of Commerce, welcomed the visitors, introduced the turtles, spelled out the names of unfamiliar California flowers, pointed out the mammoth navels and the overgrown pumpkins, explained the Indian relics, and answered questions innumerable about life in California.

Musso's Orchestra was stationed in the east gallery and discoursed music all the evening, a soft accompaniment to the hum of conversation. Lemonade was served in a number of places about the chamber. The members' clubroom was beautifully trimmed. The ceiling was draped with fishnet, intertwined with coreopsis and young sunflower blossoms. On a table in the center of the room was a mass of golden dahlias and cosmos. The southern doorway was hung with a big American flag, and flanked with two huge jars from which rose feathery papyrus. In the directors' room adjoining, which was beautifully decorated with roses, carnations and plumbago, was a long table, covered with a snowy cloth, on which were two huge cut-glass bowls of lemonade, a large wire basket of golden oranges, bowls of peaches and dishes of ruddy cherries, which were served to the visitors as they strolled through the rooms. All the rest of the chamber had been beautifully decorated for the occasion with flowers presented by M. E. Walker, the Redondo Beach Company, Mrs. Parker, E. S. Sturtevant, Mrs. Wills and Mrs. Charles Forman.

The speakers of the evening gathered in the southern gallery, overlooking the multitude, Leonard Merrill called for silence, and Rev. W. W. Tinker offered prayer. Leonard Merrill, vice-president of the California Christian Endeavor Union, was the first speaker. He explained that although there were a great many easterners present, owing to the delay in the arrival of trains, the delegates to the convention were not present in very great numbers.

THE ADDRESSES.

"The visitors are most welcome," he said. "Ye offer to them all that they see that isn't fastened down or too heavy to carry out. Tonight will mark in a way an episode in our city's history. This is the largest crowd ever gathered at the Chamber of Commerce."

Rev. C. S. Mason, president of the Los Angeles City Union, spoke warm words of greeting.

"In the name of the 2000 Christian Endeavorors of the twenty-nine societies of our city," he said, "we extend a most hearty welcome. You are pilgrims to another city. We would gladly welcome you to Los Angeles as citizens, and we hope some of you may some day make Southern California your home. This is a land that the Lord Thy God has cared for. Here tonight the culture of the East and the strength and vigor of the West unite to give you welcome. We welcome you as ambassadors of Christ, sons of God, heirs of the mighty kingdom. We welcome you as co-laborers, part of that great army, 3,000,000 strong, of the 49,000 societies of the Christian Endeavor Association."

The welcome of the Chamber of Commerce was extended by Vice-President J. S. Slauson, in the stead of President Charles Forman, who is still ill.

"This Chamber of Commerce," he said, "has been the scene of many receptions. It has welcomed delegations of many kinds to this city, mechanical, educational, agricultural, but this is the first time it has welcomed a distinctly religious organization.

"We consider it a higher honor to receive this organization than any other we have ever welcomed. Your banner is 'Christ and Christian Endeavor,' without reference to sectarian control. You come to teach that righteousness exalted a nation. What more glorious vocation would be possible? You are doing the work no other set of men are doing."

Albert Augustus Reed, president of the Colorado Union, was the next speaker.

"These words have been pleasant to us," he said, "but pleasanter still has been the conduct of the people of Southern California. This morning when we reached San Bernardino, before we were up, we were overwhelmed with fruit and flowers, and this was repeated at Pasadena. What pleased us most was to see your sympathy and brotherhood."

The exercises concluded with the singing of "Sunshine," the familiar hymn, by the entire gathering, and a vocal solo by Miss Ellis.

The members of the Chamber of Commerce Reception Committee present were:

Messrs.—
O. H. Churchill, C. H. Toll,
W. F. Bosbyshell, W. E. Hughes,
J. H. Braly, J. S. Slauson,
W. S. Devan, Z. D. Mathuss,
George Gephardt, W. H. Nieswender,
Robert McGarvin, W. C. Patterson,
R. G. Lunt, C. H. Sessions,
Leonard Merrill, George H. Stewart,
George M. North, H. P. Sweet,
Niles Pease, J. C. Godwin,
R. W. Pridham, W. E. Howard,
W. W. Tinker, D. K. Edwards,
E. T. Byram, A. H. Neidig,
William Currer, C. D. Willard.

HEAR HON. W. J. BRYAN

Monday afternoon, and in the evening take in the grand exhibition of Pain's fireworks at Redondo Beach at 8:15 p.m. Special trains on Santa Fé leave at 6:15 p.m, 7:30 p.m. Special train returning leaves the beach 9:30 p.m., after the show.

THE NATION'S FLAG.

The Hagstrom picture, "Birth of the American Flag," should be preserved in every home. Read the special announcement of our offer on page 30.

SAN FRANCISCO ROUND TRIP $18.

Southern Pacific, July 5 to 9. Going limit, July 10; return limit, July 26. Stop-overs.

I.O.O.F. FUNERAL NOTICE.

Members of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 160, are requested to meet at Memorial Hall Sunday, July 4, at 8:30 a.m. sharp, to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, Rudolph Sluettig.
—By order N. G.
W. R. SCHLOSSER, R. S.

PASADENA BOULEVARD.

PLAN SUGGESTED BY THE EAST SIDE PEOPLE.

A Magnificent Thoroughfare 150 Feet in Width With Plenty of Room for Carriages, Bicycles and Pedestrians—Right-of-way Said to Be Easily Obtainable.

The East Side people are vigorously pushing a well-organized movement to secure the Pasadena boulevard by way of Buena Vista street and Pasadena avenue. The plan is to begin the boulevard proper at Bellevue avenue and Buena Vista street, and to make it 150 feet wide the entire distance to Pasadena, following the present line of the Pasadena Electric Railway to Gilbert street, a short distance beyond the present city limits, and just this side of the crossing of the Santa Fe and Terminal railways. This railroad crossing is on the very edge of the high mesa, overlooking the arroyo bottom in front of Garvanza. Here the proposed route leaves Pasadena avenue and by a grade of only 2.2 per cent. goes under both of the railroads at the point of crossing, thence across an open barley field in the arroyo valley directly to the present county bridge between Garvanza and Lincoln Park, thence directly to the point on the electric road where passengers are received and discharged at the ostrich farm, thence along the electric road, Pasadent avenue and Mission street to Meridian avenue, at the center of South Pasadena.

The grade out of the arroyo from the bridge to Lincoln Park is only 2.5 per cent. The electric railway company would probably move its track at Garvanza from their present location to the boulevard between the railroad crossing and the ostrich farm in order to avoid the two grade crossings on the railroad. By this route the distance between the city boundaries of Los Angeles and South Pasadena is only about a mile, and more than half of that distance is over the 117-acre tract of land recently purchased by stockholders of the electric road, and soon to be laid out as a park to draw travel over the road, and for revenue. Another feature of this route is that it will solve the problem of an approach from the city to the magnificent entrance to Elysian Park, just completed. It will also solve several other important problems. First, the ultimate opening of Broadway northward. Second, the relief of the East Side people from their present condition of having no decent approach to the city, which they have so long and urgently demanded. The opening of Downey avenue straight from Truman street to the boulevard at Water street would naturally follow. Third, by cutting a wide opening into it from the Plaza it will give to Los Angeles, Main and Spring sctreets the much desired outlet northward.

The accompanying diagram shows the place that is advocated for the improvement of the boulevard on this route. It will be seen that the electric cars are so far separated from the driveways as to remove all danger from frightening of horses. It is urged that if sufficient width is given to make it possible to separate the cars from the driveways, as in this case, the car line becomes a great point of advantage, instead of an objection. First, it enables the masses of the people, who pay the bulk of the taxes, to enjoy it when built, whereas without the car line, only those who could afford carriages could do so, and they do not exceed one-fifth of our population.

Second—It is expected that a considerable portion of the cost of its construction will be borne by the electric road, thus very materially lightening the burden upon the property-owner.

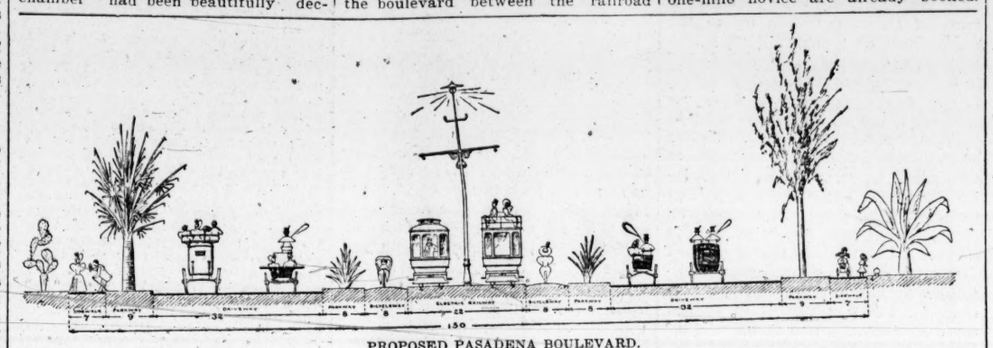
Great stress is also laid upon the proposal that, when opened, the boulevard shall become a part of the park system and pass under the control of and be planted, grassed and maintained by the Park Commissioners. It is understood that all the boulevards of the eastern cities are controlled and maintained in that way. Water is abundant, and mains are already laid in the streets along this entire route. It is also proposed that the boulevard be lighted by numerous small lights its entire length by the electric road.

By following a wide and well-improved street almost the entire distance much expense will be saved, as the boulevard is already half built to begin with, to say nothing of the enormous saving by avoiding the many railroad crossings and viaducts required on any other route.

The plan is to have commissioners appointed to appraise the damages and benefits to property, as provided by law, and to form an assessment district larger than abutting property, and as large as practicable. For this reason it is claimed that such a boulevard can be built over this route more easily than by any other, as the territory for the entire distance is thickly settled, and the distribution of the burden would be such as to make it light on every one.

The property-owners along this route have signified their desire to see it adopted by the general Boulevard Committee, and it is believed that there will be no difficulty in securing a majority of the frontage to favor it.

Experience elsewhere in such matters has demonstrated that all good residence property along such a boulevard would at once become greatly enhanced in value.



PROPOSED PASADENA BOULEVARD.

SANTA MONICA.

SANTA MONICA, July 3.—[Regular Correspondence.] The chief interest of the day here centered about the bicycle road race in the forenoon, and the track races in the afternoon. No record-breaking was done and the day passed without any casualties or accidents save the dislocation of the shoulder of one of the wheelmen at the park, and the severe scorching of a small boy's anskles by a toy cannon.

Frank Valenzuela, a ten-year-old boy, was tried by a jury in Justice Wells' court this morning for stealing $3.50 from the money drawer of a South Side bakery. He was acquitted.

The mercantile firm of Lang & Middlekauff of this city has been dissolved by mutual consent, and will be succeeded by Middlekauff & Chambers.

Rev. S. D. Belt and Rev. J. O. Jennings left this afternoon by steamer for San Francisco. They will attend the Christian Endeavor convention.

The Los Angeles Military Band will give an open-air concert on the ocean front on Sunday at 2 p.m.

The Bank of Santa Monica has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 1-5 per cent.

An amateur swimming club has been organized in this city at the North Beach bath-house.

Master Ernest Koster was severely burned at the bicycle races this afternoon by the explosion of a toy cannon on the ground near his feet. The charge of powder inflicted a painful wound in his leg near the ankle.

COVINA.

Big Price for Late Oranges—Unsatisfactory Train Service.

COVINA, July 3.—[Regular Correspondence.] The orange season is not yet quite over. The past week several carloads of late Valencias have been shipped, the growers receiving the very satisfactory price of $2.50 on the cars here. There remain a few cars of the same variety to be shipped.

The indications are that the next orange season will open within four months of the close of the present season, as it is claimed that Covina will the coming year furnish fruit for Thanksgiving. It seems rather early to make such a prediction, and it is liable to miscarry.

There is considerable complaint against the Southern Pacific road for charging $1.40 fare from this place to Los Angeles and back, and many of the people drive to Azusa to take the Santa Fé trains, on which the fare is but $1.15.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

RIVERSIDE, July 3.—[Regular Correspondence.] Great preparations are being made for the wheelmens celebration to be held here on Monday. One of the best features will be the bicycle parade in six divisions. The road race promises to be fully up to the standard. Such men as Shoemaker, Scott, Peach of Corona, Clyde King, Fred Rowan, Dave Mills and Bud Newcombe, will make things lively along the avenue. Thirteen entries for the one-mile novice are already booked. The other races are the mile open, three-mile open, one mile, 2:30 class; two-mile professional and dealers' race.

A very interesting day was spent by the Corona populace. Besides the usual features of a Fourth of July celebration, a very good series of races was enjoyed.

P. B. Goethals, charged with filling the Burgess boys, whom he caught in his melon patch, with No. 4 shot, was on Saturday held to answer in the Superior Court with bonds fixed at $500.

Early Saturday morning an old soldier, Patrick Kennedy, was found dead in his bed in the lodging-house of Mrs. Finn. Apoplexy is the probable cause of his death.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Here Are Just A Few.....

SPECIAL SHOE PRICES

For All Of This Week.

Solid Values that should induce you to pay an early visit to the new store.

Ladies' fine Dongola Coin Toe, patent leather tip, lace or button; reg. price $2.50; special for this week only $2.08

Ladies' Dongola Pointed and Coin toe, pat. leather tip Oxfords, regular price $1.50; special for this week only $1.23

Misses' Tan Coin Toe, tipped lace or button; 11 to 2; regular price $1.25; special for this week only $1.03

Childs' Tan Coin Toe, tipped lace or button; sizes 8 to 10½; regular price $1; special for this week only 88c

Childs' Tan, Coin Toe Tip, Button, sizes, 5 to 7½, regular price $1; Special for this week 81c

Misses' Bright Grain, A. S. Tip, Button, sizes 11 to 2, regular price $1.10; Special for this week 98c

Ditto Child's, sizes 8 to 10½, regular price 95c; Special for this week only 84c

Ditto Child's, sizes 5 to 7½, regular price 75c; Special for this week only 70c

Limit of One Pair to a Customer.

Branch of the Queen Shoe Store No. 211 West 2nd St., also No. 135 South Spring St., through Fixen & Co.

VILLE de PARIS

CLOSED MONDAY, July 5.

Bargains Without Limit...

Tuesday commences an eventful week among the INCORPORATION SALE bargains. A conspicuous feature about the offerings is the desirability of the goods, which are all of this season's make and style. See Monday's Times for price hints.

221-223 S. Broadway.

The Clothing Corner.

A PREVAILING BRIEFNESS

In prices on Summer Suits for men. Again we have another special table. This time it's your choice of one in a hundred $15 and $12 Suits for

$9.75

This is a "pick-up," and don't miss it. We must close out all our summer stock. The $13.50 table still remains a most striking attraction.

DOLLARS ARE LONG!

Mullen & Bluett

101-103 North Spring Street
201-203-205-207-209 West First Street

SOUVENIR SPOONS.

Our assortment of Souvenir Spoons of Los Angeles is acknowledged to be the best in the city. Every typical feature is represented. Sterling Silver 75c to $5.00 each.

LISSNER & CO.,
Gold and Silversmiths,
235 South Spring Street.

Desmond's,

141 South Spring St.,

BRYSON BLOCK.

Our stock of Summer Hats, Shirts, Underwear, Neckwear, etc., etc., offers the biggest lot of rewards for well-directed vision in Los Angeles.

Our Hat and Underwear Figures this Week are Special.

We're also giving a **round-trip ticket** this week to Santa Monica, Redondo or San Pedro (your own choice of route), with every $3.00 purchase made at our store.

Desmond's,

141 South Spring St.

The Times-Mirror Company,

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JAPAN AND OUR TARIFF.

As will be remembered, the Japanese Minister to the United States, Mr. Toru Hoshi, recently filed with the Department of State a formal protest against the duties, or some of them, levied upon Japanese products by the Tariff Bill now pending in Congress. An examination of the statistics of our trade with Japan since 1890 fails to furnish any rational basis for the protest entered by Minister Hoshi. It indicates that the United States, rather than Japan, has grounds for protest, if protests are in order. The American Economist an excellent authority on tariff matters, publishes the following table showing in concise form the statistics of our trade with Japan from 1890 to 1896, inclusive:

Fiscal year.	—Imports from— Free.	Dutiable.	Exports to
1890	$18,910,555	$2,192,769	$5,227,186
1891	15,966,638	3,342,560	4,800,650
1892	20,134,718	3,655,484	3,288,282
1893	22,296,110	5,158,110	3,189,711
1894	15,380,802	4,045,720	3,981,377
1895	16,951,055	6,744,902	4,559,242
1896	20,462,456	5,074,582	7,640,250
Annual average	$18,586,048	$4,316,304	$4,669,528

It appears from these figures that we have purchased from Japan, during the period covered, an annual average of $18,586,048 worth of goods which came into our ports free of duty, and an annual average of $4,316,304 worth of goods upon which customs duties were collected, or an average annual aggregate of $22,902,352. As against these liberal purchases of Japanese products, Japan has bought American goods to the value of only $4,669,528, leaving an average annual trade balance in favor of Japan of $18,232,824.

It further appears from these statistics that the largest sales of Japanese goods in our markets were made in 1892 and 1893, when the McKinley tariff was in full operation. At the same time, Japan bought less goods from us during those two years, when we were buying most freely of her products, than she bought in subsequent years, when the McKinley tariff had been supplanted by the Gorman-Wilson low-tariff law. The explanation is not obscure. Under the McKinley tariff the American people were prosperous, and were able to purchase more liberally of all products, domestic as well as foreign. Under the present tariff they have not prospered, and their purchasing capacity has correspondingly diminished. It is obvious, therefore, that a protective policy which brings prosperity to the United States is indirectly beneficial to Japan, in that it enables our people to buy more liberally of Japanese products, notwithstanding the higher duty.

Surely, Japan has no just cause for complaint. During the period included in the above table our average imports of dutiable goods from that country was $4,316,304 per year, exclusive of the $18,586,048 annually admitted to our ports free of duty; while the total purchases of our goods by Japan were only $4,669,528 annually, or $350,000 per year in excess of our purchases of goods bearing duty.

Japan ought to be satisfied with this splendid balance to her credit, in her trade with the United States. As before stated, if protests are in order, they should rather come from the United States than from Japan. But the United States is not in the protesting business, in this connection. We recognize the absolute right of Japan, as of all other sovereign nations, to regulate her fiscal policy in accordance with her own ideas of justice and expediency. We claim the same right, and we are amply prepared to maintain it, irrespective of the selfish protests of any and all other powers.

The poor little foolish girl who thinks she has found happiness by bringing grief to her family and friends and by separating a man who ought to have better sense from his wife and children, will awake from her dream some day to see what an awful gulf lies between her and the happiness she seeks. When the folly of it all comes home to her, as it surely will, even those who now visit upon her the censure she deserves will not forbear echoing the words "poor little girl."

Richard Croker has apparently fully recovered from his recent executive session with an English race track sandwich, and is coming back to New York to assist Tammany in doing politics. The inability of the sandwich to perform its functions as a fatal weapon will be looked upon with keen regret by every American who is familiar with Croker and Crokerism.

A NEBRASKA EXPERIMENT.

Under a law recently enacted in Nebraska municipalities in that State may adopt the "initiative and referendum" if a majority of the voters so decide. The city of Omaha is soon to take a vote on the question of adopting this plan. If it be adopted, ordinances may thereafter be proposed by 15 per cent. of the total number of voters, acting by petition. Twenty per cent. of the voters may compel the city government to submit proposed ordinances to a popular vote. This arrangement is known as the "initiative." The "referendum" provisions of the statute require that ordinances adopted by the City Council shall not go into effect for a period of thirty days after their adoption, and that if in the mean time voters to the extent of not less than 5 per cent. of the total number petition for the submission of any ordinace to popular vote, the same shall be submitted, and unless it receive a majority of the vote cast it will become null and void. If the petitioners aggregate 10 per cent. of the voters the ordinance must be submitted to a vote of the people at a special election to be held within twenty days. Exceptions to the referendum rule are ordinances relating to immediate preservation of the public peace and health, and items of appropriations for current expenses not in excess of those made the previous year.

The outcome of the Nebraska experiment will be watched with more or less interest by the people of other parts of the country. It is claimed that the plan of the initiative and referendum will provide a check upon the legislative bodies of municipalities, and will bring the control of legislaton nearer to the people. A corrupt Council could, in many cases, it is alleged, be held in check by this plan, and could be compelled to enact laws in accordance with the wishes of the people, in whom all power, legislative, executive, and judicial, has its origin. It would be more difficult, it is claimed, under this system, for a mercenary Council to betray or sell out the interests of the people; and any law which such a Council might enact would be subject to overthrow by popular vote, while a law more in accord with the popular will could be proposed and enacted in its place.

The system is cumbersome, and would doubtless prove expensive in the way of frequent elections. It is seldom that a law is enacted which meets the approval of all, and it would probably not be difficult to secure a sufficient number of signers to a petition for the submission of almost any ordinance to popular vote. With frequent elections a light vote would be the rule, and interested parties, by "hustling" to get out a full vote on their side of the proposition, might carry the election against the real wishes of the people.

The "initiative," no less than the "referendum," might be subjected to abuses. Interested parties desiring a certain kind of legislation might secure enough signatures to a petition to compel the submission of the desired measure to popular vote, and might secure its apparent indorsement by the people, through the indifference of the average voter and the pernicious activity of hired agents, strikers and heelers.

The success or failure of the proposed system can be known only after it has received a thorough and impartial trial. If after such a test it proves to be as good a thing as its promoters claim it to be, its general adoption will follow. If it be not a good thing the State of Nebraska will find out the fact in due course of time and will repeal the existing law. Inasmuch as Nebraska has seen fit to enter upon this experiment, the rest of the country can well afford to await developments.

The Stockton Mail utters a wail about the wicked men "who have fastened the gold standard upon the nation" which sounds like a noise from a Kansas Populist. The wicked men who shriek calamity and tear their hair at the first sight of the returning wave of prosperity are doing more injury to the country than all the gold-standard people that ever lived. The Mail should talk more about the industrial boom in Stockton and howl less calamity if it wants to prosper along with the rest of us. As to the money question, it is going to work out on right lines upon the usual Republican plan of doing the right thing at the right time.

SOCIETY; SO CALLED.

Before the recent social scandal is allowed to go into history—or oblivion—we may be allowed to draw at least one lesson therefrom.

Until about thirty years ago, the so-called "leisure class," which forms a large percentage of the wealthy population in Europe, was comparatively unknown in this country. The man who did not work at some useful physical or mental occupation was an object of curiosity, not to say of suspicion. With the rapid accumulation of great fortunes which followed the war, there soon sprang up in the Eastern States a class of young men who had inherited money which they would never have been able to earn, and whose only object in life appeared to be to spend that as rapidly as possible after the approved fashion of the European *jeunesse doree* whom they imitated as far as they could in manners, habits, speech, costume and equipages. It was not until many years later that this class of people began to make a showing on the Pacific Coast, but we have them here now, in limited numbers, and it is fair to assume that their tribe will henceforth increase as rapidly here as it has done in the East.

Now, these people have, of course, a right to pursue their worthless existence without hindrance, as long as they do not break the laws of the country or disturb the peace of their fellow citizens. What we protest against is the tendency manifest in some quarters to hold such a class of frivolous drones up to the public gaze as "society." The idea that people whose lives are passed in one long round of eating, drinking, flirting and gambling, varied by occasional scandals, have any right to be considered as truly representative of American society, is an insult to the good, brave, self-respecting, industrious men and women who compose the great mass of the American population, rich and poor alike. If it were true, it would surely portend the early decay of republican institutions in this country, for no government, however perfect in theory, could long stand on so rotten a foundation. It is, however, as we all know, very far from the truth. For the sake of the rising generation, who are too apt to be impressed by the glamor of wealth when they see what a multitude of sins it covers nowadays, the fact cannot be too often or too strongly insisted upon that the real American society is not composed of shallow-pated creatures who live on the earnings of their parents or the forbearance of their tradesmen, and who only recognize one crime, and that is to be out of the fashion.

WHAT EASTERN TAILORS EARN.

About a month ago the New York World published a remarkable statement giving facts in regard to the big clothing strike that was then on among workers in the sweat shops. Some of the facts appear almost incredible to those who do not know under what miserable conditions business is carried on in those places. Following are some of the main facts adduced by the World:

"William Cohen, business agent of the striking tailors, estimates the number of clothing makers on strike at 20,000.

"The average tailor makes twelve coats a day, when kept busy. In two months 20,000 tailors will make 15,400,000 coats on full time.

"The clothing made by these tailors goes all over the country.

"A strike like the present one affects the clothing trade of the entire country.

"In two months 20,000 tailors will use up 43,200,000 yards of cloth.

"The strike stops the demand for the output of the majority of the large cloth mills of the country."

The World also gives the price paid per garment to workers in each subdivision of the trades of coat tailors and children's jacket makers, together with the number of garments made per day, the length of the busy season, the average wage during the entire year, and the total earnings of these unfortunate people, from which the astounding fact is developed that the length of the busy season ranges from three months to six months, the weekly wages from $5 to $12, the average weekly wages during the entire year from $1.85 to $5, and the total earnings for the year from $266 down to the incredibly small amount of $90.

It may well be asked how it can be considered possible for a civilized human being to live, much less to raise a family, on such a miserable income as this. It is no wonder that vice, disease and discontent are rampant in these over-crowded centers of population, where such starvation wages are the only hope of those who can obtain any work at all.

Cornell has a string of scalps at her belt that is beautiful to see. While Friday's race was merely a procession with the New York college boys in the lead and the rest nowhere, it was an interesting performance, as showing the utility of American methods and the vigor of American pluck, and gives the American sport-lover cause to anticipate that the gallant lads of Cornell will yet be able to wrest a victory from their antagonists beyond the water. Should it be possible to have the next international sculling match in American waters there can be little doubt that the Cornell oarsmen would repeat their recent magnificent victories, but the climatic conditions added to the relaxation and fatigue of the voyage across the sea which our scullers have to combat in rowing in English waters may again be enough to cause them defeat. With all things even there seems little reason to doubt that Cornell would win hands down in a match with any crew that the English universities might pit against them. Patriotic Americans will not be content until the rowing cup takes its place beside the silver emblem that our countrymen won in the international yachting contest, and which they have been able to hold for so many years against all comers. We believe Cornell will yet win it.

The oft-repeated assertion that the men who are roaming over the country ostensibly looking for work are victims of present industrial conditions is again disproven by the intelligence which comes from Kansas that all over the southwestern portion of that State there is a scarcity of harvest help, and that farmers are losing heavily through inability to gather their wheat. Reports state that at many of the stations farmers await incoming trains, hoping to find men, and that tramps are refusing offers of $1.50 and $2 a day to work in the finds. The fact is, the genus tramp is only looking for work in order to escape it, and that a large percentage of the calamity criers and men standing about the streets here and elsewhere would not keep a job forty-eight hours if they had one.

When THE TIMES, in a recent paragraph, referred to "a nation which arms its soldiers with clubs and stinkpots," it of course meant China. A correspondent, who writes for the Soldiers' Home under the impression that Japan was the nation referred to, is under a misapprehension, as he will readily discern upon a more careful reading of the item. It is quite true, as he points out, that the Japanese are armed with the most effective of modern weapons, and that they are building a navy, for use principally in the Northern Pacific, which will be second to none in the world. But the Japanese, if they have occasion to use their navy and their land forces against a Caucasian nation, will find foemen more worthy of their steel than were the poorly-equipped and badly-disciplined forces of China.

A correspondent requests THE TIMES to give "the relative price of United States gold and silver coins during the years 1875, 1876, and 1877 in Los Angeles and San Francisco." The relative values of gold and silver coins during the years named were the same as now, for all the coins of the government are maintained at a parity with gold. The average bullion values of the silver dollar for the years named were respectively, .964, .894, and .929.

If Speaker Reed umpires that Congressional ball game he is going to have considerable trouble with Jerry Simpson, and may find it necessary to sock on a good strong fine to keep him quiet. Jerry is advised to wear a mask as a protection to that single-standard gold tooth of which he is so justly proud.

Senator Lodge's suggestion to levy a tax of 2 cents a share upon all Wall-street transactions is an eminently good thing. Wall street has been milking the country long enough without giving any returns in the way of butter, and if anything can be gotten back in this way it will be like finding it.

It behooves us to see to it that the Queen's Jubilee was a mere circumstance in comparison with that great and glorious anniversary which we celebrate today in every nook, corner and cranny of the greatest republic the world has ever known. "Three cheers for the red, white and blue!"

Mr. Welburn, the San Francisco Internal Revenue Collector, is about the swiftest specimen of a Democratic statesman California has turned out in many years. The most surprising thing about it all is the fact that so rapid a sample could come out of Gilroy.

The progress that is being made in the Chinese lottery cases may be discouraging, but the police should keep arresting the culprits and breaking up their establishments, even if it becomes necessary to use the lusty ax in the breaking-up process. The lotteries must go.

This blending and intermingling of the colors of Old Glory and the purple and gold of the Christian Endeavorers makes California look as if it was having a universal fiesta from Siskiyou to San Diego and from the Sierras to the sea.

Probably the Christian Endeavorers have never met in a city where their endeavors were more urgently needed than in San Francisco, but a week's session is not enough, they ought to stay there ten or fifteen years in order to straighten that town out.

Cornell has given the "Glorious Fourth" this year additional eclat. A few firecrackers on the side in honor of the lads of York State's college will not be amiss, but on the contrary quite the proper thing.

People should clearly understand that the Bryan meeting tomorrow is only a sideshow of the Fourth of July celebration. That gallant orator, Hon. W. F. Fitzgerald, will hold forth in the big tent where the real sure-enough performance is.

Harvard having been beaten at football, baseball, rowing and oratory, it would seem to be in order for that institution to say just what it means by continuing in existence. Perhaps Harvard can play pins.

A wave of tramps is said to be accompanying the Endeavorers on their western trip, and the chain gang and municipal rock-pile should be made ready to give them a royal welcome.

It is to be hoped that the Christian Endeavorers haven't brought any of their eastern weather with them in their endeavors.

We may expect a strong wind from the southwest on Monday afternoon. Fiesta Park is in that direction.

One hundred and twenty-one years ago today was the largest day in all the world's history.

And the short, sharp snap of the firecracker is heard in the land.

An Early Day Old Glory.

[Chicago Times-Herald, April 10, 1897:] "I have a patriotic poem which I think will interest you," said ex-Chief William Beek, a man known throughout the country, at least by every prominent official who has been on duty at any time during the last thirty or forty years, "and if you have a few minutes to spare I will give it to you. I shall have to repeat it from memory."

"Isn't it in print?"

"No; nor is it in manuscript, so far as I know, I never heard but one man repeat it, and that was nearly fifty years ago, in California, very soon after the discovery of gold."

I found myself more interested in when and how Mr. Beck received the poem than in the poem itself, and asked for a story.

"The year after the war, between the United States and Mexico, I made a trip to that country. The Mexicans were not particularly delighted with Americans in those times, so soon after being whipped by them, and besides, our party did not discover those opportunities for getting rich we had anticipated. While in Mexico we heard rumors of gold discoveries in California. A number of us concluded to go to the new Eldorado. I spent a year placer mining. One of my associates while in the mining camp was an old man we called Sam Davis. He had been cast away on an island when a boy and had lived ever since far removed from civilization. He was an old genius at least 70 years of age. You have heard of the man who had a voice like a fog horn. My old friend Davis had that kind of a voice. In ordinary conversation it would have been easy to hear him a block away, and when he raised his voice, as we often found it convenient to do in guiding each other to camp, he could be heard two miles. I never knew any other man with such a voice. He was an almost constant singer, whether at work, or idle, and sang only one song. His one song was the poem I shall give you. Its every verse, line and word were so clearly stamped upon my mind, nearly half a century ago, that I have never forgotten a particle of it. For a long time I have felt that I ought to give it to somebody who would see that it is preserved. The old gentleman was very patriotic. His song might well make him so. When I asked him where he first heard it he could not tell; he only knew that he could not remember a time when he did not know it 'by heart.' My theory was, and is, that the old gentleman had heard survivors of the revolutionary war sing it, for he had often mingled with survivors of our first war.

"I have found myself wondering who wrote this production. It may lack the finish some of our more modern writers would have given it, but the sentiment is there."

Mr. Beck is right; the sentiment is there, and I am sure that the Times-Herald readers will be glad of an opportunity to see for themselves a poem born when the republic was born, amidst the crash of battle, mayhap, when the foundation of the great republic was being laid. I think the poem is entitled to the name of "Old Glory." Let us call it that:

OLD GLORY.

As Jupiter sat on his throne in the skies
The thunders of battle waxed louder and louder;
The smoke of the cannon brought tears to his eyes
And his nose was assailed by the fumes of gunpowder.
It is America strives for her children and wives,
Whilst the proud sons of Briton pull foot for their lines;
The roses of glory the brave shall adorn,
Whilst the sea bears a ship or the field Indian corn.

I will give them a banner in triumph, he said,
And a piece of the blue sky from the firmament tore he;
He snatched the rainbow to stripe it with red,
And sewed some bright stars on to make up Old Glory.
This banner, said he, is a flag for the free;
The North or South Pole shall its standard pole be;
It shall wave in the skies on the breezes of morn,
Whilst the sea bears a ship or the field Indian corn.

Then swell your land peans, ye cannons speak out;
Let the roar of this day through the universe flow;
Let brazen-lunged seraphs reecho the shout
And voices on high join the chorus below.
Be your banners unfurled, be your thunderbolts hurled
Until the glorious huzzah stuns the ear of the world,
For ne'er such a nation again shall be born,
Whilst the sea bears a ship or the field Indian corn.

During the last twenty-five years it has been common to speak of the American flag as "Old Glory." I had supposed, as I presume hundreds of thousands of others have, that Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman gave it that name in one of his speeches on a reunion occasion. He pointed to the flag and said, in substance: "Boys, it is our flag, the flag of our country; we have had a hand in uplifting and protecting it; that is glory enough for any man; no flag is more glorious. It is our 'Old Glory.'"

Old Glory has been sung about by American poets many times since then; orators have rolled out the name to the delight of vast audiences; men have cheered and wept as "Old Glory" was pictured by young and old men eloquent, and Sherman was honored and new love was given him for that new name for the flag. But a patriotic genius of more than a hundred years ago, in the first great struggle which demonstrated that the Yankee had courage and loved his country—maybe a man in the ranks, maybe a dashing officer, a farmer's daughter or a mechanic—wrote this poem that fired the American heart,t and called it "Old Glory." J. A. WATROUS.

A Balky Preacher.

OAKLAND, July 3.—The Presbyterian ministers of Alameda county assembled at the Golden Gate Church to install one of their number as pastor, but after the installation ceremony had been preached the minister refused to take the office awaiting him. The Rev. James Hunter, who was to have become pastor of the church, refuses to give a reason for his action.

Native Sons at Grass Valley.

GRASS VALLEY, July 3.—The Native Sons own the town tonight. Headed by brass bands and loaded with fireworks they are serenading all the prominent citizens. The Fourth is ushered in in grand style, and one of the best celebrations in the history of the county will be held here on Monday. State Senator Morehouse will deliver the oration.

HOME, SWEET HOME.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY VISITS HIS NATIVE HEATH.

There is No Place So Dear to Him in the Wide World as the City of Canton.

THE GUEST OF HIS MOTHER.

NEIGHBORS TURN OUT EN MASSE TO WELCOME HIM.

A Jam About Mrs. McKinley's House That Equals the Crowds of Last Year—Her Lawn Laid Waste.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]

CANTON (O.), July 3.—President McKinley and party reached here at 10:20 o'clock this morning, and were met by the citizens en masse. The crowd almost equalled that of March 1, when the President departed for the inauguration. The party were the guests of Superintendent Starr of the Pennsylvania lines on the daylight ride from Pittsburgh this morning. Thousands of people gathered at nearly every station along the route and the President, unattended, went to the rear platform of the car and shook hands with as many as possible.

The jam about the home of Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley was terrific. The crowds surged about the yard in the intense heat. The beautiful lawn about the modest home was nearly laid waste before the President had greeted his happy mother, now at the age of 83.

The band played "Home, Sweet Home," and Judge Baldwin said: "Mr. President: Your old friends and neighbors have assembled today to give you a warm and heartfelt greeting upon your return to their midst after your inauguration as President of the greatest nation upon the face of the earth. They realize what you have accomplished; they realize what you now represent, and they now realize fully the vicissitudes through which you have passed to reach your present exalted position. They understand just as thoroughly that you have the same feeling of regard for your old friends that you had when you dwelt with us in the common walks of life. Believing that you still feel the same regard for them, they come out to see you, expressing to you by their presence their great love and regard for you, and extending to you the warmest welcome of their hearts."

President McKinley, amid a storm of applause, responded: "Judge Baldwin and my fellow-citizens: I am glad to meet you all. It has been to me a great pleasure to return to my old home, and that pleasure has been greatly enhanced by the warm and generous reception accorded to me by my friends and neighbors. There is no place in this wide world so dear to me as Canton, and there is no place anywhere beneath the sun like home. [A voice: "God bless you" and cheers.] I am glad to meet and to greet you here today. I thank my old friend, Judge Baldwin, for the gracious words he has spoken in your behalf in giving me welcome, and I trust that during my brief stay here I shall have the pleasure of seeing very many of you personally. And I want you to know that I have looked forward with unalloyed pleasure to my forty-eight hours at my old home surrounded by my old friends. [Great applause.] I thank you."

FLASHES FROM THE WIRES.

W. Marzlauf, one of four grown brothers who lived together in St. Louis, hanged himself because he could not sleep.

Fire on the Pratt grant near Chico broke out again Saturday afternoon, destroying 300 acres of standing grain belonging to J. H. Paden.

At Jackson, Cal., in the case of L. Cavanness, charged with having counterfeiting tools in his possession, the jury, after six hours of deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty.

Three boilers at the Allegheny (Pa.) salt works exploded Saturday morning, killing two and injuring a third man. The explosion wrecked the plant and set the works on fire. The cause is unknown.

The Rev. John Kimball, formerly editor of The Pacific, the organ of the Congregationalists in California, and for many years conspicuous in religious work, died at his home in San Francisco Friday night.

The handsome residence on the Tyler ranch, two miles from Tehama, Cal., was burned Saturday afternoon. The house cost $40,000. The contents also were destroyed, with the exception of a piano and other articles of furniture.

A big wooden bridge across the Benson River at Bridgeport, Ky., was burned down last Friday night. It was the largest and most expensive turnpike bridge in the county. Detectives are working on the case.

William Young, an old resident of Berkeley, died Friday night of starvation. His only companion in his little home was a parrot. For days the old man had scarcely a morsel of food, and he would not beg for sustenance.

Banker Richard T. Wilson's house at the corner of Fifth avenue and East Forty-third street, New York, was robbed of jewelry valued at $3000 recently. The jewelry belonged to Robert Goelet, Jr., and R. T. Wilson, Jr. There is no clew to the thief.

At Mesa City, Ariz. Dr. L. H. Hammond of St. Louis found his long-lost son, known there as Harry Creelman, whom he had not seen for eighteen years. The boy, it is said, was stolen by gypsies at the instigation of a rejected lover of his mother.

At Yuba City, the jury in the case of J. P. Madden, charged with the murder of John J. Bruce, Jr., disagreed after having been out twenty-eight hours. The jury stood six for acquittal, three for manslaughter and three for life imprisonment. The case will be retried.

At Red Bluff, the beautiful home of M. R. Hook was burned Saturday morning, with all its contents. The fire caught in the woodshed from some live ashes. Loss about $6000, insurance about $3000. M. V. Brown's residence, five miles north of Red Bluff, was also burned; loss, $1000.

The reëstablishment of the insurance compact on the Pacific Coast has induced some of those companies which were forced out during the rate war to try their luck once more. With this idea in view a new general insurance agency is to be established in San Francisco.

Actor E. J. Ratcliffe, wanted in New York for brutally assaulting his wife, surrendered to the Sheriff at Chicago, Saturday, having remained in hiding while his attorney prepared a writ of habeas corpus. He was released upon $5000 bail and his case was continued till next Thursday.

The British warship Comus has arrived at Acapulco from Clipperton Island, with the remainder of the crew of the British ship Kinkora, Capt. McMurtry, from Vancouver, B.C., March 25, for London, which was wrecked in the North Pacific Ocean, May 1. Part of the Kinkora's crew reached Acapulco June 3.

Mrs. Clara March-Armstrong, superintendent of schools of Yolo county, died in Woodland on Friday evening after a very brief illness. In 1894 Mrs. Armstrong was the successful candidate on the Republican ticket for county superintendent of public schools. She managed the office most efficiently and the most conservative citizens credit her with being the best superintendent Yolo county has ever had.

Music-lovers in interior towns are to have a season of grand opera. A company is being organized here to contain fifty musicians, ten being principals, twenty chorus, and an orchestra of twenty. The management proposes to play a season of thirty-five weeks on the Pacific Coast, charging popular prices of admission such as prevail in the cheaper theaters in Boston, Philadelphia, and at the Tivoli in San Francisco.

IS THE WAR OVER?

Tardy Peace Negotiations in the Orient Create Apprehension.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 3.—The delay in the peace negotiations between Greece and Turkey is creating apprehension and a strained situation is the result. Everything tends to show that the Sultan is desirous of gaining time, either in the hope of a disagreement of the powers, or in order to allow the excitement against the Mohammedans to cool down before yielding. The powers, however, are apparently determined not to yield anything but a strategic rectification of the frontier.

The question most discussed in political circles is whether in the event of the contumacy of Turkey, the powers will proceed to coerce that nation. It is not believed they would be brought to act in unison on this point. The prevalent opinion, however, is that the Sultan will finally yield.

GREEKS FEEL DISCOURAGED.

ATHENS, July 3.—A pessimistic view of the peace negotiations is taken here. Even the resumption of hostilities in the near future is regarded as possible, in which event King George will probably take command of the Greek troops.

DAY IS DAWNING.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SAN PEDRO HARBOR QUESTION.

Facts Concerning the Harbor Improvement Laid Before the Executive—He Now Understands, and Promises to Act Promptly.

WASHINGTON (D. C.,) June 25.—[Special Dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.] The President is being urged by men whose motives he cannot distrust, to direct that the Secretary of War shall, in accordance with the act of Congress, invite bids for the improvement of San Pedro Harbor. The controversy has assumed an importance far beyond the question of superiority between San Pedro and Santa Monica as natural locations for a deep-water harbor. On the 12th of July the Transmississippi Congress will meet in Salt Lake City. Warm friends of the President are urging that he take action to carry out the law before that date. They are to be members of that body. They have represented to the President that the San Pedro harbor improvement is vital to the purposes of that organization, which embraces every State and Territory west of the Mississippi.

Upon the improvement of San Pedro depends the building of 600 miles of railroad from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles. The building of this road is a certainty if the harbor is improved as Congress has ordered. It will not be built if the harbor appropriation is withheld. That road means a reduction of 300 miles in the haul from the Mississippi to the Pacific. It means a transcontinental outlet for the Burlington, the Rock Island, and the Missouri Pacific, three trunk lines now terminating at the Rocky Mountains. It means trade and traffic revolution, magnified by the treaty for the annexation of Hawaii, just sent to the Senate.

The real situation has been laid before the President for the first time. It has impressed him. He has replied frankly that until now he has not understood what was involved, and that the matter shall have immediate consideration. The President's friends are certain that he will overrule the action of Secretary Alger in holding up the appropriation, but they desire that he shall act before the meeting of the congress at Salt Lake City in order that no one there can have excuse to charge the administration with unfriendliness toward the country beyond the Mississippi. Democrats as well as Republicans, have been to the White House during the past few days to tell him what they know of influences arrayed against this harbor improvement, and against the new transcontinental route which is dependent upon it. They have represented to him that the execution of the law will do more than any one thing to improve conditions west of the Mississippi.

TOMORROW'S PARADE.

Assembly, Line of March, Review and Participants.

The order and details of the street pageant for the celebration tomorrow, July 5, were adopted by the Fourth of July Committee last night. The parade will move at 10 a.m. sharp. All bodies, vehicles, floats, bands, etc., will assemble at their proper places at 9:30 a.m. sharp. The review of the parade by the grand marshal will be held in front of Simpson Tabernacle.

The street parade will start from Seventh and Main streets, and will proceed north on Main street to the Plaza; counter-march to Spring street; thence south on Spring street to Third street; west on Third street to Broadway; south on Broadway to Sixth street; west on Sixth street to Hope street; south on Hope street to Simpson Tabernacle, where the services will be held.

The parade will be composed of the Federal and Superior courts, foreign representatives, city and county officials, fire department, Young America Club, police department, orders and societies, and a display of antiques, as well as other departments. The full general order in detail of the departments and divisions of the parade will be given in Monday morning's Times.

"Lark-Ellen Home."

A graceful and deserved compliment has been paid to the distinguished singer and California favorite, Miss Ellen Beach Yaw, by the board of managers of the News' and Working Boys' Home, in changing the name of the institution in so far as to make the words "Lark-Ellen Home" a part of it. The necessary legal steps will be taken to reincorporate under the home's new designation. The institution is out of debt, and, under careful management, will achieve a future of much usefulness.

THIS SUMMER DAY.

Oh, day of days, divinely fair and sweet,
With summer in the sky and at our feet;
Her hair so golden and her eyes so blue,
Feasting on sunbeams and on silver dew;
Her breath is like the perfume of the flowers;
Her voice like birdsong through the shining hours;
Her smile, ah me, could angels brighter be,
As drops its light upon our land and sea?
One little line above must lie between
This realm of beauty and the realm unseen.

ELIZA. A. OTIS.

July 3, 1897.

THE WEATHER.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, July 3.—At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 29.83; at 5 p.m., 29.82. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 61 deg. and 72 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 89 per cent.; 5 p.m., 59 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., south, velocity 3 miles; 5 p.m., southwest, velocity 8 miles. Maximum temperature, 76 deg.; minimum temperature, 60 deg. Character of weather, 5 a.m., cloudy; 5 p.m., clear. Barometer reduced to sea level.

The Times

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

The Children's Charity Club has been collecting money for the fund for the relief of the unemployed, and has sent to The Times a box containing $17.90. The little folks have not forgotten that there is still need of money to provide work for the unwillingly idle.

The furnaces of the big Chino sugar factory, empty and cold all winter long, have been fired up now that the beet crop is ready to be harvested. No longer the only sugar factory in Southern California, the Chino establishment stands as an example of the possibilities of the enterprise.

Ten train-loads of people, brought West by the low rates offered for the Christian Endeavor convention, poured into Los Angeles yesterday. Of the first two train-loads of visitors, only eighty people registered at headquarters, which is a straw to show how large a proportion of the thousands of visitors who came across the continent not because they were members of the great religious organization, but to see whether the man from California was lying or not.

A silly woman runs away from a jelly-fish of a husband with a bald-headed, stupid man of middle age, giggles over her disgraceful notoriety, causes shame and humiliation to her family, heads a procession of reporters and chatters to them about her adulterous adventure, and calls it all "romance." And the romance ends in a city prison, which is warranted to dispel dreams of love in a cottage and recall to the dreamer that a comfortable home and the good opinion of the world are easy to lose and hard to regain.

A Monrovia man thought he had discovered a rare bug recently, having found a number of the vermin in a swallow's nest. A number of local entomologists were called upon, but none of them could classify the strange insect. One of them was thereupon sent to the Department of Agriculture, with a request that the high dignitaries there give it a name. Word has been received that the vermin is simply a bedbug. Probably Southern California is the only section of the country where it would be necessary to send thousands of miles to find out what a bedbug looks like.

Now that Messrs. Rudolph and Jewett have killed a grizzly bear on the mountains back of Monrovia, the report will probably spread that these mountains are a dangerous resort. The fact is, however, that this is the first grizzly killed in Southern California for years, and it was probably a stray animal which had wandered alone to the haunts of its ancestors. People in the Southern California mountains are about as safe from the attack of wild beasts as they are in this city, and much safer than they are in Wall street, New York. Moreover, the grizzly is not in the habit of roaming about in search of edible tourists.

Licensed to Wed.

Valentine W. Morrow, a native of Canada, aged 40, and Ella M. Harris, a native of Illinois, aged 30; both residents of Pasadena.

Charles Nye Webb, a native of Ohio, aged 26, and A. Edith John, a native of Indiana, aged 20; both residents of Los Angeles.

William Cornell Smith, a native of Connecticut and a resident of Baker City, Or., aged 40, and Lucy J. Keith, a native of Illinois and a resident of Oceanside, aged 34.

Edward O. Straub, a native of Missouri, aged 25, and Marie Antoinette Creciat, a native of Tennessee, aged 20; both residents of Los Angeles.

Homer K. Pitman, a native of Iowa, aged 21, and Anna O. Henderson, a native of Illinois, aged 24; both residents of Los Angeles.

Louis Marleau, a native of Canada, aged 28, and Lucy Mueller, a native of Missouri, aged 19; both residents of Los Angeles.

Harry Duke, a native of Kentucky, aged 33, and Ruth E. Lucas, a native of Ohio, aged 22; both residents of Compton.

Carl R. Shepard, a native of Missouri, aged 19, and Lorena Hoyt, a native of Illinois, aged 19; both residents of Los Angeles.

George O. McLeod, a native of Michigan and a resident of Bakersfield, aged 34; and Jessie K. Liddell, a native of Michigan and a resident of Denver, aged 31.

Danville P. Jones, aged 21, and Frances Gertrude Fay, aged 19; both natives of California and residents of Los Angeles.

Karl T. Kinley, a native of Missouri and a resident of Carpinteria, aged 27, and Rosa Scholl, a native of Illinois and a resident of Pasadena, aged 27.

William R. Preston, a native of Wisconsin, aged 26, and Myrtle M. Robuck, a native of Mississippi, aged 18; both residents of Riverside.

Jerome V. Scofield, a native of Iowa, aged 29, and Anna L. Reynolds, a native of New York, aged 25; both residents of Los Angeles.

Thomas Massey, a native of South Carolina, aged 21, and Lovina Brown, a native of Texas, aged 19; both residents of Downey.

John Bury, a native of England, aged 40, and Ela Overstreet, a native of Iowa, aged 29; both residents of Los Angeles.

William D. Rainey, a native of Arkansas and a resident of Dallas, Tex., aged 47, and Eugenia Catherine Phifer, a native of Texas and a resident of Mexia, Tex., aged 38.

John F. Springer, aged 32, and Emma Anderson, aged 21; both natives of California and residents of Los Angeles.

Harry Ehren, a native of Norway and a resident of San Pedro, aged 30, and Rosabella Guerrero, a native of California and a resident of Wilmington, aged 19.

LADIES ADMITTED FREE

At the bicycle races at Agricultural Park July 4, Sunday, 2 p.m. Call at Burke Bros. and get tickets free.

THOUSANDS of dollars have already been taken out of mines surrounding the Maginnetta Gold Mining Company's property. Send for illustrated prospectus giving particulars. Office No. 202½ Broadway.

ONLY A BAD SMELL.

ALL THAT REMAINS OF THE BRADBURY AFFAIR.

The Lachrymose Colonel Takes His Sorrows and the Debris of His Honor to Europe.

ELOPERS IN A CITY PRISON.

ROMANCE DISAPPEARS WHEN PRISON DOORS CLANG.

Ward's Club Companions Discover That He Is Persona Non Grata and also Something of a Deadbeat in Society.

The assurance that the redoubtable Russell Ward had in mind to cross the broad Pacific with his fair prize, has led "Colonel" John Bradbury to make his personal safety doubly safe by widening the intervening gap to the extent of the whole American continent and the Atlantic Ocean. Yesterday morning the "Colonel" bundled up bag and baggage, and, accompanied by his mother, his younger brother and his tutor, took flight for Europe on the wings of the Santa Fé express.

There was no gathering of whilom chums to bid "Colonel" Bradbury adieu at La Grande Station when he set foot aboard the train. His departure was unannounced, and furtively concealed even from his old associates at the California Club. He paled into insignificance in a common hack, such as daily hauls passengers at 50 cents per head. Even at the railway station his presence was not felt, and it is only by accident that the news leaked out, so that Russell Ward will be able to follow his movements, provided always that the San Francisco police so far unbend their prison regulations as to furnish their English guest with the morning editions of the San Francisco papers.

"Colonel" Bradbury, however, had no inkling of the difficulties which were to beset Ward's path last night, and confidently anticipated that Ward and Mrs. Bradbury would be on the heaving main, borne westward as fast as steam and wind could propel the Pacific liner. It was an unfair advantage that the "Colonel" took of his supplanter in his wife's affections. While no control that man can exercise over the throbbing engine and whirling screw could drive Ward's steamer westward at a rate exceeding fifteen knots an hour, "Colonel" Bradbury knew with a certainty born of lifelong experience that the Santa Fé express would carry him in the opposite direction at double that speed.

There was another saving clause in the "Colonel's" resolution. On the course of the Australian or Japan boat there is but one stopping place, and the passenger who descends the gangway is practically marooned for an entire fortnight until taken away by the next steamer. Did the "Colonel" bear this fact in mind, when he decided to travel by rail, with the possibility always present of leaving his train, in case of sudden alarm, at some Arizona flag station or Kansas cattle chute, and striking out afoot across the untracked plains. It would be impossible for Ward when half seas over—or duly sober—to swim back to land, it would be equally impossible for him to change his tack when once afloat. These opportunities forbidden to the Englishman fairly obtruded themselves upon the "colonel." Every watering tank offered a new avenue of escape, and every interesting railway line a route of refuge.

There are infinite openings for conjecture as to how "Colonel" Bradbury will be affected when he learns that Ward is not in transit but is still on the westernmost edge of the American continent, although playing out his romance in the city prison of San Francisco. Will he once more don his most becoming dressing gown and fling himself in tears upon his bed, clutching in his placid fingers an unloaded pistol? Or will he seek succor in a succulent tamale at some midnight stand?

But "Colonel" Bradbury has sunk below the horizon and no longer will lend local color to his wife's escapade by his garrulous protestations. Ward and his consort alone remain to prolong the nausea of the stomach of public opinion. The reeky story of their road-house exploits still lingers disagreeably in the general nose, and is refreshed from day to day by the reports of bibulous interviews up north and rumors of petty debts and dishonored obligations left behind.

Ward was shrewd enough, even after he had succeeding in raising $1500 on Mrs. Bradbury's jewels, not to pay his bills in Los Angeles. His baggage still lies unclaimed at the Hotel Van Nuys, hocked for a board bill. Host Flynn of Mondonville to his rue trusted the adventurer once too often. The expense of the elopement, evidently, Ward did not consider debts of honor. It is reported that the California Club has been on the point of posting his name for some time, and was only deterred by consideration for his relatives and intimates. Yesterday it was said that this unwillingness to expel Ward from the club had disappeared and several members were actively agitating the necessity of formal action by the board of directors, in order to remove the public odium of his continued connection with the organization. It is impossible to say to what extent individuals figure as losers by Ward's disappearance, but that he was not above soliciting small loans which he magnificently failed to repay is generally known.

The elopement was diverted of the last lingering trace of "romance" last night by the news that Ward and Mrs. Bradbury had been arrested in San Francisco for adultery, on complaint of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, and locked up in the City Prison among thieves, prostitutes, drunkards and disturbers of the peace. The foolish woman was released on her own recognizance, but the police, with an appreciation of the deserts of the blackguard, Ward, that is creditable to them, kept the fellow in a cell where he could meditate upon his crimes and his miserable treachery to wife and children.

That was a wind-up not foreseen by the elopers, and it dispelled rudely the silly woman's dream of "love in a hovel." Hovels do very well in the books, and on the stage they are picturesque, but city prisons, ugh! And to be prosecuted in a criminal court by a society for the suppression of vice! That is quite a different thing from being the talk of Paris, rolling high at Monte Carlo and doing Europe in the role of a California millionaire's runaway wife.

"Wine, women and song" of Bohemia when translated into San Francisco city prisonese becomes "steam beer, drabs and Barbary Coast howls," and it is not romantic; it is squalid, squalid as the mind of a Ward.

And so the woman in the case, realizing to some extent the hideous muddle she has made of things, wants to come home. She has been telegraphing diligently since her release from prison, and there is no doubt that her telegrams have been addressed to those who are willing to forgive and anxious to take her back and save her from the fate that surely would be hers if she should go further with the man who did not hesitate to desert wife and family to gratify a passing fancy for a pretty face.

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Your grocer keeps it.

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Everything in Music.
233 S. Spring St. Established 1875.
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Millar's Genuine Cream Tartar Baking Powder, 1-lb. cans..40c

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FIFTY YEARS AGO.

THE FIRST INDEPENDENCE DAY IN CALIFORNIA.

Half a Century Elapsed Since Stockton Saluted the Flag on Fort Moore's Ramparts.

COMMEMORATIVE CELEBRATION

PATRIOTS AND STUDENTS MEET ON COMMON GROUND.

History of the First Fourth of July in Los Angeles and Reminiscences of a Soldier of the Conquest.

A large audience filled the hall of the Friday Morning Club last night for the purpose of assisting at a commemorative celebration of California's first Fourth of July, which occurred just half a century ago. The observance of this semi-centennial Independence day in the history of California was held under the auspices of the Historical Society of Southern California, the Eschscholtzia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the California society, Sons of the Revolution.

The hall was draped with flags and red, white and blue bunting. The president's desk was hidden under the folds of the old flag, and above his head hung a large portrait of Washington. At the head of the hall hung the shield of the Historical Society, bearing in panels the insignia of the three governments which have ruled over the territory of California, Spain, Mexico and the United States. Beneath hung the silver shield of the Sons of the Revolution, with golden-embossed center, surounded by a horseshoe of gold stars, one for each of the thirteen original States, set in a dark-blue bed. Photographs and maps of old Fort Moore covered the walls and lent vividness to the historical references of the speakers who dealt with the Golden State's first Fourth of July.

As an introductory measure, a quartette, consisting of Misses Edna Foy, Beatrice Kohler, Vella Knox and Sarah Simonds, played Schubert's "Marche Militaire," which was enthusiastically received.

After this musical call to order, Dr. J. D. Moody in a few introductory remarks spoke of the peculiar interest of the present day. Just fifty years ago today the first Fourth of July was celebrated in Southern California by Comomodore Stockton and his soldiers It was especially fitting at this half-century date to celebrate in proper form the anniversary of that event. It was the duty and work of the Historical Society to preserve all data bearing upon such occasions, and it was fortunately in possession of a perfect treasure house of historical information, upon which the present and future generation will satisfy their hunger for knowledge. Then referring to the peculiar interest of the day celebrated, and especially on this occasion from the Californian's standpoint, Dr. Moody intriduced J. M. Guinn, secretary of the Historical Society, who gave an extremely interesting address on "July 4, 1897," in which he reviewed from a historical standpoint the local events leading to the conquest of California.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Mr. Guinn prefaced his address by stating that he was not in Los Angeles, July 4, 1847; what he had to say about that celebration was derived from the reminiscences of pioneers whom he had become acquainted with in his thirty-three years' residence in California, and from the reports of army officers in command here fifty years ago. He gave a brief review of the leading events in the conquest of California. He described the famous bear flag that was raised at Sonoma in June, 1846. It was the flag of the California Republic, a republic that lived just twenty-five days. The first capture of Los Angeles by Stockton and Fremont was accomplished without the loss of a life or the firing of a gun. Then came the revolt of the Californians against Lieut. Gillespie, who with a garrison of fifty men, was left by Stockton in command of the city. Gillespie's men, with two old iron cannon, were posted on Fort Hill. The Californians had a bronze four-pounder and frequent shots were exchanged by the combatants. Mr. Guinn exhibited a copper grapeshot, one of a charge fired at the Americans, but which missed them and lodged in the brow of the hill. When Kearney and Stockton's forces took the city, January 10, 1847, the Angeleños took revenge in abusing the sailors and marines. There was one paisano that excelled all his countrymen in this species of warfare. He rode alongside the column and fired invectives against the invading gringoes. He would work himself up to such a rage that speech failed; then he would go through the motions of taking aim at the soldier with an old shotgun he carried; but discretion would get the better of his valor; he would lower his gun and begin anew his tirade. His mouth would go off if his gun would not.

Stockton determined to fortify. Lieut. Emory planned the first fort. It was not completed. The second one was planned by Lieut. Davidson. The Mormon Battalion did most of the work on the fort. Col. Stevenson, who had succeeded Col. Cooke in command, determined to dedicate and name the fort on the Fourth of July, 1847. The timber for the flag-staff was brought from the San Bernardino Mountains on Mexican carts. Mr. Guinn exhibited a section of the flag-staff of the old fort preserved by the Historical Society.

He read the official order of Col. Stevenson, orderinfg the celebration of the Fourth. The fort was named that day. It was named for Capt. Ben D. Moore, who was killed by a lance thrust in the disastrous charge at San Pasqual. Capt. Taylor read the Declaration of Independence in English and Stephen C. Foster read it in Spanish. The native Californians seated on their horses in the rear of the line of soldiers, listened to Don Stephen as he rolled out in sonorous Spanish Jefferson's arraignment of King George III, and smiled. They had never heard of King George, or the Declaration of Independence either, but they knew a pronunciamento when they heard it, and, after a pronunciamento in their experience, came a revolution; therefore, they smiled in hopes of seeing a gringo revolution.

The 4th of July, 1847, was a crackerless Fourth. The American boy with his fireworks was not in evidence, and the native muchaco knew as little about firecrackers as he did about the Fourth of July.

The day's celebration closed with a fandango. The fandango was a universal leveler. Mormon and Mexican, native Californian and the spruce shoulder-strapped officer of the regular army met and mingled on terms of equality in the dance. The day ended without any conflict among the different participants, and at its close the most recalitrant paisano was constrained to shout "Viva Los Estadas!" —Hurrah for the United States.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

After the singing of the "Red, Wite and Blue," by Capt. J. A. Osgood, in the chorus of which the audience joined heartily, Col. O. S. Houghton was introduced. He spoke of "California Fifty Years Ago." He contrasted the condition of Southern California fifty years ago and at the present time, when the land which was then inhabited by nomad Indians and scattered pueblos, is covered with fruitful orchards and waving fields of grain, circling about a magnificent city of 100,000 population.

Col. Houghton's address was largely reminiscent. He had enlisted in 1846 in New York to fight in the Mexican war, and was assigned with his companions to the campaign in California. At the time that he came to the Pacific Coast with his regiment, this was an absolutely unknown region to the greater portion of the civilized world. Then a remote province of Mexico without boundaries, save on the Pacific side, it was an unsurveyed and unbounded territory. After its acquirement from Mexico by the United States, it was divided into half a dozen States and Territories. Most of the Spanish settlers came from Sonora, usually as military rulers and protectors of the province. Nine Spanish soldiers with their families founded "El Pueblo de Abajo," which was in fact the site of Los Angeles. The population was sparse, extending along the valleys, and included a few adventurous American trappers. The early Spanish were pleasure-seekers essentially, yet simple-minded in their amusements. After religious services in the pueblos the rancheros indulged in a variety of sports. The women seldom rode alone, but were held in place in the saddle by their male companion, who rode astride the crupper. For wheeled vehicles the rumbling carretas, of the pattern of the old cart in the Chamber of Commerce, were the only means of transportation. After mass the entire population from the priest to the peon took part in the horse races and cock-fights. Many feats of horsemanship were practiced, and both men and steeds were wonderfully skillful. During the week days the bailes afforded the sole means of recreation to the inhabitants of the pueblos, who danced the whole night through to music of the guitar and violin.

Col., Houghton also described the women's costumes at length, the jacket and short skirt and picturesque reboza, half concealing the face. Money was a scarce article, a small amount of fractional silver was in circulation and was consequently of great value, prices of commodities ranging according to the terms of payment. Game was then very abundant in Southern California. Elk, antelope, deer and bear were very numerous and furnished meat to the inhabitants.

Col. Houghton related a number of his early personal experiences which lent local color to his reminiscences. A brief review of the discovery of gold in 1848, the advent of the first steamer to the Pacific Coast, and the sudden growth of the American population was given in a simple, direct and effective manner, but was cut short much to the disappointment of the audience, by the requirements of the programme. Mrs. L. P. Collette then sang the "Nina" waltz by Wekerlin.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Holdridge O. Collins, president of the California Society Sons of the Revolution, delivered an address on the purposes and work of the society, the gist of which is given in the following extracts:

"Macaulay says that 'a people which takes no pride in the noble achievement of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants,' and Edmund Burke, in one of his famous orations, has a similar idea in declaring that 'those who do not treasure up the memory of their ancestors, do not deserve to be remembered by their posterity.' The society of Sons of the Revolution, existing in nearly every State and Territory of our country, with an earnest and zealous membership of about 20,000 gentlemen, has as one of its principal objects the perpetuation of the records of those whose sacrifices of blood and treasure, wrested from the most powerful nation of the earth, an empire whose natal day as an independent sovereignity, we celebrate this evening.

"Our society has been charged with being only a didactic exposition of sentimental ideas; that its dominating principles are pride of ancestry and class exclusiveness; that its most important work is devoted to the establishing of a genealogical descent through four or five generations of American progenitors that we may say we are not as this publican whose father came to us in the steerage. How far from the truth are these statements, every member of the order knows, and it is my pleasure to tell you something of the practical work already accomplished and the objects sought by the Sons of the Revolution.

"Some of the purposes of the establishment of the Society of Sons of the Revolution, as enunciated in our constitution, are the perpetuation of the 'memory of the service of their ancestors and of the times in which they lived, and to inspire the members of the society with the patriotic spirit of their forefathers.'

"Our society literature, our public addresses and our individual efforts have been for years, and are at the present time, addressed to the subjects of the taxation of church property, an educational qualification for the electoral franchise, and foreign immigration.

"One of our members, a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, in an address delivered before the Ohio society, said: 'It is a notorious violation of the principles of our forefathers when subsidies are granted and taxes exempted in the interest of corporations at the expense of those who have no representation therein. In the city of Baltimore the taxable property amounts to $209,000,000, while the property exempted is valued at $215,000,000. The rate of taxation is doubled in the interest of private corporations, in which the people as such have no voice or representation. In the State of New York a religious corporation, (Trinity,) receives from the State by exemption from taxation, $600,000 a year. The times call for readjustment of the matter. Corporations whose members have any self-respect should demand it. It is a revolutionary principle and is a legitimate subject for consideration by all who are engaged in the perfection of those principles for which George Washington gave his means, his might and the best years of his life.'

"This evil prevails to an alarming extent throughout most of the United States and the untold millions of dollars held and controlled by religious corporations, exempt from all taxation, are a menace to our public prosperity, our domestic peace and to the integrity of the very principles of those religious bodies which have secured such exemption by constitutional provisions or legislative enactments.

"No one in this audience will take issue with the proposition, urged by the Sons of the Revolution, that the ballot should be permitted to him, or her, only who knows how to cast it with intelligence. [illegible] no distinction in this regard between the sexes. An educational standard, as well as perhaps, a property qualification, should be required from every citizen before he be permitted a voice in the government for the whole.

"The subject of the unrestricted foreign immigration is one which since the time of Washington has given food for the most anxious thought to our most profound statesmen. The fathers of the republic were entirely opposed to promiscuous, wholesale immigration. The importation of paupers, vagrants and criminals, together with hundreds of thousands of men and women capable of only cheap manual labor, was altogether foreign to their thoughts, or if they contemplated it at all, it was only to revolt from it.

"These are some of the underlying principles upon which the structure of the Sons of the Revolution has been erected. They are the shibboleth of our organization, and we believe them to be the sentiments of the majority of the patriotic American citizens. That there is an honest difference of opinion as to these matters, no one can justly deny, but they will not cease troubling us until they shall be settled by legal enactments."

The regent of the Eschscholtzia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution made a short address on behalf of that organization.

The Ladies' Quartette then played a largo of Haydn, which was greatly appreciated by the audience and roundly applauded.

OLD AND NEW ENGLAND.

Maj. J. A. Donnell delivered the oration of the evening, his subject being, "Old and New England." It was an interesting and eloquent address. Following are excerpts from the oration:

"The learned gentlemen who have preceded me have informed you that this is the fiftieth anniversary of the first celebration of the Fourth of July in this city. If you should ask the average American citizen the significance of the Fourth of July and why we celebrate it, he would say: 'Because it is the nation's birthday,' or 'because it is the anniversary of American liberty and American independence,' or 'because the Declaration of Independence severing the American colonies from their allegiance to George III was signed on the 4th day of July, 1776.'

"While I am willing to join with you and all classes of American citizens in the observance of the Fourth of July as the anniversary of our nation's birth, and willing to concede that the official records of the nation show July 4, 1776, as the date of that birth, I am not willing to admit that that date is correct, nor am I willing to concede that all the good for ourselves and the world of mankind has been accomplished since that day. To make such concessions would be equal to consenting to a robbery of a century and a half of antiquity for our nation, and of more than a century and a half of greatness.

"The real hour of our birth was not in the eighteenth, but in the seventeenth century between 1620 and 1650, in my judgment the saddest and noblest period in English history. Macaulay informs us that during this period all England was convulsed with domestic dissensions. The King availed himself of all his prerogatives; monopolies were revived and the benefits sold to the highest bidder; illegal duties were sustained by corrupt judges; and excessive taxes levied that the King might rule without the aid of Parliament. During those years many looked to the American wilderness as the only asylum in which they could enjoy civil and spiritual freedom. A few resolute Puritans, who feared neither the rage of the ocean nor the hardships of uncivilized life; neither the fangs of savage beasts nor the tomahawks of more savage men, built amidst the premeval forest villages which are now great and opulent cities, but which have through every change retained some trace of the character derived from their founders.

"My friends, those stout-hearted, God-fearing people, were the founders of this great nation. For the principles enunciated in our Magna Charta—the Declaration of Independence—the equal of that delivered by King John at Runnymede 560 years before, our fathers went out to battle, pledging their lives, their liberties, and their sacred honor, and for our homes and firesides, for our laws and institutions, for the peace, plenty and prosperity which we, their descendants enjoy today, the bright and beautiful rivers of New England ran frothing red with fraternal blood.

"One hundred and twenty-one years have come and gone since the Declaration of Independence was signed, and in that time our growth as a nation in population, wealth, power and influence has been marvelous. As a nation of freemen, and especially on occasions like this, we are inclined to boast, that because of our republican form of government, the people of the United States are the happiest, the bravest and the best living under the sun; that our religious and personal rights as citizens are the broadest and freest; and that our "government of the people, by the people and for the people" is the best ever devised by man. This is self-laudation, but nevertheless it has the merit of being true.

"If we are permitted to judge by the results, then we must say that the War of the Revolution brought to us and the world priceless blessings. It was a gain not only to New England, by which I mean all the American colonies, but it was a gain to old England as well. There has not been a time in the past four centuries when there was not a Liberal party in England opposing the hereditary aristocracy in its national policy, and earnest, zealous advocates of the great principles for which our revolutionary fathers contended. Magna Charta was sealed and delivered on demand of the barons of England, who, if living, would be known as English Liberals. For six centuries that charter has been regarded as the basis of English constitutional liberty. At the very time when our Declaration of Independence was signed, we were living under the Great Charter, the Petition of Right and the Habeas Corpus Act. For centuries before, the minds of our fathers had been nurtured on constitutional freedom, and their hearts had caught inspiration from the lives and example of such men as Hampden and Milton and Cromwell and Chatham, men whose sympathies were always with the democracy and not with an aristocracy. Their efforts to secure civil and religious freedom in England in the seventeenth century were only partially successful, but in the eighteenth century the victory was complete on this side of the Atlantic. With that victory there came to the American people a vast inheritance, eight centuries of constitutional progress in England, and all that was of value to us as a people, which we inherited from France and Germany.

"We would be narrow-minded, indeed, if we did not admire England for her science, her literature and her art, her constitutional victories and for the wonderful progress she has made in the centuries to secure personal liberty, freedom of speech and of the press, and allegiance to law, and to all these we lay claim as our rightful heritage. But I admire her more than all for what she has done to advance a Christian civilization throughout every part of the habitable globe.

"But I love my own country more and better, for ours is the republic of the world. It is greatest in wealth, greatest in its resources, greatest in its civil and religious freedom, and greatest of all in its courage to do right, and to mete out equal and exact justice to all men. I have boundless hope for the future, and in the possibilities of our nation. I hope and trust that we may live in honorable peace with all nations, and that we may never be involved in another war; but if it should come, there should exist in the mind of every citizen, rich or poor, high or low, young or old, great or small, that loyalty, that courage and that patriotism which would save the state, its flag and its laws, and hand them down unimpaired to the generations to follow."

The celebration of the semi-centennial Fourth of July in Southern California very appropriately was concluded by the singing of "America" by the entire audience.

SANTA CATALINA.

GREAT FIREWORKS DISPLAY ON THE BAY AND THE HILLS.

Barbecue to Be Given on Monday Evening—The Luck of Fishermen—Notes and Personals.

AVALON (Catalina Island,) July 3.—[Special Correspondence.] The little town of Avalon and the towering hills that close it on three sides, the wharves and landing and the numerous water craft, large and small, are all half buried in flags and bunting, and the Fourth of July spirit is at flood tide. Everybody is busy and a universal effort is being made to make the celebration tonight and on Monday the grandest ever known here.

The big pyrotechnic display will be given tonight. It will be initiated by a cannon salute, which will be the signal for the touching off of a forest of rockets now in position on a big barge riding at anchor in the center of the bay. As these rockets are leaping skyward the word "Catalina" will appear at the harbor entrance, traced in fiery letters of red, white and blue.

Two smaller barges are being hung with lights and lanterns, which will give them the shape and appearance of old-fashioned men-of-war. As the steamer from San Pedro enters the harbor, at about 9 p.m., her passengers will be treated to a mock naval contest between these demons of the deep, which will be realistic enough to recall the great struggle between the Monitor and Merrimac.

Sugar Loaf Rock has been planted from apex to base with rockets and candles, and fuses and bombs. The interstices along down its sides have been filled with calcium powder, to be ignited by fuses after the first explosion at the crown of the rock. The idea is to present, as exactly as possible, a representation of the eruption of Vesuvius. All the pyrotechnics at the summit of the rock are held in cases and will be ignited by the same fuse. The red fire powder planted along the sides will represent the lava flow. The vicinity of Sugar Loaf Rock will be a pretty hot neighborhood at about 9 o'clock tonight.

Japanese lanterns will be swung from point to point of the bay circle, and bonfires will blaze on the hills in every direction.

On monday morning the Rev. Tade will deliver the Fourth of July oration at the Pavilion, after which the regular programme of literary and musical exercises will be carried out. This programme is as follows:

Overture by the orchestra.
Prayer—Dr. McLean.
"Columbia" by the children.
"Paul Revere's Ride," by Mrs. J. D. McLean.
Reading the Declaration of Independence, by Prof. Axtell.
"Hail, California," by the children.
Oration by Rev. E. O. Tade.
Ode to the flag, by Miss Banning.
"America," by the audience.

CATALINA BREVITIES.

George M. Rigden of Streater, Ill., caught eighty-five pounds of yellowtail and barracuda Thursday morning. Friday afternoon he caught off Seal Rocks one yellowtail, one barracuda, three whitefish, one rock bass and the second jewfish of the season weighing 160 pounds, which proved to be very gamey for twenty minutes.

Saturday's arrivals at the Island Villa on the 1 p.m. boat: J. B. Tomlinson, A. S. Turbot and wife, Los Angeles; J. T. Rose and wife, S. H. Turner and wife, Trinidad, Colo.; W. N. Downs and wife, Sherman, Tex.; R. Jaques, J. S. Appleton, West Newbury, Mass.; W. T. Chamberlain and wife, Los Angeles

Miss Ada and Miss Bertha Goldsmith of San Francisco are at the Metropole. The ladies are well-known school teachers of the metropolis. Miss Ada will be remembered as the teacher who "handled" the Teachers' Pension Bill in a recent legislature. She entertains peculiar views as to politicians and politics.

On Monday evening a regular old-fashioned barbecue will be given on the bay beach. A fine steer has been carefully fattened for the slaughter, and half a dozen fat sheep will do their muttonest to make the occasion one long to be remembered.

Clifford W. Barnes of Chicago has been here several days getting ready a roomy camp on Metropole avenue, opposite Mr. Thornton's cottage. Mr. Barnes's mother and sisters arrived last evening to spend the summer.

The Hermosa arrived at 1 p.m. today, the Falcon at 6 p.m., the Hermosa again at 8:30, and the Falcon will get in at 3 o'clock Sunday morning with the People's Store excursion, which will return Monday evening.

Greer Campbell of Kern county, under the guidance of Jim Gardner caught Thursday with rod and reel eight barracuda, one yellowtail, one flounder and a sixty-pound tuna.

Friday's arrivals at the Catalina: Mrs. Sana M. Hall, Master William S. Hall, Pasadena; George Lewis and wife, Mrs. G. F. Bovard, Warren B. Bovard, Los Angeles.

Mrs. Jane M. Kelly and the Misses Kelly come over on the 1 p.m. boat today and will remain during the season. They are at Camp Swanfeldt.

F. Vogel of Los Angeles, with his wife and Miss Vogel, came over on the mid-day boat today and are quartered at the Metropole.

Mrs. J. A. Hunter and two daughters of Los Angeles are settled in camp on Clarissa avenue, near the Pavilion for the summer.

Colin Stewart, president of the Pasadena Chamber of Commerce, his wife and son are at the Grand View for the summer.

E. W. Coe, son and daughter, were among Thursday's arrivals. They are camping on Clarissa avenue, near the Pavilion.

Mrs. S. Stein and family of Pasadena are pleasantly located in camp on Clarissa avenue, opposite Fifth street.

Albert Erichson and wife, Houston, Tex.; Sydney Hockridge and wife, Pasadena, are at the Avalon Inn.

At the Grand View Friday: Mrs. N. S. Leithead, W. W. Leithead, Mr. and Mrs. Colin Stewart and son.

S. McKinley and wife of Los Angeles are in Camp Clarissa, above Seventh street.

Sunday will be devoted to rest and private recreation.

ADVICE TO ENDEAVORERS.

Our city greets the Endeavor host,
Full many a thousand strong.
Of all things, we regret it most,
You can't be with us long.

But while you're here take in the sights,
From Mt. Lowe to the sea.
You've reached the "land of pure delights,"
I'm sure you'll all agree.

I pray you make this firm resolve
Before you go away.
To call at where the Lights revolve—
"The Rival," on Broadway.

'Tis here they do the finest work
In watches, jewels, rings—
For be assured A. W. Stark
Knows how to fix such things.

Your watch has gained two hours or more,
In coming from the East.
Call at "The Rival" Jewelry Store
And have its speed decreased.

Watches cleaned, 75 cents; mainsprings, 50 cents. "The Rival," No. 256 S. Broadway.

Look for the revolving light,
Which is visible only at night.

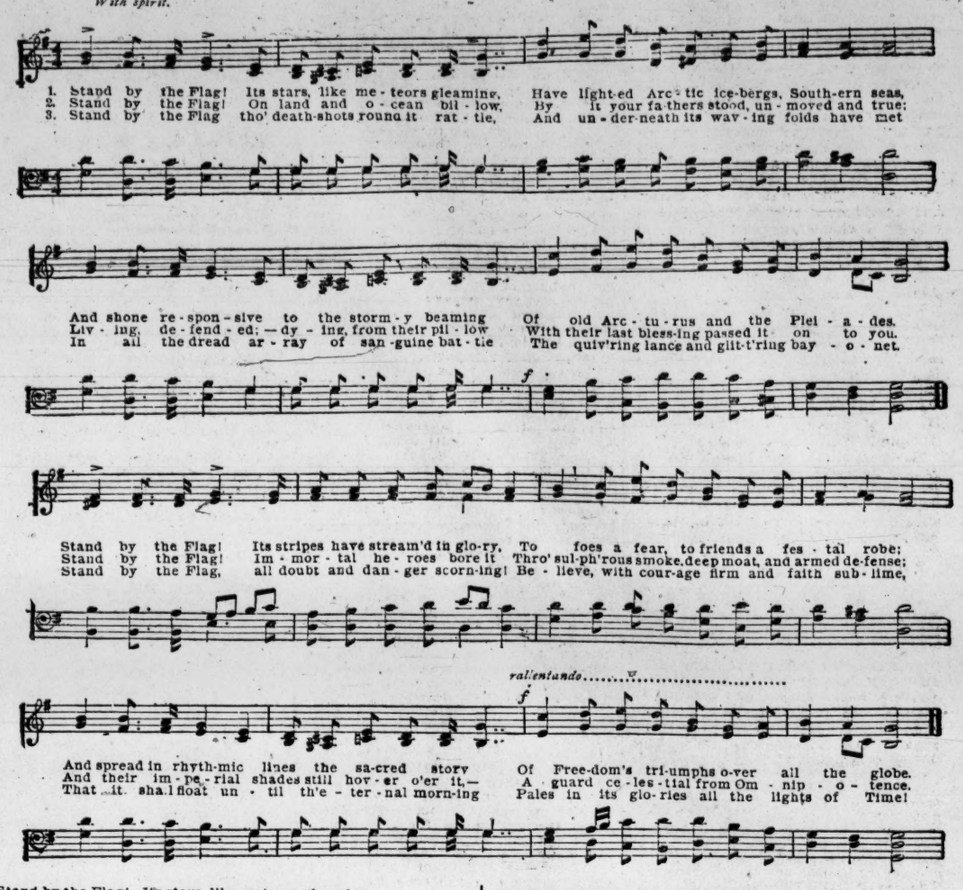
RAND Mountain and Wedge mining stock. See me and save money. J. C. Gladden, headquarters, 233 Stimson Block, Los Angeles.

STAND BY THE FLAG!

From The Review of Reviews, for July, 1896.

Words by JOHN NICHOLAS WILDER — Music by MARSHAL H. BRIGHT.

With spirit.



Stand by the Flag! Its stars, like meteors gleaming,
Have lighted Arctic icebergs, Southern seas,
And shone responsive to the stormy beaming
Of old Arcturus and the Pleiades.

Stand by the Flag! Its stripes have streamed in glory,
To foes a fear, to friends a festal robe,
And spread in rhythmic lines the sacred story,
Of Freedom's triumphs over all the globe.

Stang by the Flag! On land and ocean billow,
By it your fathers stood unmoved and true;
Living, defended: dying, from their pillow
With their last blessing passed it on to you.

Stand by the Flag! Immortal heroes bore it
Through sulphurous smoke, deep moat and armed defense,
And their imperial shades still hover o'er it,—
A guard celestial from Omnipotence.

Stand by the Flag though death shots round it rattle,
And underneath its waving folds have met
In all the dread array of sanguine battle
The quivering lance and glittering bayonet!

Stand by the Flag, all doubt and danger scorning!
Believe, with courage firm and faith sublime,
That it shall float until th' eternal morning
Pales in its glories all the lights of Time!

"STAND BY THE FLAG."

The Story of a Patriotic Song by John N. Wilder.

[Review of Reviews for July, 1896:] Forty years ago the Fourth of July oration, as an expression of the patriotic feeling of the country, was at its best. The great men of the day contributed their services by delivering orations commemorative of American independence, Webster, Clay and Benton, and in our own State, Silas Wright, Gov. William L. Marcy, Gov. Seymour and William H. Seward had delivered orations worthy of the cause and worthy of themselves. One of these patriotic meetings was held in the city of Albany, this State, in the year 1858, in the largest public building in the city. But who the orator was on that occasion I have forgotten, and I imagine the oration itself left no permanent impression. But one feature of that gathering has not been forgotten nor soon will be. When the orator had lapsed into silence, and the plaudits had ceased, "a poem by John N. Wilder" was announced by the chairman. Mr. Wilder at that time, I think, had scarcely reached 40 years. He was known as a rising lawyer, as a poet who had contributed a number of verses which had been published in the newspapers of the day, and he was known as a man of high character and an American through and through. Mr. Wilder possessed a very flexible and sympathetic voice with very clear enunciation, which he could use with fine effect.

From the recital of the very first stanza the interest of the audience was at once aroused. "Stand by the Flag!" was the legend, the inspiring motto of his poem. First the stars, then the stripes, came in review; then the appeal to "Old Glory" in history, so vitally connected with our national life, and as he slowly and effectively recited the poem the interest of the audience attested by the perfect stillness that prevailed, increased, until, when he closed with the fine couplet of the concluding stanza, the enthusiasm of the people broke out in prolonged cheering, handkerchiefs were waved, and the entire audience seemed lifted to its feet as the cheering continued. I never saw a finer exhibition of an aroused patriotic feeling than was manifested at that time; it made the celebration, the poet and his poem memorable in old Albany's annals. A sad and additional impressiveness was given the occasion by the fact that just eleven days after delivering his poem—on the 15th of July, 1858—Mr. Wilder died in the full promise of his early manhood.

Five years later, in December, 1863, the writer of this, then serving on the staff of that grand old soldier, Gen. George H. Thomas, was on duty at Chattanooga, occupying with Gen. A. J. Mackay, chief quartermaster of the army, a house on Cameron Hill as headquarters. The army was recuperating after the hard-fought, brilliantly-won battle, when Thomas and his army covered themselves with glory. Officers and men were being ordered to the front to take the places of those killed in battle, or lying in the hospitals.

One day there strolled into our headquarters Capt. William E. Hartz, assistant quartermaster in the regular army, and a graduate of West Point Military Academy. He had just arrived, having been ordered to report to Gen. Thomas, and by him to Gen. Mackay, for assignment to duty. After the usual salutations had been exchanged, Hartz proceeded to give us an interesting account of himself. He was in Texas when war was declared, and before he could get out of the State was captured by the forces of Earl Van Dorn and held a prisoner until he had been exchanged. Then, having finished the account of his experience, he started up and said: "Now I will give you a song," and in a clear, sonorous tenor—for he had a fine voice—to the well-known English air, "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," Hartz proceeded to sing:

"Stand by the flag! Its stars, like meteors gleaming,
Have lighted Arctic icebergs, southern seas,
And shone responsive to the stormy beaming
Of old Arcturus and the Pleiades."

When he had finished his singing—and he gave us all the verses, my surprise and interest increasing to the end—he said, "Isn't that a good song to write?"

"Yes," I replied, "it is; and I thought so when I heard it recited by its author, John N. Wilder, in Albany, five years ago." And then I gave the little company there assembled an account of Mr. Wilder's recital of his poem, as given above. Subsequently it was again and again sung in that little headquarters house, and on one occasion, as I recall, by Harrison Millard, the well-known composer of this city, who was then on staff duty in Chattanooga. Mr. Millard died in this city a few years ago. How Capt. Hartz became familiar with the poem I do not know. The many readers of Mrs. Maud Wilder Goodwin's delightful books will be interested in learning that she is the daughter of John N. Wilder, and that she has kindly allowed the Review to reproduce the cameo portrait of her father.

It has been felt by the writer of these lines that so fine a poem, especially at this time of the revival of patriotism, should be better known to the public, and that it should not be dependent upon an English melody for its expression. And I am very glad to avail myself of an opportunity supplied by the editor of the Review of Reviews to give it wide circulation in all parts of the country through the medium of his magazine. It is hoped that the music will not be found illadapted to the expression of the spirit of the noble ode, whose distinctively American character, with the total absence of any sectionalism, will surely commend it to the favor of intelligent, patriotic Americans everywhere.

MARSHAL H. BRIGHT,
Tarrytown-on-Hudson, June, 1896.

ORANGE COUNTY.

SANTA ANA BANK SWINDLED BY BOGUS CHECK WRITER.

Joker Played Ghost and Got into Jail—Fullerton Celebrates Hilariously and Successfully—Live Pigeon Match—News Notes.

SANTA ANA, July 3.—[Regular Correspondence.] Last Monday a young man, a stranger in the city, came to the Commercial Bank and asked for a loan. He was accompanied and introduced by J. W. Boyd, a real estate agent of Los Angeles, who was known at the bank, having transacted business there before. On Boyd's recommendation, his friend was given $5, drawing for the same a check on the Broadway Bank of Los Angeles, and signing it as M. V. Howord.

Yesterday the check was returned by the Broadway Bank, accompanied by a letter from the president, in which it was stated that Howord had never had any funds in the bank, although he had at different times drawn checks upon it, which other banks had honored. As this is a criminal offense, it is probable that Howord, whoever he may be, will be apprehended before he can work his little dodge another time.

PUBLIC LIBRARIAN.

Eight applications for the position of Librarian of the Public Library have been made. These are not confined to residents of Santa Ana, one application having been received from Phoe-Ariz. As stated in the resolution of the libray trustees, calling for applications, the appointment will be governed by the fitness, education, training, experience and recommendations of the applicant, and some of the applications now on file with the secretary are from persons of very marked ability, so that the board expects to have first-class material to work upon when it comes to consider the candidates who have announced themselves. The position pays $30 a month.

Mrs. Della Kernodle has secured a petition signed by a large number of citizens and business men, asking that she be not removed from her present position as librarian. This petition will be laid before the board when it meets to consider the applications.

ROUGH PRACTICAL JOKING.

Some of the boys working on a thresher out by El Toro concocted a fine scheme to frighten one of their number in the still hours of yesterday morning, and as a result, the chief joker now lies in the County Jail charged with assault with a deadly weapon. The victim of the joke was a young German lad named John Maher, and the person held for the alleged assault is Charles Robles, a Mexican.

Before daylight Robles dressed himself in a white sheet and started after Maher, who became badly frightened, and ran four miles or more before he considered himself safe. But not content with seeing him run, Robles fired after him with a gun in each hand, and now Maher has had him arrested. Robles says he fired in the air, but Maher declares that the bullet whistled quite close to his ear.

FULLERTON CELEBRATES.

The Fullerton celebration passed off in fine style. Before daybreak the noise began and it was kept up all day long. There was a splendid barbecue, a magnificent floral parade and oratory and brass bands, with fireworks galore. Miss May Heaslip was queen of the floral parade and was attended by a host of beautiful young ladies. The Antiques and Horribles had a king who was in striking contrast to the charming queen, but he performed his duties well notwithsanding this. The streets of Fullerton were densely crowded, and a grand ball in Chadbourne's Hall wound up the day's festivities.

The athletic sports were well attended. The principal events and winners were as follows:

Bicycle race, three and a half miles, handicap: C. F. Johnson of Santa Ana won; time 10:10.

Bicycle race, half mile, open: Homer Johnson won, Chilton second.

Throwing baseball: First prize, Hagel of Santa Ana.

Running broad jump: H. West.

High kick: H. West.

Standing broad jump: H. West.

White Stocking won the 440-yard dash for horses.

All day long while the greater part of the crowd was enjoying itself with noise and laughter, feasting and drinking, a little knot of enthusiastic sportsmen were busy shooting bluerocks and live pigeons, and making very good scores. Among the crack shots who blazed away at the clay and feathers were E. B. Tufts and J. L. Fishbach of Los Angeles, Charles Parker of Santa Ana, Charley Von Valkenburg, Ed Mason and Sam Alexander.

The best score in the bluerock contest was made by Fishbach, who broke 85 out of a possible 100. Von Valkenburg walked off with the sweepstakes when it came to shooting at live birds. He bagged six pigeons in as many straight shots.

ORANGE COUNTY BREVITIES.

A party of girls, consisting of Irene and Stella Balcolm, Lillian Monaghan, Lizzie Turner, Edith and Carrie Cooper and Florence Halloway of Redlands, chaperoned by Mrs. B. G. Balcolm, have gone to Newport for a week's outing.

Mrs. Naomi Allen, mother of Mrs. C. F. Mansur, died Saturday morning, aged 85. Funeral services will be held Sunday at 2 p.m. from the residence.

Mrs. M. D. Love with her son and daughter, left today on the steamer Corona for San Francisco.

Ed Tedford went up to San Juan Hot Springs today to remain with his family until Tuesday.

Postoffice hours on Sunday will be 11:30 to 12:30, and on Monday 11:30 to 1 p.m.

Untagged Dogs.

Bright and early next Tuesday morning the dog catcher will be abroad in land, and it behooves every owner of a dog to obtain the requisite tag before that time. The man who will gather in the untagged canines this season is Walters, who was highly recommended by the Kennel Club as a humane man.

DIZZINESS

is only one of the danger signals that nature uses to tell us that our kidneys are not acting right, and that we are in danger of Bright's Disease and other kidney troubles. When the kidneys are not doing their duty the poison which should be filtered out of the blood through the urine remains in the system, and disease results. This condition can be

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MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

THE only event to disturb the utter dullness of the local musical circles this week will be the concert on Tuesday evening at the Blanchard-Fitzgerald Hall, by Miss Alice Coleman of Pasadena, assisted by Miss Anna Miler Wood, contralto, and Edwin H. Clark, violinist. Miss Coleman was a musician of much ability before she went East to further develop her talent, and her concert is anticipated with much pleasure by her friends and music-lovers in general. She has given a number of very successful recitals both in Boston and Providence. Miss Wood is said to possess a charming voice, which she uses very artistically. The programme will be as follows:

Rhapsody in E minor—Margaret Ruthven Lang.

(a) "On the Way to Kew" (Foote,) dedicated to Miss Wood; (b)"Die Stille" (Schumann;) (c) "Aus dem Meer" (Franz;) (d) "O Swallow Flying South" (Foote.)

Concert de Caprice (Musin.)

Etude in D flat (Liszt,) Minuet (Mrs. H. H. A. Beach,) Etude in C minor (Chopin,) Waltz (Moskowski.)

"Loch Lomond," old Scotch air (arranged by Arthur Foote;) "A Red, Red Rose," (George Henschel,) "Dear Love When in Thine Arms" (G. W. Chadwick,) from cycle "Told in the Gate;" "Chanson Ancienne (old French,) with violin obligato.

Polonaise (Nicodé.)

* * *

The patriotic concert given by the Sunday-school orchestra at the First Congregational Church Friday evening was an enjoyable close of the orchestra's successful season. The xylophone duo by M. and Mrs. E. V. Goolman received a double encore, and Mrs. W. B. Clapp's solo, "My Noble Knight," "Les Huguenots," was delightfully sung. The closing song, "The Star Spangled Banner" by C. S. Cornell, was an effective feature, the audience joining in the chorus and waving flags to the accompaniment of full orchestra and organ.

* * *

Mrs. Katherine Kimball Forest, the well-known soprano, announces an evening of music at the Blanchard-Fitzgerald Hall, Tuesday evening, the 13th. She will be assisted by Miss Lucia Forest, harpist ,Miss Helen Fuller, violiniste; Miss Kate Fuller, pianiste, and Otto Wedemeyer, baritone.

* * *

The Boston Sunday Herald devoted considerable space recently to a new fad which has arisen in the conservative Hub, the transportation of the familiar old hurdy-gurdy, so dear to the wee ones, from the sidewalks and back alleys to the sacred precincts of the aristocracy. The article says:

"The hurdy-gurdy is becoming a fad. The music of the street urchin—of the little tots, who dance to it on the sidewalks—is becoming the music of the Back Bay ballrooms and fashionable lawns. Society ladies are taking advantage of the wonderful dancing music discovered by the children, and the hurdy-gurdy is in great demand.

"It has become so popular among the devotees of society that at least one Italian girl in the North End has more engagements than she can attend to; but, then, this particular one is an artist. She can play the tambourine better than any other woman in Boston, if her equal can be found in the country, and the music of her piano is always the latest of the best composers.

"Marie Grosse has been for many years a familiar figure to the people of the shopping district. Attired in fantastic costume, she has day after day, and year after year, rattled the tambourine to the astonishment of hundreds. It was during these outdoor exhibitions that the people of the Back Bay discovered an artist; and that the music of the street piano was in many respects superior to that of an orchestra for dancing purposes, while the pretty girl with the tambourine added to the novelty of it.

"And so it was that engagements began to come to Marie Grosse.

"There are other street musicians from the Italian districts who accompany the hurry-gurdy with the tambourine, but there is only one Marie. Her rivals know this, and some of them have taken advantage of it to secure engagements, but there are no street pianos like those of the Grosse family, and none who can twirl a tambourine like Marie."

* * *

L'Art Musical, Montreal, gives Mme. Marchesi's side of the American pupil question, as follows:

"The most beautiful voices come today from America without any doubt. I may add, also, that the American women are the most beautiful in the world. Now, to make a success on the stage beauty is a quality almost as indispensable as a well cultivated voice.

"This charming picture has a shadow and it is this. Besides the qualities I have just mentioned, there must be other elements—other characteristics in a person to command success with—such as patience, for example. An artist cannot be formed in the twinkling of an eye, as we all know; nevertheless, the larger number of my American pupils come with a superb 'aplomb' and ask me if they can, with two months of lessons, acquire sufficient knowledge and capacity to enable them to appear on the stage! This is evidently a demand for the impossible.

"The voice must be developed gradually, little by little, with exercises wisely combined, it takes on breadth and flexibility, sweetness and smoothness. It is but a simple, natural law of nature.

"I make it a point to have my pupils understand how important it is for them to take the entire time necessary to form themselves before facing a public verdict. But the American girl has no patience; she has nerves, and quickly abandons her studies to go and be miserably wrecked in some concert or other.

"I have seen many real talents thrown away like this; many young girls amount to nothing for whose future I had at first the liveliest hopes.

"My American pupils used to remain with me at least three years. Today I have trouble in keeping them one year.

"The American girl is always in a hurry. It is true that she always has in her a certain artistic feeling, and often an ideal which she has created for herself. She has a receptive, lively intelligence, a personal character which renders her insensible to all influence. She seldom experiences emotion, and lacks generally that magnetism which one meets in the Italian woman, and still more in the French. I regret to be compelled to say that her general tendency is toward eccentricity rather than toward a real artistic sense.

"The best advice I can give to young Americans who desire to enter into an artistic career is to commence by learning, first of all, the elements of music and also its history. Another essential condition for them is not to rush across the ocean to pursue study in Europe before being perfectly conversant with either French or Italian, so that they may work profitably in one of those languages. Another piece of good counsel I would beg them to meditate seriously upon, even if it seem to be worldly. It is that they should not land either in Paris or London without possessing the necessary material resources to pursue their studies there while being assured of an honorable existence."

* * *

The London Saturday Review gives the following review of the new English musical publication called the Musician:

"When we heard that a new musical weekly was about to appear we had some hope that it might by a bold innovation give its readers criticism worth reading and literary matter above the level of the ordinary penny-a-liner. The first number of the Musician did not promise that this faint hope would be realized, but it seemed fair to give the new paper a little time to reveal its policy and its quality. Now after four numbers have been issued it is clear that the Musician has no policy at all, and that its only quality is the quality of pure mediocrity. We already have enough of musical reporting of the bald sort; already enough rechauffés of continental musical literature. What was wanted was a paper with a live editor and a live policy; a paper that would resolutely expose the multitudinous musical shams and musical humbugs that cumber the concert halls and the academies; a paper that would give us articles written in vigorous and grammatical English by writers of real force and understanding. But looking at the first four numbers of the Musician it is difficult to believe that the paper has any editor at all. Innumerable misprints and instances of slipshod grammar disfigure the pages, and there is no indication that the paper possesses any definite aim or any definite ideas.

"A large number of gentlemen sign their names to articles as colorless and as commonplace as are to be found in the dullest of the musical journals one already finds upon the bookstalls. It is true that George Bernard Shaw, with his customary good nature, has contributed one article as a send-off to the new paper, and that R. Hiohens stands out honorably from the rest by the real value and individuality of his criticisms. But the rest alternate between the mere baldness of the reporting style, and feeble attempts to imitate the matter and method of the few critics of value who exist. Several articles in these four numbers are fragos of nonsense which it is inconceivable that any editor should admit into a paper that claims to be worth sixpence to its readers. Ore contributor talks of the 'short phrases' of Schubert's 'instrumentation,' whatever that may mean; another talks of 'the persistency with which every one remained in their places, spellbound while the motionless form of the ill-fated heroine lay stretched in death-like stillness to the concluding and heart-rending strains of one of Gounod's crowning masterpieces.' This week's number is a slight improvement on its predecessors, but until the paper is more vigorously edited and more carefully subedited, and until, instead of a host of weak contributors, it finds a staff of individual and forcible writers, the Musician is not likely to do anything but languish on the bookstalls."

* * *

The Musical Courier bestows the following polite attention upon Mascagni:

"Was ist los mit Mascagni? Has the genius in the young man petered out, or was "Cavalleria Rusticana" but a flash in the pan? What is the matter with young Italy—the young Italy of Sonzogno, the young Italy of Ricordi, northern young Italy?

"'Zanetto,' by Mascagni, we learn by the cables, was received at the Teatro Nazionale, in Rome, 'more than coldly,' and both Leoncavallo and Puccini have met with reverses.

"'L'Amica Fritz' was a fiasco d'estime, as the French put it politely, and Ratcliffe and Zanetto did not have as much consideration. Is Mascagni, after all, a one-opera man? Is it a repetition of the success of single-speech Hamilton? of Beckford's Vathek? of Owen Meredith's first volume of verse, his "Lucille?" We prefer letting time answer these questions; but certainly Mascagni has found his first success a strangling, an ineluctable one. He has never topped it, and he probably never will. "Cavalleria Rusticana," on the other hand, will probably outlive 'Pagliacci,' clever as it is, 'I Medici,' 'Vie de Boheme,' 'The Willis,' 'Mahon,' by Puccini, and the other scant and short-breathed productions of Giordana and the rest of young Italy. In the mean time the last of the Olypians, from the heights of his eighty-three years, surveys these young fellows so soon at the end of their string, and reflects: The more success the less fame. Nearly all of young Italy derives from Ponchielli, and he is an Italian echo of Richard Wagner. Verdi alone has outgrown his riotous, monophonic youth, and through austere self-culture produced his latter day works. The rest will soon be silence."

* * *

Johnston, the indefatigable, who has just returned from Europe, where he has been engaging an unprecedented number of "celebrated" and "renowned," etc., etc., artists, has waxed particularly emphatic in his remarks on Marchesi. He says, so the Musical Courier states, "that the visit to this country of Mme. Marchesi, is, in my opinion, the most important educational and artistic event in the history of music and song, so far as our country is concerned.

"Mme. Marchesi is recognized as the greatest living teacher of singing and of the vocal art, and much of the success which has been attained by American singers in both Europe and America can be traced directly to her personal efforts and tuition.

"Mme. Marchesi's visit to the United States will be for quite a prolonged stay—probably more than six months—and during this time she will give vocal instruction to talented pupils, and to those who are studying the art of teaching singing, and also to such pupils as incline toward the Marchesi system. Various plans are in progress of development, by means of which she will be able to elevate the whole vocal art to the highest standard obtainable at present. There is no doubt that she will give a tremendous stimulus to the desire of the people and their teachers to cultivate vocal art, and enormous benefits must necessarily flow from her visit.

"She has had a great desire to visit America on account of her intimate relations with so many citizens from all sections whose daughters and sons have been her pupils; and furthermore on account of the marvelous success that has been made by her pupils on the concert and operatic stage of America.

"Although this announcement is merely made through certain musical circles, we have already been overwhelmed by letters and telegrams asking for details of her visit, which will take place in November, and for the time that can be granted by her for tuition and examinations and voice testing. All those details will be fully worked out and explained to the public.

"There is no doubt that Mme. Marchesi will give a great deal of her attention to an examination of our methods of public school vocal instruction, and to the methods of the various conservatories, colleges, etc., where music is looked upon as an important function, but her chief aim will be the investigation of voices of individual pupils and lectures to teachers on the voice. No doubt her stay in this country will be an epoch in the vocal art in America."

* * *

There was a large gathering of the active members of the Treble Clef Club last Tuesday afternoon at their rooms, the parlors of the First Congregational Church, the occasion being the last regular meeting of the club prior to adjournment for the summer vacation.

A delightful programme had been arranged, which included two numbers by the club and solos by Mmes. F. A. Drey, T. B. Silverwood, B. R. Baumgardt, Bertha Penning Amet, E. Wenger, Miss Estella Kendall, Miss Amelia Grosser, Mmes. M. T. Whitaker and F. S. Teachout. Mme. Martinez, the club's musical director, also sang two solos, and George Grosser contributed two violin solos, a cavatina by Raff and mazurka by Musin.

Among the guests present were Mrs. H. T. Lee, Mrs. W. E. Beeson, Miss Lou Winder and Miss Ida Collins. The club adjourned until the first Tuesday in September, when active rehearsals will be begun on the music to be performed at the opening concert of the club's ninth season, in December.

* * *

At the First Presbyterian Church this morning the musical programme will be:

Morning song, "Come Unto Me" (Marshall.)

"Jerusalem the Golden" (Marston.)

Offertory, "There is a Holy City" (Shelley.)

"Gloria Patria" Buck.)

Response (Seamen.)

A grand patriotic praise service will be held in the evening, at which the following numbers will be rendered:

Evensong, "Holy Spirit Come" (Koschal.)

Anthem, "Benedic Anima Mea," from Lambiotto.

"Gloria Patri" (Bach.)

Response (Tunison.)

Sanctus, tenor solo and four parts (Gounod.)

Solo and four parts, "Our Glorious Land" (Marshall.)

Solo and chorus, "The Star Spangled Banner."

Trio, "Meditation" (Ruharolson,) for violin, cello and organ.

Solo and chorus, "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."

Cantata, "Meditation of Columbia" (Buck.)

The choir will be assisted by Miss Bernice Holmes, Miss Madge Rogers, Arthur Perry.

Special music will be rendered at the First Methodist Church today. The morning service will include the anthem, "The Lord is My Shepherd" (J. R. Fairland,) by the choir of thirty voices, with alto solo by Mrs. Moffatt; offertory, "Two Paths" (Stebbins,) Dr. Shaffner and Earl Shaffner, tenors, and F. L. Huebner and Arthur Shaffner, basses; anthem, "The Lord is My Rock" (W. H. Woodman.)

At the evening service the choir will sing "No, No, It Is Not Dying" (W. W. Gilchrist,) with solos by Mrs. Moffatt, and the offertory number will be a soprano solo, "Hear Us Oh Father" (H. W. Millard) by Mrs. Adah Teachout.

* * *

The music at the Central Presbyterian Church this morning will be "Te Deum" (Dudley Buck,) offertory, "Consider and Hear Me" (Pflueger,) and "Rock of Ages" (Buck.) At 6:20 p.m. there will be a special service for the Christian Endeavorers, at which there will be sung: "Christian Dost Thou See Them" (MacDougall,) "Lead Kindly Light" (Buck) and "Come Unto Me" (Chandler.) At the 7:30 service "The Radiant Morn Hath Passed Away" (Woodward) and "Father to Thee We Pray" (Gounod-Bach.)

* * *

The programme of music at Immanuel Presbyterian Church this morning will be: "Praise Ye, Jehovah's Name" (Haydn,) offertory solo, "O, Lamb of God" (Bizet)—Miss Winston.

Evening: "The Shadow of the Evening Hour" (Sheeley.) offertory solo, Mr. France; anthem, "Savior, Breathe an Evening Blessing" (Raff-Schnecker.)

* * *

T. E. Rowan, Jr., sang at the Elk's reception at San Diego last evening.

* * *

The Carleton Adams Concert Company will give a dramatic and musical entertainment Friday evening at the Boyle Heights Presbyterian Church.

NOTES.

Mascagni hopes to have put the finishing touches to his new Japanese opera, "Iris," in time for it to be produced in Rome by Ricordi before the end of the year. He is also writing a musical descriptive piece, entitled "Scenes from Italian Masquerades."

The well-known and popular contralto, Katherine Bloodgood, will sing in public next season under the exclusive management of Victor Thrane.

The Kneisel Quartette, which has been giving concerts in London, has returned from Europe, and will leave for the Pacific Coast in August.

Dr. Paul Pabst, a favorite pupil of Liszt, died lately at an advanced age at Moscow. His death is an irreparable loss to the conservatory.

Mme. Bloomfield-Zeisler will be one of the soloists at the next Philharmonic season in London, and probably at two piano recitals in St. James's Hall. She will also play at two of the Lamoureux concerts in Paris.

Seymour Hicks, the English comedian, has just copyrighted at Washington his new opera, "Yasmak," which he wants to produce in New York with his wife, Ellain Terriss.

Mascagni's "Zanetto" has had such a successful season at the Politeama Theater at Ancona, that a marble tablet praising the composer has been walled into the theater.

James L. Gilbert, the composer of "Bonnie, Sweet Bessie," and "The Realms of Endless Day," has just written a new sacred song, entitled "The City Beautiful."

Prof. Villers Stanford has followed the example set by Sir Arthur Sullivan and undertaken the music of a new ballet on the subject of "Pocahontas." It is said that the work is intended for this country.

The Russian traveler, Obrutscheff, speaks admiringly of the aerial concerts made by pigeons in the Celestial kingdom. It seems that a sort of aeolian harp is attached to each pigeon, either to make music or to frighten away birds of prey.

Leipsic, for many years the residence of Robert Schumann, is soon to have a monument to the great musician. The model has been made by Werner Stein, who received the order for it from a wealthy woman of that city, an amateur of music, whose name is not revealed.

Ernst Rosmer's Königskinder, music by Humperdinck, had a brilliant reception at Munich on its first performance. Author and composer were called out eight times. The work, however, is said to be not likely to enhance the fame of the composer of "Hansel und Gretel."

It is stated that the composer, Felix Borowski of London, Eng., will visit America next season. Borowski is a violinist of note, but it is his compositions which have made him known. Felix Barowski first came into notice some years ago, when he composed the Grande Sonate Russe.

Carlos Sobrino, the brilliant piano virtuoso, has arrived in New York, after an absence of nearly a year abroad. Mr. Sobrino has not yet made any definite plans for next season, although he is sure to appear in concert in New York. His wife, Mme. Sobrino, the singer, is still in Europe.

The collected edition of the works of Franz Schubert has been completed, after the labor of twelve years. Among the 1014 numbers, which fill forty stout volumes, are found many hitherto unpublished works, including 135 one-part Lieder. The edition was prepared by well-known artists of Vienna, among them Johannes Brahms, and is issued from the press of Breitkopf & Hartel.

Miss Leonora Jackson, the young American violinist, played at the 11th Anhaltish Musical Festival, held at Cothen, Germany, May 8 and 9, under the direction of August Klughardt, and was engaged at once for two orchestral concerts at Dessau next winter. The festival programme included the giving of the "Creation" with a chorus of 400 voices, and the performance of Klughardt's new fifth symphony, which is much praised by the critics.

A monument was recently unveiled in Vienna to the memory of Franz von Suppe, who died about two years ago, and the ceremony was conducted with an elaborate musical programme that employed most of the noted musicians in the city. The monument consists of a bronze bust of Von Suppe, mounted on a marble pedestal. It is ornamented with music and two cherubim. On the base are the names of the composer and the dates of his death and birth.

It seems that the receipts at the Bayreuth festival will be very seriously affected this year by the mourning among the French aristocracy, caused by the disaster at the charity bazaar. Wagnerianism is almost a cult in France at present, and a number of leading French families had booked seats for the festival. The Baroness de Saint-Didier alone had taken nine places, and had engaged a villa at Bayreuth for the season. Nearly all the bookings made by French families have now been cancelled and the consequence is that the festival will lose some of its most liberal patrons.

In reviewing the third volumes of Hans von Bulow's collected writings, the London Musical Times, says: "It was after Bulow's visit to the United States that a change came over his style of diction, and that he won the sobriquet, with which Liszt invested him, of a 'humorous journalist.' This change of style he adopted wilfully, for in the first of a long series of letters addressed to the editor of the Leipsic Signale, he writes: 'You see, dear sir, that I have not been to America in vain, and that I have studied the sensational style of the Yankee press,' etc."

All over France singing societies recently pilgrimated to Longjumeau to assist at the inauguration of the first statue ever erected to the famous composer, Adolph Adam. Adam was born in Paris, lived and died in Paris, and hated the country with a consuming hatred; therefore, it occasioned some astonishment when the little town of Lonjumeau took upon itself to erect a fine statue to his memory. Adam, however, conferred lasting fame upon the burg by his opera, the famous "Postillion of Longjumeau," and on that account the citizens of Longjumeau felt that they owed the composer grateful recognition.

After half a century of neglect, Paris is preparing to honor the memory of Chopin, who spent so much of his life in the French capital, and who is buried in the Pere-Lachaise Cemetery. A tablet is to be placed on the house in the Place Vendome, No. 12, where the great musician died in 1849, and his name is to be given to a square, not indeed in Paris itself, but in the suburb of Passy. The committee, too, that has been formed under the presidency of M. Massenet to erect a monument to Chopin, has not been idle. It has chosen a site for the monument in the Parc Morceau, and entrusted its execution to M. Froment-Meurice, who expects to have finished his work in a few months.

Speaking of the fate of his Medici at Vienna, Leoncavallo says that it determined him thenceforth to write only on modern subjects, hence his "Bohéme," and his forthcoming "Trilby." "We younger men must keep clear of the great musical epos, that Richard Wagner, has once for all, taken from our hands. In this direction we could do no more than imitate him more or less. That none of us can ever reach him, not to say surpass him, is my thorough conviction. To this art form he gave its highest perfection, and we should only injure ourselves by slavishly imitating him, instead of diligently cultivating our own little individualities."

The prophet is not always without honor in his own country In proof of which Mrs. Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler was recently elected an honorary member of the Woman's Club of Chicago—a compliment not often or not rashly bestowed. It is not generally known that Mrs. Zeisler's brother, Dr. Maurice Bloomfield, has filled the chair of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology at Johns Hopkins University for the last sixteen years. Dr. Bloomfield was one of the few who were honored at the Princeton sesqui-centennial celebration last autumn by having the title of Doctor of Laws, honoris causa, conferred upon him. A few months ago Dr. Bloomfield was again complimented by being made honorary member of the Academy of Prague, the oldest German university.

On January 30, 1697, the famous flute player, Quantz, was born in Hanover. Originally destined by his father to be a blacksmith, he soon displayed musical talents, which were cultivated by his uncle, the Stadt Musikas of Merseburg. After playing the oboe in the Polish capelle at Dresden, Quantz made a tour to Prague, Rome, Naples and Paris. In the following year August the Strong, King of Poland, was in Berlin, and there the Crown Prince, afterward Frederick the Great, privately took lessons from him on the flute. When Frederick became King Quantz entered his service at a salary of 2000 thalers a year, in addition to a honorarium of 100 ducats for each new concerto—he composed 300 of them—and 25 ducats for each solo. The relations between the monarch and the musician were closer than ever existed between a sovereign and an artist.

In an article on Richard Strauss which appeared in the Musikalischs Wochenblatt, attention is called to the fact that that composer, who is but 33 years of age, has already written no less than thirty larger works, including the following in the order of their production. "Fest-Marsch," for full orchestra; quartette for strings; three clavier-stucke; pianoforte sonata, C minor; 'cello sonata, F major; serenade for wind instruments; violin concerto, D minor; concerto for horn and orchestra; symphony, F minor; pianoforte quartette; a work for chorus and orchestra, "Wanderers Sturmlied;" burlesque for pianoforte and orchestra; syhphonic fantasia, "Aus Italien;" violin sonata; four symphonic poems, "Don Juan," "Macbeth." "Till Eulenspiegel," "And So Spake Zarathustra;" one opera, "Guntram," with text by himself; 11 op., comprising fifty songs, hitherto unprinted, but executed in public; suite for thirteen wind instruments; a symphony, D minor, and concert overture, C. minor.

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Pierre Lorillard,
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Robert Lenox Banks,
Frank Thomsin,
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Gen. Horace Porter,
A. J. Drexel,
W. E. Dodge,
Delancy Kane,
J. Pierrepont Morgan,
George Griswold,
Mrs. Isaacs Bell,
J. Lenox Banks,
W. L. Bull,
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Chambers Street Hospital,
St. Vincent's Hospital,
New York Hospital,
Presbyterian Hospital,
Mt. Sinia Hospital,
Long Island Hospital,
St. Mary's Hospital,
St. Francis Hospital,
St. Luke's Hospital.

The East and West join hands for pure water. You could not tell the New York "Hygeia" from the Los Angeles "Puritas" if you tried (except by the label.)

5 gallons of "Puritas" will be delivered at your home for.....50c

10 gallons of "Puritas" will be delivered at your home for.....75c

We do not claim wonders for "Puritas;" we only claim one thing—it is an **absolutely pure water**, and as a pure water nothing now offered to the public can equal it in health giving and health keeping qualities.

To Order "Puritas" Send a postal to Box 213, or Telephone Main 228.

THE ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO.
OF LOS ANGELES.

FREE The Maggnetta Gold Mining Company's neat prospectus. First 25,000 shares, full paid, non-assessable stock for sale at Company's office, Nolan & Smith block, Los Angeles, at two cents per share. Rich ore already taken out. More in sight.

...Randsburg...

Mines are improving daily, don't fail, invest small amount at bed-rock price and get quick, sure, large profits. Surrounded by mines that have paid thousands of dollars. Send for copy of our prospectus giving details. **FREE**

TEMPTING Offers in the Furniture and Carpet line will be found at MY REMOVAL SALE. Discounts that make it worth the while to investigate.

NILES PEASE,
337-339-341 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

Imported Blue Serge

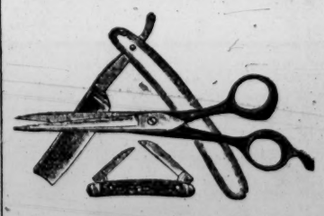
Sack Suits $25.00.

NICOLL, The Tailor,
134 S Spring Street.

"Our FOUNDER"

Are good cigars because they're made of good tobacco. Try them.

A Handsome Complexion is one of the greatest charms a woman can possess. POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER gives it.



Barbers' and Butchers' Supplies.

Send for our Blue Steel Palm Razor—the best in the world—$2 each and guaranteed. Jaeger's Special, ground in our own establishment, $2 each. The best grinding done in this city by electric power. All work guaranteed. Special attention paid to razor honing and shaving outfits.

JOS. JAEGER, 252 S. Main St.

PURPLE AND GOLD.

STREETS BRIGHT WITH CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR COLORS.

San Francisco Has Made Lavish Arrangements for Entertaining the Visitors.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE COMING.

A GOODLY NUMBER HAVE ALREADY ARRIVED.

Thousands of Others are en Route. Salt Lake and Denver Overrun With the Pilgrims—All are Happy.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—All the main streets of the city are bright with the Christian Endeavor colors strung across the thoroughfares at frequent intervals in honor of the delegates who are arriving by every train. The colors are waving gaily in the breeze and all the stores, hotels and public buildings are also bright with the Endeavor bunting. A mammoth arch has been constructed across Market street, bearing the motto of the organization and inscriptions of welcome.

About twenty-five hundred delegates arrived by trains today and were met at various stations near San Francisco by local committees, escorted to the city and assigned to quarters during their sojourn here.

All the local arrangements have been carefully planned, and are being carried out with precision and thoroughness. The delegates have had an enjoyable trip and are enthusiastic over their reception and grateful for the thoughtful plans for their comfort and entertainment. By tomorrow it is estimated at least two thousand more Endeavorers will have reported at headquarters. They will augment the attendance at the local meetings of the Christian Endeavor Society's connection with the various city churches.

LAVISH ARRANGEMENTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—Before twenty-four hours shall have passed this city will have admitted within its gates countless numbers of visitors to the Christian Endeavor convention of '97. Lavish preparations have been made for their reception, and streets, public buildings and private residences have been decorated with the colors of the Endeavorers. The Entertainment Committee reports that it has received applications and provided accommodations for 14,000 delegates on this side of the bay alone. One feature of the convention will be a monster concert on Tuesday evening which will be participated in by a chorus of nearly two thousand voices. In the absence of Gov. Budd, who is touring the State with William J. Bryan, it is probable that the visiting delegates will be welcomed to the State by Lieut.-Gov. Jeter.

ARRIVALS AT SALT LAKE

SALT LAKE (Utah,) July 3.—Since early morning special trains have been arriving in the city at short intervals and tonight thousands of strange faces are to be seen on the streets. Restaurants and lodging-houses are already crowded, and by tomorrow morning the city will be literally overrun by Christian Endeavorers. The delegations arriving during the day were: Ohio, West Virginia, Kansas, Oklahoma, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, Vermont and Canada, the Des Moines party, the Lucas, Iowa, party and Bullock's party from Chicago.

Ten additional trains are scheduled to arrive over the Rio Grande Western up to noon on Sunday. This large traffic has been moved without a delay or mishap of any character. The delegations yet to arrive are from Michigan, Nebraska, Kentucky, Tennessee and New York.

It was estimated that 150 Pullman sleepers will be standing on the tracks at the stations here tomorrow morning.

A large majority of the visitors who arrived today went direct from the depots to the Garfield and Saltair bathing resorts and then returned to the city.

The programme of entertainment at Saltair Beach was partly abandoned, owing to the non-arrival of President Clark and the Massachusetts delegation.

Visiting pastors will occupy pulpits in all the churches of the city tomorrow morning and evening. The feature of the day will be a parade by the visiting Endeavorers and a grand mass-meeting at 2:30 p.m. in the great Mormon tabernacle, at which addresses will be made by prominent speakers.

AT DENVER.

DENVER, July 3.—Since the Christian Endeavor tourist movement began on Wednesday, forty-nine special and twelve regular passenger trains have gone West over the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, making a total of sixty-one trains. The total number of passengers was about twelve thousand. It is estimated that 1500 more excursionists are yet to go by this route, making the grand total carried by the Denver and Rio Grande, in connection with the Rio Grande Western, 13,500.

So far there has been no accident or serious delay to any of the trains west of Denver. The Atlantic express from the West today passed thirteen specials between Grand Junction and Salida, and arrived in Denver only ten minutes late.

CHINO.

Fires Started in the Big Sugar Factory—Harvest at Hand.

CHINO, July 3.—[Regular Correspondence.] Another harvest season is about at hand. The fires have been burning in the furnaces of the sugar factory this week, and all the machinery has been overhauled. A number of small changes have been made about the factory. Superintendent Hache is now inspecting the fields at various points to determine just what day to begin the season's "campaign." That will be delayed but a few days. Mr. Hache has been making a careful estimate of the condition of the crop at various points, and the Champion publishes the following digest of the estimates made by him:

	Acres planted.	Acres good stand.
Chino	6,421	5,330
Anaheim	4,127	3,656
Ventura	1,207	1,091
Other points	525	409
Total	12,281	10,487
	Total tons.	Tons per acre.
Chino	56,486	10 5-5
Anaheim	35,168	9 3-5
Ventura	14,222	13 1-2
Other points	4,585	11 1-5
Total and average	110,461	11 1-4

The Riverside wheelmen will take no part in today's races at Agricultural Park. They say they can do all their racing in six days.

HENLEY MUST SERVE.

Superior Court Affirms a Lower Court's Decision.

Philip Henley was locked up at the City Jail last night to serve a sentence of sixty days for battery. Henley was arrested by Detectives Hawley and Auble several months ago on a charge or robbing a man on West Third street. There was not sufficient evidence to secure a conviction on a charge of robbery, and consequently he was prosecuted for battery. Justice Morrison found him guilty and sentenced him to sixty days in jail. The prisoner took an appeal to the Superior Court. Recently the decision of the lower court was affirmed, and the Justice issued a commitment for Henley.

About 11:30 o'clock last night Detectives Hawley and Auble saw Henley on First street and took him to police headquarters, where he was locked up.

WHERE IS REICHGOTT?

NORTH SPRING STREET JEWELER DISAPPEARS.

Took With Him His Customers' Watches and Left Creditors in the Lurch—Detectives Look for Him in Vain.

Gustav Reichgott, a jeweler of this city has disappeared as completely as though the earth had swallowed him up, and the police detectives and about a score of his former patrons are eagerly searching for him.

Reichgott is a German and came here from San Francisco about a year and a half ago. He was formerly in business on West First street, but about three months ago he rented a portion of the store at No. 140 North Spring street. The German was a quiet fellow, and seemed to be doing a fair business, but complaints were made that his workmanship was of an inferior quality.

Last Tuesday night Reichgott packed up everything in his place, and to Mrs. P. M. Julius, wife of the proprietor of the candy store from whom he rented space, said that he was going to take his stock to his room. After packing up everything he handed to Mrs. Julius two watches which she had given him to repair, saying he would not have time to do the work.

Upon leaving he said he would return the next morning. That was the last seen of him at his place of business. Julius sent a boy up to Reichgott's room at No. 118 North Hill street Wednesday, but the landlady gave the information that Reichgott had given up the room.

Thursday morning the space which had been occupied by Reichgott was rented to a dealer in fireworks. A little later a messenger boy who had left his watch at the shop to be repaired called and found out the state of affairs. He went to police headquarters and reported the matter. Detective Goodman was detailed on the case.

Soon after the messenger boy's visit to the police station, an East Los Angeles citizen reported that he had left his watch and his wife's with Reichgott to be fixed. Since then numerous other complaints of a like nature have been received.

Detective Goodman learned that Reichgott had obtained $170 worth of watches from a Spring-street wholesale jewelry house on credit, and had taken the property with him. Goodman also learned that the jeweler had insured his stock for $800; $500 more than it was worth, and the detective is of the opinion that Reichgott intended to burn his place.

So far it is known that Reichgott made away with $140 worth of jewelry which had been left at his place, and it is believed that there are many more victims yet to be heard from.

Every effort has been made to locate the missing jeweler, but they have been unavailing. Mrs. Julius said last night that Reichgott had not been seen since Tuesday night. Wednesday the safe company sent after the safe which Reichgott had bought but had only made one payment on. "All he left beside that," said Mrs. Julius, "was a few clocks and a lot of dirty trash."

Sunday Bicycle Races.

An excellent programme has been arranged for the bicycle tournament at Agricultural Park this afternoon. The field of racing men who rode so well at the last Sunday meet will be augmented by several who took part in yesterday's races, thus making the best field ever gotten together in the southwest. The races are sanctioned by the California Associated Cycling Clubs.

The handicaps for today's bicycle races at Agricultural Park have been made out, and are as follows:

Two-mile, professional, handicap—H. E. McCrea, B.C.W., San Francisco, scratch; A. T. Bell, L.A.A.C., Los Angeles, 50 yards; W. A. Burke, A.C.W., Los Angeles, 50 yards; W. B. Vaughn, S.D.W., 25 yards; Howard Slater, B.C.W., Phoenix, Ariz., 15 yards; Frank A. Coty, C.C.C.C., Pasadena, 75 yards; M. A. Casenave, E.S.C.C., Los Angeles, 100 yards; S. D. Loucks, Un., Pomona, 75 yards; W. H. Palmer, Un., San Diego, 75 yards; C. Washburne, Un., Duarte, 100 yards; William Aldridge, Un., Los Angeles, 150 yards; J. D. S. Campbell, Pasadena, 75 yards.

Ten-mile, amateur, handicap—J. F. Frazee, San Diego, scatch; W. E. Delay, R.A.C., scratch; F. G. Lacey, E. S.C.C., scratch; E. E. Salladay, E.S.C.C., 15 sec.; John Burr, Jr., San Fernando, C.C., 30s.; R. B. Mussey, E.S.C.C., 15s.; W. L. Garrison, R.W., Covina, 30s.; E. H. Conklin, E.S.C.C., 45s.; George Romans, E.S.C.C., 45s.; Bert Rose, S.F.C.C., 1 minute; Ian Studdy, Un., 45s.; Robert T. Vaughn, Un., 45s.; M. C. Dodwell (Australia) Redfern, B.C., 1:30; James Jefferson, Un., Coronado, 2m .; W. Block, E.S. C.C., 1:30; Charles Pray, Un., 1:45; C. H. Trahn, E.S.C.C., 1:15; H. H. Greenfield, Un., Los Angeles, 1:30.

The special train to Santa Monica for the wheelmen who wished to see both the start and finish of the road race, made excellent time, and this year reached Santa Monica before the finish of the road race. The exact time was 22 minutes.

Undelivered Telegrams.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for Ed Herczel, A. B. Boswell, A. S. Butterworth, L. J. Girvin, L. Luy, W. W. Stewart, A. B. Case, Dr. F. C. Derrance and W. J. Griggs.

RATES FOURTH OF JULY WEEK.

Southern Pacific round trip, one and one-third, one and one-fifth and one fare, according to distance, July 3, 4, 5, good to return until 6th.

CATALINA ISLAND TRAINS.

Southern Pacific, connecting with favorite steamer Hermosa, leave Arcade Depot Sunday 8:15 a.m., 5:03 p.m.; Monday, 8:15 a.m., 1:40, 5:03 p.m. Round trip, $2.50.

THE NATION'S FLAG.

The Hagstrom picture, "Birth of the American Flag," should be preserved in every home. Read the special announcement of our offer on page 35.

OLD Charter and Ky. Taylor whiskies, Wright & Taylor, distillers, Louisville, Ky.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
Los Angeles, July 3, 1897.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Mr. Mulhall an economic writer of some reputation, has made a comparison between the savings bank interests of the New England States and other countries. New England has 2,082,000 depositors in such institutions, equal to 42 per cent. of the population. In Great Britain the savings bank depositors number 22 per cent. of the population. The amount on deposit per capita of the population of New England is $151; of Great Britain, $18; of Prussia, $27, and France, $19. The better showing which New England makes in these comparisons is probably due to the generally higher rates of wages which we pay in this country.

The growers of sugar beets are asking one another very anxiously where they come in under the Dingley Bill, if it passes Congress. This bill has made possible the growing of beets at a good round price, and the farmers want to know whether the sugar company is going to abide by the spirit of the bill, if it pass, or whether it will appropriate to itself all the profits of the improved conditions under the bill. The Dingley Bill gives the factory protection to the extent of $1.95 per hundred pounds, and in anticipation of the passage of the bill sugar has already begun to advance, while the history of the sugar market for twenty years gives positive assurance that the price will advance to the extent of the protection accorded the industry. That protection is equal to $5.50 per ton on the beets consumed in the manufacture of the sugar, while the price paid for beets is but about $3.50, on an average, per ton. The fact is subject to demonstration that the Chino factory will net from a half to three-quarters of a million dollars on this year's output, aside from the advantage of the tariff, which will be equivalent to more than a half-million dollars more.

Should the price of sugar advance to 6 cents per pound under a protective tariff, which would be equivalent of sugar at 4 cents under a 2 cent bounty, the sugar company will have fully $10 per ton for the beets consumed after paying for the beets, bearing the expense of running the factory, and deducting interest on the investment. While that $10 will go to the factory owners as net profit, the growers will have but $3.50 per ton to pay them for their labor and outlay. It is natural that the growers believe that they will be entitled to a part of the improvement, and they are waiting anxiously to see how the factory people will look on the matter.

The States of Nebraska and New York, which pay a bounty for the manufacture of sugar, have as one requirement that the factories must pay at least $5 per ton for beets, and the Chino growers believe that the richer beets of this section should command as good a price.

COMMERCIAL.

TRADE WITH MEXICO. It is not only in California that attention is being directed to the possibility of opening up a lucrative trade with Mexico. P. V. Collins of the Northwestern Agriculturist, recently returned from a trip to the neighboring republic, and has been telling the Toledo Blade about the excellent opportunities which exist down there for American products. He says that butter has been recently selling in the City of Mexico for $1 (silver) per pound. It is now down to 75 cents, or about 38 cents a pound American currency, and is not likely to get any lower than that.

Mr. Collins says also that there is a good market in Mexico for agricultural machinery, but our manufacturers will have to adapt their products to the Mexican market if they expect to make sales. For instance, if a plow manufacturer wants to sell plows in Mexico, he should make them with one handle. The Mexican farmer has always used one-handled plows, and if he were to be given one with two handles he would cut one of them off. The Mexican plowboy is accustomed to hold the plow with one hand while he drives and prods his ox team with the other. Harrows are not used in Mexico; the result is that the fields are so rough that reapers cannot be used, and all the grain is cut by sickle. There are very few threshing machines, most of the grain being threshed by the trampling of burros.

There is, however, a good opportunity to educate the Mexicans up to the use of machinery. It has not been used to any great extent so far, because labor is very cheap, but there are many things which machinery can do better than hands.

GENERAL BUSINESS TOPICS.

THE PUBLIC MARKET. A correspondent writes to The Times on the subject of the public market, which, he says, is entirely disproportionate to the progress and culture of the city. In European countries public markets are established and conducted with the view of displaying to the best advantage the products of the towns and surrounding country. These market places are always the center of attraction for tourists and visitors. The Los Angeles market place on South Los Angeles street is quite inadequate in size, and otherwise fails to come up to the idea of what public market should be. Besides this, the market hours should be from morning until night, so that those who are not very early risers may have a chance to visit the place while trade is going on.

Several years ago The Times took up and agitated the question of a public market for Los Angeles, which would be at once a convenience to housekeepers and a big advertisement of our products to strangers. After a time, the market building on South Broadway, afterward used as an armory, was erected, but it failed altogether to fill the long felt want. There should be a commodious building, with plenty of room for wagons and stalls, in some central location, where the public may purchase fresh fruit, vegetables and other produces at any hour of the day. The Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association would do well to look into this question, and see what can be done to establish a first-class public market in Los Angeles.

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Wholesale Quotations Revised Daily

LOS ANGELES, July 3, 1897.

Butter firmed up today, and though there were no material changes in prices, it was announced at the close that there would be an advance on Monday of at least 2½c per roll. One prominent dealer gave quotations for Monday at 42½@45 for fancy Coast creamery and 47½@50 for local. It was stated on the street today that a San Francisco firm recently worked over 600 tubs of eastern ladle-packed dairy butter and sold most of it in Los Angeles, under creamery brands, at a handsome profit. Some of this stuff is yet on the hands of local retailers. Eggs are quoted ½c higher. Demand for poultry is good, but a superabundance of young fowls tends to keep prices down. Potatoes are improving. Choice Early Rose are now selling as high as 90c. Only a few carloads of old seed potatoes remain in town and they are being closed out at nominal prices. There is almost a glut of summer fruits at prices that leave little profit for the growers and handlers.

Flour and Feedstuffs.

Flour—Local extra roller process, per bbl., 4.60; northern, 5.00; eastern, 5.50; superfine, 4.50; graham, 2.50.

Feedstuffs—Bran, per ton, local, 17.00; shorts, 19.00; rolled barley, 15.00; rolled oats, per bbl., 4.75@5.00; rolled wheat, per bbl., 3.00; cracked corn, per ctl., 1.10; cornmeal, 1.75; feed meal, 1.15; oilcake, 1.65@1.70.

Butter and Cheese.

Butter—Fancy local creamery, 32-oz. squares, 45@47½; fancy Coast creamery, 40@42½; choice creamery, 32-oz. squares, 35@37½; fancy dairy, per 32-oz. roll, 32½@35; choice dairy, per roll, 27½@30; fancy tub, 18@20 per lb.

Cheese — California half cream, per lb., 8; Coast; full cream, 8½@9; Anchor, 10; Downey, 10; Young America, 11; 3-lb. hand, 12; domestic Swiss, 14@16; imported Swiss, 24@25; Edam, per doz., fancy, 8.00@2.00.

Live Stock.

Hogs—Per cwt., 3.50@4.00.
Beef Cattle—2.50@3.00.
Lambs—Per head, 1.25@1.50.
Sheep—Per cwt., 2.25@2.75.

Grain and Hay.

Grain—Wheat, per ctl., 1.50@1.60; barley, 75; corn, 1.10; oats, 1.10@1.25.

Hay—Alfalfa, per ton, 6.00@7.00; barley, 7.00@8.00; wheat, 7.00@8.00; oat, 7.00@8.00.

Straw—Per ton, 3.50@4.00.

Beans.

Beans—Lady Washington, 1.35@1.40; navy, 1.50@1.60; pinks, 1.60@1.70; Limas, 2.25@2.50.

Potatoes and Onions.

Onions—Per 100 lbs., 75.

Potatoes—Per 100 lbs., Early Rose, 80@90; other varieties, 40@75.

Poultry and Eggs.

Eggs—Per doz., 12@13.

Poultry—Hens, per doz., 4.00@4.50; young roosters, 4.00@5.00; old roosters, 3.50@4.00; broilers, 1.50@3.00; ducks, 3.00@5.00; turkeys, live, 12@14 per lb.

Green Fruits.

Lemons—Extra fancy Eurekas and Lisbon, 1.50@1.75; uncured, 75.

Oranges—Seedlings, 1.50@2.00; St. Michaels, 2.50@3.00; Mediterranean sweets, 2.25@2.50.

Plums—Per crate, 65@1.10.

Peaches—Per lb., 1@1½.

Figs—Per crate, white, 65@75; black, 40@50.

Apricots—Per lb., 1.

Currants—Per crate, 35@50.

Apples—Per box, 1.50@2.00 for old; new, per box, 75.

Bananas—2.00@2.50.

Cherries—Per box, black, 50@60; Royal Anne, 70@80.

Strawberries—Per box, common, 4@5; fancy, 7@8.

Pineapples—Per doz., 2.00@3.50.

Blackberries—Per box, 2½@3.

Raspberries—Per box, 7@9.

Watermelons—Per doz., 2.00@2.25.

Vegetables.

Asparagus—Per lb., 5@6.

Beans—String, per lb., 2½@3.

Beets—Per 100 lbs., 60@70.

Cabbage—Per 100 lbs., 50@65.

Carrots—Per 100 lbs., 70.

Chile Peppers — Dry, per string, 50@70; green, per lb., 14@18.

Cucumbers—Per box, 60@75.

Garlic—New, per doz., 2½@3.

Green Corn—Per sack, 70.

Lettuce—Per doz., 15@20.

Onions—Green, per doz., 25@35.

Parsnips—Per 100 lbs., 1.00.

Peas—Green, per lb., 5@7.

Radishes—Per doz., 20@25.

Rhubarb—Per box, 90@1.00.

Squash—Summer, 30@45 per box.

Turnips—Per 100 lbs., 90.

Tomatoes—Per box, 60@75.

Honey and Beeswax.

Honey—Comb, 9@11; strained, 4@5.

Beeswax—Per lb., 18@20.

Hides and Wool.

Hides — As they run, 11; kip, 9; calf, 14; bulls, 6.

Wool—Fall, 3@3½; spring, 4@6.

Tallow—1@2.

Fresh Meats.

Butchers' prices for wholesale carcasses:

Beef—Prime, 5¼@5½.

Veal—5@7.

Mutton—4½; lambs, 6.

Dressed Hogs—6.

Provisions.

Hams—Per lb., Rex, 11¼; boneless, 9¼; picnic, 6½.

Bacon—Per lb., Rex breakfast, 10; light medium, 8½; medium, 7.

Dried Beef—Per lb., sets, —; insides, 13¾; outsides, 10.

Dry Salt Pork—Per lb., clear bellies, 7½; short clears, 6¾; clear backs, 6½.

Pickled Meats—Per bbl., family pork, 16.50; beef, 9.50.

Lard—Per lb., pure leaf, 5⅞; Ivory lard compound, 5¼; Rexolene, 5.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Shares and Money.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]

NEW YORK, July 3.—Dealings were small on the Stock Exhange today in the aggregate, and about one-third of the small total was absorbed by Tobacco, in which there was heavy selling and a notable decline in prices. A half-day's session of the Stock Exchange preceding an interval of two days' suspension of trading would naturally account for the dullness in part. Many dealers and brokers left town yesterday and took no part in the trading today at all. But it was expected that there might be a large volume of transactions during today's short session when the exchange authorities declined to grant a request by members last week to adjourn over from Friday, July 2, to Tuesday, July 6. The animation of the market at the time this request was denied warranted the assumption that a suspension for the extra half-day might cut off a large volume of business. The decline in activity today cannot all be attributed to the fact that two days' suspension of trading is to follow. The dullness reflects the continued conviction of dealers in securities that the present level of the market is as high as conditions warrant. The prevalence of this sentiment might be expected to hold the market without causing actual decline. But the heavy liquidation in Tobacco, a sharp decline in Tennessee Coal and Iron, and the influence of the lower prices for American securities in London affected the tone of the market, and were added to as far as possible by the efforts of the bear contingent. Manipulation for the decline and short selling were quite palpable, and proved effective in the narrow and rather neglected market. Nevertheless there was not lacking evidence of a reflex of confidence in the general outlook for business improvement, which must be given due weight in an estimate of the day's results. These results show no wide recessions, notwithstanding the heavy tone of the market outside of the two special cases mentioned, and Reading first preferred, the latter stock closing a point lower. Tobacco sagged at one time 3½ points below yesterday's close, and closed at 74¼, which is a rally of ¾. Tennessee Coal and Iron fell 2¾, and recovered only the fraction of the figure, the weakness being due to the reports of labor trouble with the company's employés. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was a marked exception to the general weakness, and gained 1¾, closing strong at the top.

The reflex of confidence in the general outlook for business indicated as being a factor today has been manifest during the week and perhaps in a progressive degree as the week advanced. The strike of the coal miners of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana and Illinois has grown in impressiveness to the minds of security holders. The soft-coal industry itself and the railroads which transport its products have been recognized as a drag on general improvement, and the prospect of further disorganization and demoralization in the industry is regarded as a serious drawback to industrials in the revival. These facts come to reinforce the argument constantly harped upon by the bears during the period of the present advance in stocks that prices of securities were outstripping the improvement of the business, and discounting an improvement that was, as yet, only promising. As a result, the week has witnessed the culmination for the time being of an advance in prices of securities of the first clearly-defined reaction since the movement set in over a month ago. The market has retained a large degree of steadiness, and even of firmness in many leading stocks.

A feature of the week has been the decline in sterling exchange to below the point where gold exports are profitable, even with the consideration, amounting to a premium, which is still offered for gold in Europe. A special order for $500,000 in gold which was received from Europe on Thursday found no takers. The general belief of exchange and specie export houses is that this marks the termination of the outgoing gold movement for this year.

The growth of bank clearings in June indicates an increased activity in business, though it is to be noted that the increase in banks outside of New York is, according to the Financial Chronicle, only 1 per cent. over last year, while for New York City the increase is 6 per cent., supposed to be largely due to stock speculation. Deposits in New York clearinghouse banks are several million in excess of the highest previous record, and currency continues to move to this center. But the week's expansion in loans of these banks is $3,137,200 greater than the expansion in the deposits for the same period. This indicates a step toward the absorption of surplus idle funds in the New York banks which have glutted the money market for many months, and reduces the excess of deposits over loans, which last week reached $75,413,000 by the amount stated. Net changes for the week in the stock market are mostly losses in the inactive shares, but they only reach as high a point in a few shares.

The bond market was strong and active during the week. Operations for foreign account were less notable. The high prices for mercantile mortgages are forcing more generous purchases of low-priced liens. The aggregate sales are $9,207,000.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Reserve, decrease, $7,854,275; loan, increase, $11,020,300; specie, increase, $95,400; legal tenders, decrease, $5,758,400; deposits, increase, $7,889,100; circulation, decreasee, $89,700. The banks hold $41,384,725 in excess of requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

Closing Stocks—Actual Sales.

Atchison	12¼	U. S. L. pfd.	69½
Adams Ex	151	N. W.	116¼
Alton, T. H.	59	N. W. pfd.	158
Am. Express	113½	N. Y. Central	101¾
Baltimore & O.	10⅝	Ontario & W.	15
Can. Pacific	64½	Oregon Nav	20½
Can. South	49½	Or. Nav. pfd.	54
Cen. Pacific	9	Oregon S. L.	19¾
Ches. & Ohio	17¼	Pacific Mail	30½
Chicago Alton	148	P. D. & E.	⅛
C., B. & Q.	83½	Pittsburgh	165
Chicago Gas	94¼	Pull. Palace	167½
Con. Gas	166	Reading	22⅛
C. C. C. & St. L.	24¼	U. S. Rubber	12¼
Colo. Coal & I.	⅝	U. S. R. pfd.	57½
Cot. Oil Cer.	14	R. G. W.	21
C. O. C. pfd.	63	R. G. W. pfd.	48½
Del. Hudson	109⅝	Rock Island	73¾
D. L. & W.	157½	St. Paul	83¼
D. & R. G.	11	St. Paul pfd.	139⅝
D. & R. G. pfd.	43¼	St. Paul & O.	63¼
Erie	14⅝	St. P. & O. pfd.	144
Erie pfd	34	Southern Pac	15½
Fort Wayne	167	Sugar Refinery	127¼
Great N. pfd.	122	Tenn. Coal & I.	22⅞
C. & E. Ill. pfd.	58	Texas Pacific	10½
Hocking Val	27¼	T. & O. C. pfd.	40
Illinois Cen	97¼	Union Pacific	6¼
St. Paul & D.	22	U. S. Express	40
K. & T. pfd.	21⅛	W. St. L. & P.	5½
L. E. & W.	14	Wabash pfd	14⅝
L. E. & W. pfd.	65	Wells-Fargo	101
Lake Shore	169	W. Union	84¼
Lead Trust	29½	W. & L. E.	¾
Louis. & Nash.	50¼	W. & L. E. pfd.	3¼
Louis. & N. A.	½	Minn. & St. L.	20
Man. Con	91¾	P. C. C. & St. L.	47¼
Memphis & C.	15	Gen. Electric	33¾
Mich. Central	88	Nat'l Linseed	13¼
Mo. Pacific	19¼	Colo. Fuel & I.	17¼
Mobile & Ohio	20	C. F. & I. pfd.	80
Nash. Chatt	66	T. St. L. & K. C.	5½
So. R. R.	9	T. St. L. pfd.	18½
So. R. R. pfd.	29¼	Am. Tobacco	74¼
N. J. Central	84¼	Am. T. pfd.	83¼
N. & W. pfd.	28½	Am. Spirits	10⅞
North Am. Co.	4	Am. S. pfd.	29
North Pac.	13¾	Am. T. & C. Co.	91
North Pac. pfd.	40¾	Am. Sugar pfd.	107½
U. P., D. & G.	2	Com. Cable Co.	160

Bond List.

U. S. n. 4s reg.	125⅛	C. P. 1sts, '95	101⅛
U. S. n. 4s coup.	125⅛	D. & R. G. 7s	110
U. S. 5s reg.	114⅝	D. & R. G. 4s	87⅝
U. S. 5s coup.	114⅝	Erie 2ds	64½
U. S. 4s reg.	111⅝	G. H. & S. A. 6s	107½
U. S. 4s coup.	112⅛	G. H. & S. A. 7s	97½
U. S. 2s reg.	96½	H. & T. C. 5s	109⅝
Pacific 6s, '95	101½	H. & T. C. 6s	105
Ala., class A	105	M. K. T. 1st 4s	84½
Ala., class B	105	M. K. T. 2d 4s	61⅝
Ala., class C	98	Mutual U. 6s	107
Ala. Cur	98	N. J. C. G. 5s	117
La. N. C. 4s	96	N. P. 1sts	117
Missouri 6s	100	N. P. 2ds	55⅝
N. C. 6s	126	N. W. Con.	145½
N. C. 4s	102	N. W. S. F. 5s	117½
S. C. non-fund	½	R. G. W. 1sts	77¼
Tenn. n. s. 6s	83	St. P. Con. 7s	136⅝
Tenn. n. s. 5s	105	St. P., C. & P.	114½
N. P. 4s	88⅞	St. L. & I. M. 5s	80½
Tenn. old 6s	60	St. L. & S. F. 6s	113⅝
Va. Cen	64	T. P. 1sts	92⅝
Va. Cen. dfd	3	T. P. 2ds	27
Atchison 4s	84⅞	U. P. 1sts, '96	103½
Atchison 2d A	50¾	West Shore 4s	109
Can. So. 2ds	107½	O., R. & N. 1sts	111
L. & N. Un. 4s	80	O., R. & N. 4s	85¾
So. R. R. 5s	90¼		

Boston Stock Market.

BOSTON, July 3.—Atchison, 12¾; Bell Telephone, 288; Burlington, 83¼; Mexican Central, 9; San Diego, 9.

Chicago Live-stock Market.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Prices for cattle were generally no higher than a week ago, with sales of native steers at 3.80@5.15, the bulk bringing 4.00@4.85. Sales of hogs were at an extreme range of 3.10@3.45, with the bulk at 3.35@3.40. Sheep were salable at 1.75@3.85, lambs at 3.00@5.35, chiefly at 4.50@5.00.

Receipts—Cattle, 400, hogs, 1400; sheep, 3000.

California Fruit Sales.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The Earl Fruit Company sold today: Tragedy prunees, 1.20@1.35 per half-crate; Simoni, 1.30 @1.95; Burbank plums, 1.30@1.45; Alexander peaches, 65@85 cents per box.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The Earl Fruit Company sold today: Bartlett pears, 2.50@2.75 per box; Royal apricots, 75@1.15 per half-crate; Tragedy prunes, 90@1.30 per half-crate; Burbank plums, 70@1.35; peaches, 1.10 per box.

Exports and Imports.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending July 3 amounted to $783,083 in silver; no gold. The imports were: Gold, $63,477; silver, $92,718; dry goods, $3,904,796; general merchandise, $7,305,690.

Cattle at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, July 3.—Cattle—Receipts 50; no sales; no sheep.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—Flour—Family extras, 4.35@4.50; bakers' extras, 4.20@4.30; superfine, 3.50@4.00.

Wheat—Shipping, 1.21¼@1.22½; milling, 1.25@1.30.

Barley—Feed, 70@71¼; choice bright, 72½@73¾; brewing, 85@90 for new.

Oats — Common white, 95@1.07½; good to choice, 1.10@1.20; fancy feed, 1.25@1.30.

Feed and mill stuffs—Middlings, 16.50@20.00 per ton; California bran, 13.00@14.00.

Hay—Old crop, per ton: Wheat, 8.00@11.00; wheat and oat, 7.00@10.00; oat, 6.50@8.50; river barley, 5.00@6.00; best barley, 6.50@8.00; alfalfa, 5.00@7.00; clover, 6.00@8.00; stock, 5.00@6.00; compressed wheat, 6.50@10.00. New crop, per ton: Wheat, 7.00@9.50; oat, 6.00@7.50; river barley, 5.00@5.50; best barley, 6.00@7.00; alfalfa, 5.50; straw, per bale, 35@50.

Potatoes—New, in boxes, 40@65 per ctl.; in sacks, 30@50.

Vegetables—New red onions, 60@70 per sack; new silver-skin onions, 70@80 per ctl.; cucumbers, common, 15@25 per small box; bay cucumbers, 25@30 per box; dried peppers, 6@7 per lb.; garlic, 1½ per lb.; green peas, 2½ per lb.; string beans, 1½@3; summer squash, 20@30 per box; bay squash, 40 per box; tomatoes, Vacaville, 50@75 per box; green corn, per doz., 10@15; green peppers, 50@1.00 per box for chile.

Fresh fruits—Apples, per small box, 25@35; large box, 40@60; Royal apricots, 25@40 per box Longworth strawberries, 2.00@3.50; large strawberries, 2.00@2.50; common gooseberries, 1@2 per lb.; English gooseberries, 4; blackberries, 1.25@2.25 per chest; raspberries, 3.00@5.00; common cherries, 25@35 per box; Royal Anne cherries, 35@50 per box; currants, 1.00@2.00 per chest; single-layer figs, 25@40; double-layer figs, 50@75; peaches, 25@60 per box; pears, 20@40 per box; cherry plums, 20@40 per box; watermelons, 10.00@15.00 per 100.

Citrus fruits — Navel oranges, 1.00@2.00; seedlings, 75@1.25; Malta bloods, 2.00@3.00 per box; Mexican limes, 6.50@7.00 per box; common California lemons, 75@1.50; choice California lemons, 2.00@2.25.

Tropical fruits — Bananas, 1.00@2.00 per bunch; pineapples, 2.00@4.00 per doz.; Smyrna figs, 13@14 per lb.; dates, 6 per lb.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 16; second creamery, 15@15½; fancy dairy, 14½; good to choice, 13@14.

Cheese—Fancy mild new, 8 per lb.; fair to good cheese, 7@7½; California cream cheddar, 10@11; Young American, 8@9; eastern, 12@14 per lb.; western, 11.

Eggs—Store, 10@11; ranch, 14@16; eastern, 12@13; duck eggs, 13.

Poultry — Turkey gobblers, 12@14 per lb.; turkey hens, 12@14; old roosters, 3.50@4.00 per doz.; young roosters, 5.50@7.00; broilers, small, 1.50@2.50; large broilers, 3.00@3.50; fryers, 3.50@4.50; hens, 3.00@4.00; ducks, old, 3.00@3.25; young ducks, 2.50@4.00; geese, 75@1.00 per pair; goslings, 75@1.00; pigeons, 1.25@1.50 per doz.

Beans — Pink, 1.00@1.10; Lima, 1.50@1.60; small white, 1.00@1.10; large white, 90@1.00.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, July 3, 1897.

(Figures in parentheses, unless otherwise stated, give volume and page of miscellaneous records containing recorded maps.)

S G Wethern to Fannie Wethorn, lot 3, block 5, lot 13, block 34 and lot 12, block 8, Electric Railway Homestead Association tract, $600.

W E Brown, commissioner, to A G Hubbard, part of lot P, block 173, Santa Monica, $900.

Louise B Stamm et con to Jotham Bixby, lot 1, block 6, Highland tract, $435.

S G Rigby et ux to Alfred Wilson, lot 79, South Side tract, $1200.

Frances A Johnson to S G Rigby, lot 79, South Side tract, $1000.

S H Rigby et ux to Alfred Wilson, lot 79, South Side tract, $1200.

George Varian to Emma Vawter, lot 9, block 7, Golden West Heights, $150.

James H Adams Company to Martha M Smith, part of lot 6, subdivision of Emma Quarle, in block K, San Pasqual tract,

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NEWS

PASADENA.

TWO THOUSAND EXCURSIONISTS PASS THROUGH THE CITY.

Sixteen Hundred More Expected Today—Business of the Pasadena Postoffice—Linda Vista Bridge. News Notes and Personals.

PASADENA, July 3.—[Regular Correspondence.] The tide of Christian Endeavorers has been pouring through Pasadena today. The last of the ten trains carrying the excursionists will pass through about midnight. Eight more trains are expected tomorrow. The number of people on today's trains is estimated at 2000, and there will be about sixteen hundred more tomorrow. Though the great majority of them go through to Los Angeles, quite a number stopped in Pasadena. Each incoming train has been met at the station by a throng of people, many of them having friends or relatives among the excursionists. It is expected that a large number of the visitors will come over from Los Angeles tomorrow.

PASADENA POSTOFFICE.

A summary of the business transacted by the Pasadena postoffice for the fiscal year ending June 30 has been prepared by Postmaster Wotkyns. The followni g statistics are presented: The total amount of domestic money-orders issued was $57,494.11, and international money-orders amounted to $6320.79, making a total of $63,814.90. The domestic money-orders paid amounted to $76,966.02; international money-orders paid, $4554.60, a total of $81,520.62. In the registry department 388 letters and packages were received and 423 were sent out.

LINDA VISTA BRIDGE.

Street Superintendent Buchanan went to San Pedro today with Contractor D. P. N. Little to make arrangements for the lumber to be used in rebuilding the Linda Vista bridge. Mr. Little had feared that several weeks must elapse before suitable lumber could be procured, but, fortunately, his fear proved unfounded. The lumber will arrive in Pasadena in a few days, and the work will then be pushed as rapidly as possible. The early completion of the bridge if of great importance to fruit-growers in that vicinity, who count upon using it in marketing their crops.

PASADENA BREVITIES.

Miss Anna Miller Wood, who arrived today from Boston, will remain in Southern California long enough to sing in the two concerts to be given here and in Los Angeles next week, and will then continue her journey to San Francisco. For two years past she has been the contralto singer in one of the leading Boston churches, of which Arthur Foote, the composer, is organist.

Much amusement was caused this evening on Colorado street by a bull-terrier with a taste for lighted firecrackers. He was busily engaged in biting and shaking the bunches of exploding crackers thrown into the street by small boys.

All departments of the postoffice will be open Monday morning from 8 to 12 o'clock. There will be no mail delivered, but an early morning collection will be made from all street letter boxes.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Hutchins of Vermont are expected to arrive Sunday morning to spend the summer with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hill of Worcester avenue, parents of Mrs. Hutchins.

The Los Angeles Dental Alumni Association will meet next Tuesday afternoon and evening at the office of Dr. W. C. Smith in Masonic Temple.

Mrs. Robert Evans of Chicago, the daughter of Dr. Viall, is expected to arrive from the East late tonight.

Webster Wotkyns is spending the Fourth in San Gabriel Cañon with other members of the Bait Club.

George W. Stimson and his son Robert, who has been at Williams College, reached home today.

Co. I, N.G.C., will attend the morning service at the Presbyterian Church tomorrow.

W. H. Hill will close business next week for a few months' vacation and rest.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Anderson of Santa Monica are at the Crown Villa.

W. R. Staats, with a party of friends, is at Wilson's Peak.

Miss Alice Coleman arrived this afternoon from the East.

Mr. and Mrs. Colin Stewart left yesterday for Catalina.

H. I. Stuart has gone to Catalina to spend the Fourth.

Henry Nash arrived today from Chicago.

J. B. Hurlbut returned this evening.

Some of the finest begonias we have seen are shown in Lippincott's windows, No. 43 West Colorado street. Since remodeling it is one of the handsomest undertaking parlors anywhere.

McCament has already taken a number of ice cream orders for the Fourth. Don't forget to give him your order.

R. B. Newby & Co. keep cold storage meats.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

The Water Problem Being Considered—Veteran's Narrow Escape.

SOLDIERS' HOME, July 3.—[Regular Correspondence.] The consumption of water has grown to such proportions here as to require the utmost economy and watchfulness in adjusting the limited supply to ordinary demands, hence the question as to the best application of $10,000 additional appropriation for water is now occupying the attention of the home officials, and a decision at an early day will be followed by immediate action. Bids for the Nurses' Cottage will be asked for, through advertisement, early in the coming week. The contract for construction of Ward memorial hall, which had been awarded to C. A. Conant & Co. of Los Angeles, has been returned, at last, with the approval of the Hartford authorities, and a commencement of this much-desired edifice may be looked for at any time.

Among the principal orders upon the bulletin board this week is general order No. 177, appointing Hiram H. Wayman adjutant, vice J. M. Davis deceased. The appointment of Mr. Wayman to this responsible position is a tribute in recognition of his long and efficient service as Governor's clerk, and later as sergeant-major of this branch.

General order No. 176 declares Monday, July 5, the date for observing Independence day, and details the order of exercises to consist of reading the Declaration of Independence, an oration, music, etc.

A veteran attempting to board a moving train at the Southern Pacific home station on Tuesday missed his footing and was projected under the car and almost against the moving wheels. A fatal result was averted through the presence of mind of home-guard Frank Keegan, who darted forward and grasping the struggling man, pulled him clear of the track just in time to avoid the next depending car step, which would have caught his head or neck. Mr. Keegan was overwhelmed with congratulations for the prompt act, which was attended by no little risk to himself, and was therefore the more praiseworthy.

A large and manifestly interested audience listened to a discourse on temperance at Assembly Hall on Wednesday afternoon by Rev. Dr. Simpkins, chaplain of Fort Wingate, N. M.

That the Pomona College Glee Club with an excellent programme did not fill Assembly Hall on Friday was, no doubt, attributable to insufficiency of advertising.

Col. and Inspector E. F. Brown has been busy all week condemning disused home property of every description.

William H. McGarrey, former Senior Vice-Commander of John A. Martin Post, G.A.R., has been elected Commander, to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of its late Commander, W. H. Sheaffer.

Mass will be celebrated in Assembly Hall on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock. Other services as follows: Rev. F. H. Beck of Los Angeles at 10 a.m. will deliver a sermon suitable to the Fourth of July. At 3 p.m. Rev. T. C. Garvin of Pasadena will preach, and there will be song service commencing at 7 p.m.

The total membership of the home to date is 2037, of whom 1577 are present, and 460 absent.

POMONA.

Beginning of a Three-days' Celebration of the Fourth.

POMONA, July 3.—[Regular Correspondence.] The three days' celebration of the Fourth prepared by the committee of citizens began at 2 p.m. today. The streets had been beautifully decorated for the occasion, and the decoration of business houses was on a more gaudy scale than usual. The streets had presented a lively scene from early morning, and each hour brought in many people, not only from this portion of the valley, but from four or five neighboring towns. Chino and Ontario were especially well-represented.

The Pomona Band gave the signal that the formal celebration had begun by giving a number of selections on Second street. At 3:30 o'clock the band and Co. D, N.G.C., marched to the depot and received Co. G of Redlands, who are the guests of the home company over Sunday.

At about 4 o'clock the races began on Second street, and these were witnessed by a large number of people. These sports included bicycle, potato, egg, and other races, and they afforded great amusement.

The masked carnival on the streets this evening, and the masked ball at the Armory will close the day's celebration. Sunday there will be a dress parade on Second street.

Monday morning there will be a parade in the morning and another in the evening. In the afternoon there will be a number of races at the park, under the auspices of the Gentlemans' Driving Association, and the celebration will close in the evening with a display of fireworks.

POMONA BREVITIES.

Apricots have advanced slightly in the past few days, a number of sales having been reported at $11 and $12 per ton.

The hazy weather of the past few days is not conducive to the best work at the dryers. The quantity of fruit handled during the past week is enormous, and warm weather would be welcome.

TERMINAL ISLAND.

Booming as a Seaside Resort—Special Train Service.

TERMINAL ISLAND, July 3.—[Special Correspondence.] On Monday the season opens here. This place has a boom as a seaside resort. A year ago a half dozen houses graced the ocean front, now a score of artistic cottages are finished, and in course of erection, and many more will be under way before the month is out. The Terminal fast newspaper train will be put on in a day or two, and The Times will be served over our coffee at about 7 in the morning, while a short time after a fast morning train will take the business men into the city at about 8 o'clock. Good train service will be continued throughout the season.

Manager S. B. Hynes has just about completed a new wharf into the Pacific over eight hundred feet long, an forty feet wide. This structure is terminated by a platform 40x75 feet.

Among the well-known Angeleños who have built here are Judge York, Charles Dwight Willard, Percy Wilson, Senator Bulla's partner, Architect Hunt, Dr. Kirkpatrick, William Nicholson, manager Fred Wood of the Los Angeles Railway Company, while it is expected that later on Senator White, Frank A. Gibson and many other well-known citizens will be at home at the Terminal Hotel.

LONG BEACH.

LONG BEACH, July 3.—[Regular Correspondence.] The national holiday was befittingly honored here today. From early break of day until late tonight the ubiquitous small boy and his firecrackers were largely in evidence. Fully two thousand visitors from Los Angeles arrived on the early trains. Racing of all kinds was indulged in, and many were the humorous features recorded. No serious accidents were reported, although many a sore finger and burned thumb were wailed over.

The fireworks set off on the pier tonight presented a gorgeous spectacle. The rockets and showers of sparks were reflected by the water beneath, in a manner most picturesquely beautiful.

AZUSA.

AZUSA, July 3.—[Regular Correspondence.] Although there was no prearranged programme for the Fourth, today was not permitted to pass entirely unobserved. Several citizens got their heads together, and quite a celebration was organized.

The new water rates which have just gone into force are causing considerable complaint, but as the town is not incorporated, the citizens are not in a position to remedy the trouble.

PATRONS of The Times, old and new, who pay one year in advance, $9, for the daily, may have a photograph enlarged and framed in a handsome frame without extra charge. Samples of enlarged pictures and frames may be seen in the Times subscription department, Times Building, this city, or at the Times' branch offices in Pasadena, Long Beach, San Pedro, San Bernardino, Riverside, Pomona, Redlands, Santa Barbara and Azusa.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

County School Board Reorganizes. A New Church Edifice—The Warship Bennington Coming—Street Committee Recommendations.

SAN DIEGO, July 3.—[Regular Correspondence.] The directors of the Chamber of Commerce met Friday afternoon and the Committee on G.A.R. Encampment submitted a report stating that favorable progress is being made toward securing the amount of money necessary.

The Committee on Advertising San Diego at the Christian Endeavor convention reported that the public was responding in a satisfactory manner to the soliciting committee, and that literature had been prepared and forwarded to the convention.

A communication was received from W. F. White, passenger traffic manager of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway, stating that the $25 rate from the East is not a terminal rate applying to all California's points, but that it was made for the specific occasion of the Y.P.S.C.E. convention, and while it applies to San Francisco via all direct routes, it only applies to Los Angeles as an intermediate point via routes carrying passengers to San Francisco through Los Angeles.

COUNTY BOARD REORGANIZES.

The last meeting of the members of the old County Board of Education met in this city Friday of this week, and immediately after its adjournment the new board met and organized by electing I. F. Winnek president. The following committees were then appointed: Baldwin, Bailey and Adams, on Course of Study; McLean, Baldwin and Bailey, Rules and Regulations; Bailey and Winnek, Printing and Supplies; Adams and McLean, Libraries and Apparatus; Winnek, McLean and Baldwin, Examination and Progress of Pupils. The only new member on the board is I. C. Adams of Fallbrook, who was appointed to take the place of Mrs. V. Crise of Escondido.

NEW CHURCH EDIFICE.

The new First Congregational Church of this city will be opened to the public tomorrow (Sunday,) but will not be formally dedicated yet for several weeks. The structure is one of the handsomest in the city, and is located near the business center of the city. The building and furnishings cost $18,000, and the lot $5000, making a total cost of $23,000. The auditorium will seat 450 persons, and the Sunday-school room 350. The lower floor is arranged in compartments to be used for social purposes.

The church organization has just completed the first decade of its history and is entering upon its second decade with Dr. S. A. Norton as pastor.

THE NAVAL MILITIA.

A special dispatch has been received from Washington stating that Acting Secretary Roosevelt has practically completed the programme for the summer drills of the naval militia, so far as the Navy Department is connected with the movements; that in all probability the Bennington will take care of the Southern California militia at San Diego. No word has yet been received by the officers of the local division, but it is believed the Bennington will be here about July 20. The vessel is a sister ship to the Yorktown, which was in this bay five years ago. She is 1700 tons capacity, and an all-around first-class armored gunboat.

STREET COMMITTEE MEET.

The members of the Street Committee of the Common Council met yesterday, and after again considering the matter of the adoption of the Barnes ordinance, restricting the authority of the Board of Public Works, decided that the delegates had taken the right course in the first place, and recommended that the Alderman follow suit.

The committee decided to make a number of important recommendations on street work.

SAN DIEGO BREVITIES.

A recent issue of the Lower Californian states that contracts have just been signed in New York with the Mexican Central and National railroads giving the Postal Telegraph Cable Company a strong foothold in Mexico. Heretofore in sending messages from Mexico to points in the United States it has been necessary to transmit them in a very round-about way, first sending them to Vera Cruz, thence to Galveston by cable, and then overland to their destination.

Word has been received here that Peter Derrenbecker, convicted in this county of assault with a deadly weapon with intent to commit murder, and sentenced to San Quentin for fourteen years, has applied for a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Carroll Cook in the hope of gaining his freedom. Derrenbecker claims in support of his writ that he is held for two separate offenses and that the jury intended to convict him of the lesser crime of the two.

A vote of thanks has been sent by the committee in charge of the poor children's picnic to E. A. Hornbeck, superintendent of the National City and Otay Railroad, in appreciation of that gentleman's generous act in furnishing free transportation to about eight hundred poor children of the city, taking them to Linwood Grove, furnishing them a bountiful supply of lemons, and showing them many other courtesies during the day.

Court San Diego, No. 7799, and Court San Miguel, No. 8115, Ancient Order of Foresters, held a joint installation at the court of the former Friday night. The installing officers were E. J. Strahlman of Court San Diego, and J. H. Blackledge of Court San Miguel. There was a banquet after the installation, and the usual good time followed.

Joseph W. Taylor, who was arrested here recently on a warrant from Los Angeles charging him with embezzlement, is reported to have returned to this city bringing with him the wife of another resident of the Angel City without the husband's consent.

Grammar-grade certificates have been granted to the following recent applicants by the County Board of Education: Will D. Harkins, Carrie L. Phillips, Mary Powell, Nellie Himebaugh, D. D. McCray, Arch B. MacGillivray, L. A. Ball, Katharine Nevins, Ala M. Cochran.

The funeral services over the remains of Harry R. Peterson, who was accidentally killed Friday at Pacific Beach, will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and interment will be made at Otay Mesa.

Amended articles of incorporation were filed Saturday by the Chula Vista Fruit Association, the board of directors are Henry Gulick, Jr., J. E. Boal, Payne Brown, Frank Madison and William Funk.

The case against James Mutch, who is charged with assault with a deadly weapon upon the person of one of the sailors of the bark Big Bonanza, has been postponed to Wednesday of next week.

Between four and five hundred excursionists are in the city from Los Angeles and way points. About the same number from this city are in Los Angeles to hear and see W. J. Bryan.

Joshua O. Hammon, a native of England, renounced his allegiance to Queen Victoria yesterday, and became an aspirant for free Americanship in time to help celebrate the Fourth.

Word was received in San Diego yesterday from the East that a carload of lemons shipped less than a week ago had been sold for $1141 gross. The car contained 300 boxes.

The third annual session of the Coronado Beach summer school will be opened next Monday with a reception at Birkel's music rooms, from 8 to 10 p.m.

It is stated here that the Attorney-General of the State will bring suit against the San Diego Water Company for $25,000 back taxes to the county and State.

Sheriff Johnson of Riverside county passed through San Diego Friday en route to Ensenada, where he has the horse-thief, Sepulveda, in jail.

Roscoe Howard's steam yatch Halcyon left this port for Catalina Friday night. Several guests accompanied Mr. Howard on the trip.

Arthur Lang, charged with the theft of certain abstract papers, was examined yesterday by Justice of the Peace Bryan, and fined $8.50.

S. S. Knoles of this city has been reappointed United States Commissioner for San Diego county for the term of four years.

Judge Hughes has approved the report filed recently by the receiver of the Citizens' Traction Company.

The steamer Corona departed Friday evening for the north with fifty tons of freight from this port.

Mrs. J. D. Kerr of Escondido was brought to the County Hospital Thursday charged with insanity.

The annual election of officers of the San Diego Wheelmen will be held Tuesday evening next.

Miss Louisa Rumsey and A. Blochman of this city have been appointed notaries public.

Large schools of porpoise are now frequently seen just off the shore at Coronado.

Dist.-Atty. A. H. Sweet has returned from a business trip to San Francisco.

Florence J. Phillips is suing her husband, L. E. Phillips, for a divorce.

SAN PEDRO.

An Alibi as Defense in a Serious Battery Case.

SAN PEDRO, July 3.—[Regular Correspondence.] A jury was today secured in the case of William McFadden, charged with battery. The courtroom was crowded throughout the day, much interest being evinced in the case by the public. Asst. Dist.-Atty. Williams of Los Angeles is conducting the prosecution, while W. H. Savage appears for the defense, Justice of the Peace J. C. Downing presiding.

The case is one of the hardest-fought battery cases ever tried here, and much interest is centered because of the fact that the charge of battery was substituted for the sterner charge of assault with intent to commit rape upon Lena Haack, an eighteen-year-old girl of this place. The defense is trying to prove an alabi, which the prosecution is stubbornly fighting, and it is very probable that several prosecutions will be made of witnesses, whom the prosecution accuses freely of perjury. The entire evidence today was in substantiation of the claim made by McFadden's attorney, that McFadden was asleep in bed at the time of the alleged assault. The case will be continued Monday.

Miss Alice Fifield has taken a position as clerk in the postoffice here, which she expects to fill during the absence of J. H. Dodson, who was selected as delegate to the Transmississippi Congress.

The steamer Eureka, Capt. Parsons, arrived today from San Francisco and way, with passengers and merchandise consigned to the Terminal and Southern Pacific railways.

The schooner Lerena Thayer, Capt. McVicar, sailed in ballast for Eureka today. Capt. McVicar's wife and three children accompanied him on the trip.

REDONDO BEACH.

Additions to the Fleet of Yachts and Fishing Boats.

REDONDO BEACH, July 3.—[Regular Correspondence.] Excursionists will surely be able to secure passage to the fishing grounds tomorrow, as the fleet of yachts has been nearly doubled, and the barkentine Leslie D. and steamer Pelican will also carry passengers to different parts of the bay. The large schooner-yacht Rambler, owned by J. Johnson of Los Angeles, and in charge of Capt J. Boardman, arrived from San Pedro this morning, and the yachts Violet and Ilda will both be ready for sea. A small sloop was also launched this afternoon. She belongs to a party of deep-sea fishermen here, and is known as the Irish man-of-war.

Business men here are preparing for a rousing Fourth of July celebration on Monday, both day and evening, and a large crowd is expected. Both railroads will run special trains back to Los Angeles after the fireworks in the evening. The Santa Fé Company received over a ton of fireworks today, all of which will be used in the exhibition Monday evening.

The beach is now in better condition than ever before, hardly a piece of kelp is to be seen for a long distance on either side of the wharves, and surf-bathing is a favorite pastime with summer visitors.

Arrivals at Hotel Redondo include: Mrs. C. B. Dickinson, Mrs. M. A. Briggs, Mrs. J. F. Blair, Mrs. G. Macgowan, D. C. Roberts, Mrs. Anna L. Sweets, and George H. Sweets of Los Angeles; Col. P. F. Swaine of Los Nietos and D. F. Warnock of Chicago.

The steamship Corona arrived from San Diego this morning, and after loading with merchandise, departed for San Francisco.

The fishermen in camp below here shipped over three tons of abalone shells and meats to San Francisco parties on the Corona this morning.

TERMINAL TRAINS

Sunday, leave for Long Beach, Terminal Island and San Pedro 8, 9:45, 11:20 a.m., 1:22, 5:15 p.m. Returning arrive 8:50, 11:45 a.m., 4:50, 6:25, 7:30 p.m.

Monday leave 6, 8:35, 9:45, 11:20 a.m., 1:22, 5:15, 8:30 p.m. Returning arrive 7:50, 8:50, 11:45 a.m., 4:50, 6:25, 7:30, 11:30 p.m.

THE richest belt in Randsburg is just where the Magganetta Gold Mining Company's property is located. See illustrated prospectus for facts. No. 202½ Broadway.

RAND Mountain and Wedge mining stock. See me and save money. J. C. Gladden, headquarters, 232 Stimson Block, Los Angeles.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

TWO PERSONS HURT IN A STAGE-COACH RUNAWAY.

Teacher and Janitors Fighting for Places — Water Question Compromise—Francisco Daniels Sent to Prison—Brevities.

SAN BERNARDINO, July 3.—[Regular Correspondence.] As the stage from Holcomb Valley was coming down the mountain Friday, one of the horses became fractious and the whole four started down the mountain at a breakneck speed, the driver, George Wentz, losing control of them entirely. After running about a mile they came to a place where in repairing the road loose dirt had been placed in a rut, and striking this the stage was overturned. The driver and Mrs. T. T. Townsend of Corona were thrown under the horses, the latter having her left forearm fractured, while the driver was badly bruised. Another passenger was somewhat hurt. The horses were stopped and the wounded people taken from under the wreck and made as comfortable as possible. A short distance behind the stage were two men from Los Angeles in a carriage, who, on coming up to the wreck, were asked to bring the lady with the broken arm down to the city, but they refused, and, driving around the wreck, left her and the other passengers on the mountain with the prospect of remaining there all night. John Barton came along soon after and brought the suffering lady down to the "Dutchman's" where Supervisor Cooley took her in his buggy and brought her to the city, a distance of thirteen miles, in thirty-five minutes. The names of the Los Angeles men are not known.

FOUR-YEAR FIGHT.

When the last City Board of Education made the four-year contracts with all the teachers, it caused a howl of indignation among the citizens, and the main issue of the spring election was an abrogation of these contracts. At the request of the new board all the teachers but one gave consent to annul their contracts. Friday night at the meeting of the board the following was handed in from the attorneys, Bledsoe & Bledsoe: "To the honorable Board of Education of the city of San Bernardino, gentlemen: You are hereby notified that I at all times have been, and now am, willing, ready and able to do and perform any and all services by me to be done or performed in accordance with the terms and conditions of that certain contract made and entered into between your honorable body and me on the 10th day of September, 1896. MAY NEWELL." This teacher was not appointed to any position this year, and proposes to try the contract route to a salary.

EVERYBODY GOES OUT.

In order to do away with all encumbrances in the way of appointments, the new City Board of Education at their June meeting passed a resolution that all positions of teachers and other employés of the board be declared vacant on June 30, 1897, and then made most of the appointments for the coming year, including janitors. Two janitors, H. J. Allison of the High School, and Ed Meacham of the F-street determined to hold on, the former under the State civil-service rules for old soldiers, and the latter because his time had not expired. At the Friday meeting the minutes were looked up and it was found that the former was elected to the position for twelve months, September 7, 1896, and the latter was elected for twelve months from November 9, 1896. The board voted to send each the following:

"You are hereby notified that the term of your employment as janitor of the High School—(F-street School)—in the city of San Bernardino School District, in the county of San Bernardino, State of California, was by the Board of Education of said school district terminated June 30, 1897, and that your compensation ceases on that day, and therefore the possession of said schoolhouse and of the keys thereof, and of all other property in your custody as such janitor, is hereby demanded. Board of Education of said school district, by J. W. Stevenson, president." Both janitors will make a fight for their places.

COLTON COMPROMISES.

At the second water meeting of the settlers who are deprived of their artesian supply by Colton and the Los Angeles syndicate electric pumps, there was a very small gathering. The City Trustees and Supervisors had expressed their objection to taking any hand in the fight, and the settlers were ready for a compromise. A committee from Colton was present and asked to meet a committee of settlers in order to arrange to have Colton furnish them water on condition they give up their wells and the fight. This will probably be done.

KINDLY GREETING.

The Chamber of Commerce, working with the Christian Endeavor societies of the city, is furnishing the trainloads of tourists with fruit and flowers in immense quantities. As each special rolls in the committees are on hand for the work.

SENT TO SAN QUENTIN.

At a cutting scrape near Redlands last May, José Chavis was badly slashed and nearly disemboweled, Francisco Daniels and Gabriel Pantalon being arrested for the crime. Daniels had his trial this week, was convicted and Saturday sentenced to San Quentin for two years for assault with a deadly weapon, while his companion, Pantalon, was discharged from custody.

SAN BERNARDINO BREVITIES.

The Coroner's verdict on the death of S. A. Douglass, killed by the caving of a shaft of a mine on Mt. San Antonio (Old Baldy) was that no one was to blame. The deceased was a graduate of the Ballard School of Mines in Australia, and a prominent mining superintendent in this State.

Rev. J. C. Rollins, Rev. R. B. Taylor, Dr. A. D. Bedford, B. F. Conaway, F. A. Leonard and George Swing are delegates from this city to the National Christian Endeavor Convention.

The new County Board of Education held its first meeting Friday and elected George B. Cole president.

In the conferring of honors at Harvard this year San Bernardino was not left out, as Porter Edward Sargent and Alexander Everett Frye were made masters of art. Miss Anna H. Billings of Redlands received high honors at Yale.

Marriage license was issued Saturday to George W. Berry of Redlands to wed Grace E. Robinson of Corona; also to T. B. Murdock to wed Mary A. Meacham, both of Chino.

The latest from the placer mines of Lytle Creek is a $90 nugget which was brought down with smaller specimens by Ed James.

THE NATION'S FLAG.

The Hagstrom picture, "Birth of the American Flag," should be preserved in every home. Read the special announcement of our offer on page 30.

Dr. Sanden's Talk to Men.

Did you ever study the source of the great energy which keeps up your animal life—that wonderful, unseen force which comes to your aid when you desire to put forth a special effort in mental or physical action? Didn't it ever seem to you that there must be something very peculiar about it, how it responds to your will and steels your nerves for the great final effort?

What is it?

It is the vital or nerve force of your system. It is the foundation of your physical, mental and sexual manhood—it is the nerve, grit, energy, vitality which nature bestowes upon you, which is known as your reserve force, and which comes to your aid in all cases when you wish to call forth all the power of your manhood.

This reserve force should be at your command until you are past 50, at which time nature changes her course, and, instead of storing her power, begins to use up the reserve force, which is supposed to keep up your vital energy to a good old age.

But some men begin to fail at 50—some at 40; some are lost at 35. Early habits, excesses, dissipation, have used up the force of vitality which should have been stored, and when the time comes that nature refuses longer to support the body and it is left to its own resources it fails, exhausted; then comes dread nervous debility, mental decay, lack of capacity for business or pleasure.

Scientific test proves that the nerve or vital force of the body is nothing more or less than Electricity. If we had no Electricity in our bodies we could not live. Disobedience of the laws of Nature drains and wastes the Electric energy from the body, wasting the reserve force. To regain it we must use Electricity, which is the basis of all vital power.

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt

is used by the foremost doctors in extreme cases of nervous exhaustion, and is acknowledged by them superior to drugs or any other remedy. In truth it is a cure for such troubles after all medical treatment fails. It is made especially for the restoration of nerve and vital power of men. It infuses the even, continuous Electric current into the body for hours at a time, charging all the vital parts with new life, restoring manhood completely in two months.

Every day we publish evidence of the success of Dr. Sanden's Electaic Belt in curing where medicine has failed. The day of drugs has passed. In this progressive age you must advance or be left behind with the cripples and stragglers. The most "out-of-date" element of our social system today is the habit of swallowing drugs for every sickness.

This habit, however, is giving way to the growing intelligence of the people, partly because they are smarter and understand better, but mostly because they have found by experience that medicine does not cure. Electricity does, and Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt shows proof, fresh proof, of this every day.

To weak men, weak women, people who want to be permanently cured, Dr. Sanden's Belt will prove worth its weight in gold. Get the little book, "Three Classes of Men," and see the proof of what it is doing. Free by mail, or at the office. Call or address

Dr. A. T. Sanden, 204 S. Broadway, cor Second, Los Angeles, Cal.

Office Hours—8 to 6; Evenings, 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 1.

Dr. Sanden's Electric Truss Cures Rupture.

CONSUMPTION CURED

By Dr. CHARLES H. WHITMAN.

KOCH MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
529 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

"Improved Tuberculin," the ONLY remedy that permanently cures.

VENTURA COUNTY.

Asphaltum Works to Be in Full Operation Very Soon.

VENTURA, July 3.—[Regular Correspondence.] Work is being pushed rapidly at the California Asphaltum Works, and J. A. Dubbs says they will be in full operation inside of a week. The enormous stills are in position, and by July 8 they will commence manufacturing asphaltum. The product will be shipped East at once. The sulphuric acid plant is about completed, and will have a capacity of fifteen tons per day. If the citizens donate a proper site for the location of the refinery Mr. Dubbs will guarantee the working of 400 tons per month. This means a monthly payroll of $4000 to this community.

The Coos Bay arrived at the port on Thursday last, and took as cargo 236 boxes of oranges, 126 boxes of lemons, ten barrels oil and eight bales of wool, consigned to San Francisco.

The Ventura W.C.T.U. will celebrate Independence day on Monday at the City Park.

On Wednesday last the Catholics of El Rio honored their pastor, Rev. Fother John Buyale, by celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ministry. There were twelve priests present, many of whom were from Los Angeles. Rev. Father Stockman of Santa Barbara delivered an address.

Ventura Commandery, No. 18, Knight Templars, will install officers and work in the Red Cross degree on July 8.

The Next Concert Company will appear at the operahouse on Friday evening, July 9, under the auspices of the Ladies' Guild of the Episcopal Church of Ventura.

The forty hours' adoration of the Blessed Sacrament will commence at the Mission Church on Sunday morning. Rev. Father Liebana, rector of the old Mission Church of Los Angeles, will preach in Spanish at mass, and in the evening Rev. Joseph Nunan will deliver an English sermon.

From many of the towns in this county there is a great demand for lumber, and during the past week the Ventura County Lumber Company shipped fifteen carloads of lumber to Santa Paula.

Picking the apricot crop will commence at many of the interior camps on Tuesday next. Hundreds of women and children have been engaged to do the pitting. Most of the fruit will be dried.

Ezra Taylor and Mrs. Annie Clark, who were married at Nordhoff last week, are visiting friends in Santa Barbara.

A number of Christian Endeavorers will leave on the 5 p.m. train Monday for San Francisco.

A large number of people are making preparations to spend Independence day in Los Angeles, as the festivities are so varied and interesting this season.

The Ventura and Santa Paula tennis clubs have a contest for a handsome silver cup at McCutcheon's Springs today (Saturday.)

C. E. SAN FRANCISCO SPECIAL TRAIN

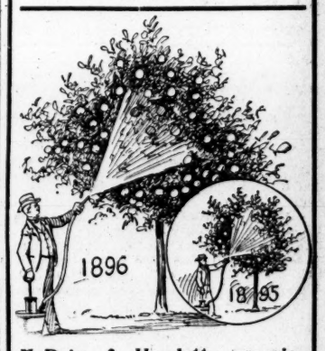
Monday, July 5, 7 p.m., from Arcade Depot. Round trip going on this train, $15. Tickets good for return ididividually until July 20. Reserve berths early at Southern Pacific general office, No. 229 South Spring street. A. D. Shepard, A. G. P. and F. A.

G. A. R.

The good people of Long Beach have invited the boys of '61 to celebrate with them on Monday, and all the posts of this section will go down on the Terminal at 9:45 a.m. tomorrow morning, returning at 10:30 p.m.

SCALE.

RED, BLACK, PURPLE, SAN JOSE.



McBain & Howlett, proprietors of McBain's Scale Wash, will be in their office, 216 W. First street, all day Monday for the accommodation of their customers and others requiring information regarding wash or pumps.

Special arrangements can be made with the firm by responsible parties requiring some accomodation on wash or pumps.

Kills Without Damage To Fruit or Foliage.

OXFORDS AT $1.50.

Tans or black, regular $3 and $4 quality.

L. W. Godin 137 South Spring St.

McBain Scale-Wash and Cold Water will destroy any scale without damage to fruit or foliage. Spray pumps fun to operate. Call or write, 216 West First St. Los Angeles. McBain & Howlett.

Refrigerators.

The best hardwood dry air Refrigerators from $7.00 up.

Z. L. Parmelee Co.
232 South Spring Street.

YOU CAN'T LOSE much if you do invest in first issue of the Magganetta Gold Mining Company stock, but can increase ten times. Office, Broadway and Second St., Los Angeles. Mines at RANDSBURG

City Briefs.

William J. Bryan is a remarkable man, to be sure. The best thing to be remarkable for the possession of is wisdom, shrewdness, foresight, and sagacity. They are the advance agents of prosperity for those who display these qualities. One needn't be an expert or a mathematician to see the point of Desmond's offers in the line of summer hats, underwear, shirts, neckwear, etc., etc. Rivers run down stream, and it's just as sure, plain and clear that his stock of hats and men's furnishings is an illustrated lecture on thrift. A round-trip ticket to any of the beaches will be given away this week with every $3 purchase made at Desmond's store, No. 141 South Spring street, in the Bryson Block.

The partnership heretofore existing between H. T. Gordon and N. P. Conrey (Gordon & Conrey, attorneys at law) has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Gordon and Mr. Conrey will continue to occupy their adjoining offices in the California Bank building, corner Second and Broadway.

Don't miss the elegant chicken dinner, including ice cream, cake and coffee, all for 25 cents, served by the ladies of the Los Angeles Beneficial Association at the southeast corner of Main and Requena streets in the United States Hotel building, on Monday, July 5, during the day and evening.

Leaders of low prices in shoes, you will find at the Busy Bee Shoe Store, No. 125 North Main street; will sell ladies' shoes at 50 cents; men's shoes from $1 to $5 a pair; a good line of children's shoes. No. 125 North Main, Busy Bee Shoe Store.

Bicycle prices reduced—1897 Columbia bicycles now $75; 1896 Columbia, $60. Don't miss the opportunity to get the best wheel on earth at the price of a low-grade machine. Stephens & Hickok, 433 South Broadway.

With every $3 purchase of hats or men's furnishings made at Desmond's, No. 141 South Spring street, this week, you get a round-trip ticket to Santa Monica, Redondo or San Pedro. Your choice of different routes.

The Arend Grand Orchestra will play during meal hours at the Natick dining parlors tonight. Our chicken dinners are unequaled in the city. Give us a trial; meals 25 cents; 108 West First street.

Money refunded if goods are not satisfactory during the great sale of shoes at the Busy Bee Shoe Store, Saturday and Tuesday next. Do not forget the number, 125 North Main street.

Mrs. E. Braselman invites the Christian Endeavorers to call and inspect her fine artistic embroideries. Studio, Emporium, department O, Third and Spring.

The Hagstrom picture, "Birth of the American Flag," should be preserved in every home. Read the special announcement of our offer on page 30.

On account of the sale of the Empire shoe stock, the Mammoth Shoe House will be open until noon Monday. No. 315-317 South Spring street.

Board your horses and hire your livery at the United States tables, corner Tenth and Flower streets. George Knarr, proprietor.

Attend the services of the Salvation Army today at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.; Simpson Methodist Episcopal Tabernacle.

Patriotic praise service at the First Presbyterian Church, Figueroa and Twentieth streets, at 7:30 p.m.

W. O. Baxter & Co., real estate, insurance, rental agency, Santa Monica, have fifty houses to rent.

Mrs. Maud L. von Freitag, the noted medium, will be at Music Hall this afternoon and evening.

First United Presbyterian Church. Usual services; special music at night by male choir.

Borders free with 5c and 7½c wall paper. No. 218 West Sixth. Tel. green 184.

Everything fine and stylish in millinery. Thurston's, No. 215 West Third.

Wine and music at Nadeau Café tonight; this with a 50-cent dinner.

Three pair lace curtains laundered by hand, $1. No. 416 South Broadway.

Music and a chicken dinner at the Natick from 4:45 to 7:30 tonight.

Dr. Parker, dentist, removed to No. 230 7½ Union avenue.

David Walk preaches today in the Church of Christ, Eighth street, near Central avenue.

The Very Reverend Joseph Riordan, S.J., president of Santa Clara College, will preach at high mass in the Cathedral at 10:30 a.m., today.

Frank A. Keyes with a party of visitors at the Dell Camp, will ascend Old Baldy and give a display of fireworks on the summit, the evening of July 5.

Bert Foster called at the Receiving Hospital yesterday to be treated by Dr. Hagan for slight injuries received in falling from his bicycle on Spring street.

Willie Miltle, a small boy, got lost on Spring street at dark last night. Officer Matuszkiewiz took him to the Police Station, where he was soon claimed by his father.

Clarence Gibbs, arrested on a charge of horse-stealing, does not live at No. 141 West Twenty-first street. Hill, who was arrested with Gibbs, had been at that address, but is not a member of the family.

Monday, July 5, will be observed as a legal holiday. All departments of the postoffice will be open from the usual time until 12 noon. Carriers will make their usual morning deliveries and collections only.

The Jeffersonian Society will meet the visiting Democrats from the North at the depot today, and escort them to the Van Nuys. The visitors will be invited to a tally-ho drive in the afternoon, and in the evening from 8 to 10 o'clock there will be a reception at the Van Nuys.

The oil hills seem to be very popular with thieves of late. Lumber, irons, tubing and other things disappear with alarming regularity. The last haul was that of a wagon belonging to J. C. Rockhill. Although the vehicle bore the name of the Crown Hills Grocery, the enterprising prowler of the night eloped with it just the same.

A. W. Kinney leaves this morning for Detroit, where he will attend the convention of the National League in that city. L. G. Brown, president of the Young Men's Republican League, and Martin Neuner left for the same place Thursday. Resolutions will be presented from the Chamber of Commerce of this city inviting the league to hold its next convention in Los Angeles.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

Ben E. Ward & Co. take pleasure in announcing to the holders of policies of fire insurance in the Caledonia Insurance Company of Edinburgh and the American Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., as well as the insuring public generally, that they have succeeded the firm of Edward D. Silent & Co. in the agency of these companies, and will hereafter be pleased to attend to all indorsements, transfers, etc., as well as the renewal of any policies expiring or the issuance of such new ones as they may be favored with. Soliciting a continuance of past favors and a fair share of new business, we remain, most respectfully, Ben E. Ward & Co., 123 W. Third street.

THE NATION'S FLAG.

The Hagstrom picture, "Birth of the American Flag," should be preserved in every home. Read the special announcement of our offer on page 30.

BEECHAM'S pills for stomach and liver ills.

WITH AN AX.

Drunken Mexican Causes Considerable Excitement.

Leonard Ganzales was locked up at police headquarters early last evening on a charge of drunkenness. The Mexican lives in the neighborhood of the San Fernando-street depot. About 6:30 o'clock last evening he returned to his home, considerably the worse for liquor, and, it is said, seized an ax and chased his wife, who is in a delicate condition, from the house.

The frightened woman enlisted the services of Special Officer Baker, who placed Gonzales under arrest and sent him to the City Jail.

The Next Fiesta.

The Fiest Committee of thirty met yesterday and received the report of the special Programme Committee. The programme for next year will be similar in general features to that of the last celebration, with the addition of a trades display. It is intended to make the water carnival more elaborate than before, and to introduce some new effects. The question of a maskers' night of street revelry was discussed, and the committee decided to obtain in writing the view of all subscribers to the fiesta fund before taking final action on that part of the programme. The action of the committee probably will be governed by the result of the vote cast by subscribers.

Found One Bullet.

Police Surgeon Hagan and Dr. Joseph Kurtz yesterday performed an operation at the County Hospital on Ng Luk, the Chinaman who was shot twice by his business rival, Ung Look.

The surgeons succeeded in removing one 38-calibre Colt's bullet, which had perforated the spinal column and lodged against the spinal cord. An effort was made to locate the other bullet, but owing to the precarious condition of the patient it was impossible.

No Fireworks.

Chief Glass desires to call attention of the residents of the oil district to the fact that the use of fireworks of any description is fraught with great danger. He says it is against the ordinance, and if the people do not refrain therefrom the oil region is likely to be visited by a disastrous conflagration. Two special policemen have been assigned to the district to prevent the use of the explosives, and every effort will be made to prevent a blaze.

A Bicyclist's Mishap.

Charles Ruggles, who is employed at the Owl drug store, was riding home to dinner on his bicycle last evening. At the corner of Eleventh and Main streets a wagon crossed his path and Ruggles attempted to knock it aside. His wheel stopped but he kept going, until he landed heavily in the gutter. Police Surgeon Hagan attended him, and after dressing several severe bruises Ruggles was sent home.

Broke His Leg.

Oscar Hurt of No. 416 Wall street sustained a fracture of the left leg while at work on a hay baler at Hollywood yesterday afternoon. He was brought to this city and taken to the Receiving Hospital, where Police Surgeon Hagan set the leg. Hurt was then removed to his home.

Park Flag-raising.

The employés of Elysian Park will have a flag-raising this morning on the summit of Mt. McKinley, the highest point in the park. A new flag-pole has been erected, and will be dedicated. Mayor Snyder and the Board of Park Commissioners have been invited to be in attendance.

East Side Park Flag.

There will be a flag-raising at East Side Park at 3 o'clock today. The flag has been donated by East Side citizens, and a suitable programme of speeches and music has been arranged.

WHITTIER.

WHITTIER, July 3.—[Regular Correspondence.] Whittier will send a delegation to the Christian Endeavor convention at San Francisco. The party will leave Monday by special train, and consists of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Hunnisutt, May Williams, Sadie Vestal, Lenna and Lizzie Morse, Tom Weed, Emma and Stella West, J. J. Jessup, and Mrs. Frona Jessup, Charles Stalker and Leonard Sharpless.

The monthly social that was to have been given at the residence of Dr. W. V. Coffin, with a reception to the delegation of Christian Endeavorers, has been postponed because of the death of Myrtle Davis. Miss Davis died Thursday, after a protracted illness.

The town is beginning to wear a gala appearance, the stores and homes being decorated with flags and bunting.

DEATH RECORD.

CERVANTER—In this city, July 2, 1897, Apafarca Cervanter, aged 66 years.

The funeral services were held at the parlors of Kregelo & Bresee, yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment New Calvary Cemetery.

WAPA—In this city, July 3, 1897, Ishi Wapa, aged 27 years.

The funeral services will be held at the parlors of Kregelo & Bresee this (Sunday) afternoon at 2:30. The friends are invited to attend. Interment Evergreen.

COONS—In this city, July 2, 1897, Charles A. Coons, aged 57 years.

Funeral from the parlors of Orr & Hines, 647 South Broadway, at 9 o'clock a.m., Monday, July 5, 1897. Interment Rosedale Cemetery.

L.A.W. AT SANTA MONICA

July 4 and 5. Join them Sunday in their excursion on steamer Collis. Tickets only 25 cents. Special from wharf leaves Santa Monica 1:35 p.m.; from Los Angeles, 1 p.m. Monday the annual twenty-five mile team race. Sixteen trains Sunday, twenty-eight trains Monday. Shown elsewhere in this paper. Take Southern Pacific. Round trip 50 cents.

Ladies, Bauman's Millinery, 309 S. Broadway. Positively Going Out of Business.

JOE POHEIM, THE TAILOR

Makes the best fitting clothes at 25 per cent less than any other house on the Pacific Coast. See Prices:

PANTS TO ORDER	SUITS TO ORDER
$3.50	$10.00
4.50	13.50
5.00	15.50
6.00	17.50
7.00	20.00
8.00	25.00
9.00	30.00

The firm of JOE POHEIM is the largest in the United States. Rules for self-measurement and samples of cloth sent free.

201 and 203 Montgomery St., cor. Bush.
844 & 846 Market St. 1110 & 1112 Market St.
SAN FRANCISCO.
465 Fourteenth St., Oakland. 603 & 605 K St., Sacramento.
143 South Spring St. Los Angeles.

The Greater People's Store will be closed all day tomorrow

Our entire force of salespeople are at Catalina Island for a much-needed rest and recreation. We feel sure that you will join with us in wishing them, who have served us both so well during the great trade rushes of this season, the most enjoyable kind of a time.

On Tuesday Morning at Nine O'Clock our Great Semi-annual Inventory Sale will begin.

This year, owing to the "Sheward" purchase and the general trade conditions, we find ourselves with thousands of dollars worth of the finest kind of merchandise, which must be unloaded within the next ten days. It would never do to inventory this surplus stock. In order to force things for the next ten days we make the most radical price reductions in every department of the store. Full particulars of this "Inventory Sale" will be published in the two morning papers tomorrow.

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If you want to buy goods and buy 'em at the right prices, you've got to come to Main Street. The stock of the store formerly known as The Poor Man's Friend, on sale at prices the Spring Street merchants with their high rents and heavy expenses can't touch.

Look at those Corduroy and Cheviot Suits at $4.95.

Shoes at 55c on the $1.

Ladies' Carpet Slippers, our sale price	25c
Ladies' Plush Slippers, our sale price	39c
Ladies' Cloth Buskirks, our sale price	45c
Ladies' tan, chocolate and ox-blood Shoes, with medium toes, that formerly sold by the "Poor Man's Friend for $1.50, our sale price	85c
Ladies' Vici Kid chocolate Southern Ties, with narrow square toes and hand-turned sole, also Ladies' Dongola Kid Shoes, with opera or narrow square toes, these formerly sold for $2.50, our sale price	$1.45
Ladies' Vici Kid ox-blood Southern Ties, medium toes only, formerly sold by the Poor Man's Friend for $2.50, our sale price	$1.65
Ladies' Kid Button Shoes, with opera tips, worth full double our sale price of	95c
Ladies' Vici Kid Lace Shoes in new coin toes that are worth full double our sale price of	$1.55
Infants' and Children's Button Shoes, in sizes three to six, sold by the Poor Man's Friend for double our price of	24c
Children's Dongola Button Shoes with spring heels, sizes 5 to 8, formerly sold by the Poor Man's Friend for double our price of	45c

Men's Pants 55c on the $1.

Men's Strong Working Pants, for	75c
Men's Extra Heavy Working Pants, for	95c
Men's Wool Pants, for	$1.45
Men's Black Cheviot Pants, for	$1.40
Men's All-wool Heavy Tweed Pants, for	$1.99
Men's Fine Dress Pants, for	$2.50
Men's Strong Overalls, for	35c

Boys' Clothing 55c on the $1.

Children's Knee Pants Suits, worth full double our sale price of	$1.15
Children's all-wool Cheviot Knee Pants Suits, bought by the "Poor Man's Friend" to sell for $2.50, our sale price	$1.50
Children's Knee Pants Suits, in small check effects, brown and slate colors, bought by the "Poor Man's Friend" to sell for $2, our sale price	$1.15
Boys' Long Pants Suits, that are worth double our sale price of	$3.45
Children's Bib Overalls for	19c

Men's Furnishings, 55c on the $1.

Men's Celluloid Collars, any style for	4c
Men's Celluloid Cuffs, for	8c
Men's Standing Linen Collars, for	5c
Men's best grade Standing and Turned Down Linen Collars	10c
Men's fine Linen Cuffs, for	10c
Men's fine Suspenders, for	8c
Men's High-Grade Suspenders, for	15c
Men's Black and Brown Mottled Socks, at	4c
Men's Seamless Balbriggan Socks, brown and black, four pair for	25c
Men's Working Shirts, for	19c
Men's Black Satin Shirts, for	35c
Men's Laundered Shirts, for	59c
Men's White Dress Shirts, for	45c
Men's Summer Underwear, well made and worth double our price; per garment	20c
Men's fine French Derby Ribbed Balbriggan Underwear, at	75c
Men's Heavy Ribbed Balbriggan Underwear, brown shaded; our sale price	39c
Men's fine French Balbriggan Underwear, sky blue shade, also natural color balbriggan; at the sale price of	45c
Men's fine Lamb-wool Summer Weight Underwear, sold by the "Poor Man's Friend" for $1.25; our sale price	75c

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XVITH YEAR. SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1897. PRICE 5 CENTS

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AN OLD-FASHIONED FOURTH.

THE CELEBRATION OF YEARS AGO AND HOW IT DIFFERED FROM THE MODERN IDEA.

Just as Much Patriotism Felt Nowadays, but it is Manifested in a Different Manner—Why the Civil War Added to the Enthusiasm—The Bands, the Battle Flags, the Veterans and the Orations—Other Features of the Greatest Day of the Year.

[From a Special Contributor to The Times.]

THE most remarkable feature of the modern Fourth of July as it strikes a person old enough to remember the anniversary of bygone days is the radical change that has taken place in the way it is celebrated. Once it was all noise, animal enthusiasm and patriotic eagle screaming. Now, while the patriotism and enthusiasm underlie it all, that which leaks out is of a more placid nature and manifests itself in golf, baseball, lawn tennis, boating, etc. There is also less civil pride taken in the day—pride of the firecracker kind, that is. It may be a question with many persons as to which is the most logical method of celebration. To one who believes in the power of heroic example, however, the passing of the "old-fashioned Fourth" is to be regretted.

Grown-up people don't make quite as much of the Fourth as they did just after the close of the civil war. The fathers and mothers of those days had seen their sons go forth to battle in the pride of their youth; they had read in the newspapers how bravely they had fought, and when the telegraph wires brought the heart-rending news that the lads had fallen while fighting for their country, they wept silently, and thanked God that they had not died in vain. When the shattered armies dispersed to their northern homes and Independence day came around again, they realized that it had a new significance to them. It was a day upon which to celebrate all the victories of the war, the triumph of the cause of freedom over slavery, and the reestablishment of peace. No wonder the sight of the tattered flags that had been borne across many a bloody field of battle fired their hearts with patriotism, and led them to express their emotion by the discharge of cannon on the village green, by the ringing of the bells in the steeples, and by the illumination of their homes at night.

IT WAS THE GREATEST DAY OF THE YEAR.

The Fourth of July was then the greatest day of the whole year, and no expense was spared to make it memorable. The bands played, the veterans of the war marched proudly through the streets, and the crowds cheered in honor of the occasion. And what of the boys of those days? They had been thrilled by the stories of the battles of Antietam, of Gettysburg and the Wilderness, told at their mother's knee. They had listened with bated breath to the orators in the public square as they recounted the valorous deeds of the soldiers on many a field of battle. They had learned of the heroism of some of the big boys whom they had known at schools, who had run away from home to become drummer boys and buglers in the army. All these things conspired to kindle within every youth's breast the sacred fire of patriotism, and moved them to resolve to offer themselves into companies, with captains, drummer boys and color bearers, and paraded the streets just like the real veterans. Their guns were made of wood, but they handled them as carefully, and withal as dexteriously, as the real soldiers.

CREPT OUT OF BED AT 1 A.M.

The Fourth of July was the day upon which every boy felt that he had an inalienable right to make all the noise he could. Every firecracker was to him a scream of joy that the veterans had triumphed, and every rocket that pierced the sky dropping a trail of sparks behind it was a shriek of delight that the carnage of battle was ended. Thirty years ago no boy in town wanted to lie in bed after the church clock had tolled the hour of 1 o'clock on that morning. Creeping out of bed in the darkness, boys dressed hurriedly, and silently made their way to the street. The stars were shining brightly above their heads, and the air was a bit chilly. They were soon joined by groups of other boys, and together proceeded to the homes of companions, who had failed to put in an appearance, and by throwing stones at their windows, or by pulling strings that had been fastened to their toes, awoke them.

AN EARLY MORNING SCENE.

When the party was complete they proceeded through the deserted streets of the town firing guns and setting off bunches of snap crackers to arouse the sleepers. Several of the boys carried horns which they blew to their heart's content. A number of citizens who did not relish having their morning naps thus rudely disturbed stuck their heads out of their windows, and said uncomplimentary things to them, but they only laughed and fired off more crackers. Their teeth chattered with excitement or cold, it is not certain which, but they did not mind it, and kept up the merriment. Down on the main thoroughfare of the town the restaurants had already been opened for business. From a hall above the stores the music of a band played for the dancers who had remained up all night to usher in the day. With the first peep o' day the bells in every steeple began to peal out a sunrise salute, while from the hilltop back of the canal a cannon roared out a hoarse accompaniment of exploding powder.

By this time the city was awake, and the streets were soon filled with people. Excursion trains from distant points arrived every few minutes, and added their human freight to the bustling crowds. Farmers from the surrounding country with their families loaded on ox carts and farm wagons drove into the public square and became a part of the multitude. At 7 o'clock came the parade of "fantastics"—men and boys dressed in the most grotesque costumes imaginable and mounted on ancient nags or drawn in carts that had been "decorated" for the occasion.

THE CIVIC DISPLAY.

At 10 o'clock the great civic and military parade marched through the streets to the music of innumerable bands. There were fire companies in red shirts and black helmet hats drawing the hand engines or "machines," as they were called. There were companies of Masons and Odd Fellows in their regalias; platoons of policemen in uniform, squads of cavalry with sabers clanking at their sides, regiments of soldiers with the guns they had carried in the field, wagons loaded with girls in white, representing all the States of the Union, floats upon which were represented scenes in the pioneer days of the republic, and carriages containing the city officials and distinguishel guests. Thousands of people crowded the sidewalks and buildings on either side of the route of parade, and added their shouts to the noise of exploding gunpowder. When the procession reached the park literary exercises, consisting of the reading of the Declaration of Independence, an oration by the local Congressman, an original poem by a budding genius, and the singing of "America," were held.

SOME OLD-TIME ATTRACTIONS.

When it was all over, the military and fire companies were fed at the expense of the city in a huge tent that had been erected on the common for that purpose, while the citizens patronized the booths that had been erected around the park. In New England baked beans and brown bread were the chief articles of diet on that day.

The afternoon was devoted to competitive trials between the fire companies, to boat races on the river, to chasing a greased pig and climbing a greased pole on the common, and finally to a balloon ascension in the park. In the evening a grand display of fireworks and a band concert wound up the day's festivities. Long before night came every boy had spent all the money he had saved for a month from the sale of old bones, iron, bottles and junk, and had made a requisition on the parental pocketbook. The quantities of ice cream lemonade and peanuts he had already consumed did not satisfy him or make him sick. Although he had burned more gun powder probably than he had ever exploded in all his life he was not contented. With the new supply of money he bought more fire crackers and more peanuts and when the last rocket had darted skyward and the last pinwheel had ceased to siss he made his way homeward the tiredest and happiest boy in town.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THEN AND NOW.

Such was the celebration of the Fourth of July thirty years ago. The celebration of today is much tamer and less interesting because its significance seems to have been lost sight of in the rush and whirl of life in this year of 1897. And yet the boys of today spend as much money if not more than those of '67. There are few parades and little oratory. Grown-up folk consider parades tedious, orations hackneyed and uninteresting and displays of fireworks a unless expenditure of public money.

And yet all these are exceedingly attractive to the children, to whom they are novelties. What boy is there who doesn't like to hear the guns thunder, the bells peal and watch the soldiers as they march proudly by? The lessons of the day should be taught afresh every year. In these days when peace reigns over the republic we need a holiday like this to call to our minds the debt which we owe our fathers and forefathers for giving us liberty. Let the gunpowder burn, let the drums beat and let the orators pour out their eloquence. Let the children be told of the heroes of the rebellion. Let them gaze wtih reverence on the flags which inspired the troops to press on to victory amid storms of shot and shell. They will be made better by such experiences and when they come to man's estate they will more fully understand what patriotism really means.

FRANK LEROY BLANCHARD.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE OLD AND NEW WAY OF CELEBRATING THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The Princess Has Wheels.

[Iowa State Register:] The Princess de Chimay, unfortunately an American, continues to startle Paris and to humiliate her ex-husband. She and her Gypsy lover have been excluded from the hotels. She rides a bicycle through the streets of Paris on astonishing costumes. One costume consists of low socks and very short bloomers, and bare legs between the tops of the socks and the bottom of the bloomers. She generally smokes a cigarette en route. The Princess is simply crazy. Her father, the most illiterate millionaire ever produced in this country, lived with the Indians for a long time and died in an asylum. Three of his children were insane.

MILLIONS FOR FIREWORKS.

IT WILL INDEED BE A GLORIOUS FOURTH—STUPENDOUS PREPARATIONS MADE FOR THE CELEBRATION.

How Electricity Will Figure in Big Displays—Firecrackers Which We Import from China and Smoke Effects Which the Japanese Send Us. Something About American-made Fireworks—How High Explosives and Smokeless Powder Enter In.

[From a Special Contributor to The Times.]

IT IS estimated that $2,000,000 will be expended by the people of the United States on their Fourth of July celebration. Consequently, as the birthday of independence is at hand, a not unnatural curiosity must arise in many minds regarding pyrotechnical displays, how they are organized, what they cost, how the effects are produced and what are the novelties which the year has brought forth. Besides, recollections of the "glorious Fourth" must to the average American be fraught with reminiscences of the festive firecracker, its works and pomps. Such an idea impelled the writer to make an extended tour through the stores and factories of the leading fireworks-makers in this country.

SET PIECE. AMERICAN CELEBRATION QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

NEW FOURTH OF JULY DISPLAYS.

A FOURTH OF NOISE AND BRILLIANCY.

There are scarcely a dozen first-class manufacturers of pyrotechnic supplies on the entire continent, and almost all of these are situated within the radius of Greater New York. Money depressions cannot quench patriotism, nor can the "wolf" cry of hard times dampen the Fourth of July firecracker. This year—declare the principal producers—will see a bumper "Fourth" of noise and brilliancy, if their order books may be relied upon. It will, say they also, be a "Fourth" in the matter of noise rather than of brilliancy. Many beautiful picture effects have been placed upon the market, but the taste of the great American small boy seems to run more to the simple and loud than to the complicated and esthetic. At all events, an overwhelming majority have purchased the explosives in preference to the less noisy but more pleasing creations of the pyrotechnical inventor. Fon there are inventors in this trade, as there are in every trade nowadays. Each year brings forth some clever, or even brilliant, novelty in the line of fireworks—the outcome of much busy brain work during the winter and spring.

"This year," said an importer and manufacturer (one whose name is known over two hemispheres) "there will be no startling novelties, although a large number of minor inventions, all possessing beauty and ingenuity, can, for the first time, be purchased. Each big factory employs several experienced inventors to design its annual summer output, and, in addition, we always have useful suggestions from outsiders. Of course every new design is carefully patented. For years there has not been a Fourth during which we expected to do better business than we do during the coming one."

ELECTRICITY ON INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Contrary to natural expectation, in this, the age of electricity, purely electrical fireworks are as yet practically unknown quantities. Their advent is, of course, only a question of time, and most mothers of maimed and burned celebrators of Independence day will doubtless long for them heartily; but at present electricity is only used in the actual sending off of big displays, and of the more ingenious explosive toys. The make-up of the firecracker and its family is still either "villainous saltpetre" or the new and dangerous composition used exclusively in the American firecracker factories (and of which more anon.)

"To the large dealer in fireworks," said the experienced authority quoted above, "there are four distinct subdivisions of the stock which he expects to dispense. First of all there are the intricate pyrotechnical displays, set pieces and the like, which are made in his own factory, and after his own designs. These, fully protected under the patent laws, and their secrets religiously guarded, are rarely given to the "trade" (as the retailers are called) for a twelve month after their trial. Secondly comes the great import of Chinese lanterns and Chinese firecrackers, and thirdly, one may count the rival crackers of the American shops. Any large dealer will tell you that the Chinese variety is far away the more popular. As a matter of fact I do not keep the American firecracker in my stores at all, save as a medium of comparison. None of the New York manufacturers turn out firecrackers at all, relying solely upon the Chinese influx.

CHINESE FIRECRACKERS ARE SUPERIOR.

"The causes of the superior popularity of the crackers from the Flowery Kingdom are simply that they are cheaper and less dangerous. The question of danger is one that comes up every year, and it is a duty that we owe to the public to be careful in the kind of goods we send out. Now, in the Chinese crackers the explosive medium is gunpowder. There is, however, very little of it, and the crackers are so wrapped up in paper and ornamental work that their danger is placed at a discount. Quite the contrary is the case with the American cracker. It is made, not of gunpowder, but of a certain composition, the secret of which the craft has been pledged not to reveal. It may be stated, however, that the chief component element of the mixture is chlorate of potash, a highly explosive commodity when blended skillfully. The "composition" is responsible for many sad accidents annually—the American "giant cannon cracker" of commerce especially being almost as dangerous as an anarchic bomb. If parents allow their children to pay with such deadly toys, they can only blame themselves for resultant disfigurements. From China we annually import over $1,500,000 worth of firecrackers.

"Fourthly in the list of the fireworks wholesalers' stock come the Japanese day effects. These nearly all come from the factories around Yokohama, and are divided into balloon and smoke effects. The balloons are simply colored, painted with fanciful devices, and thus sent up. The smoke effects are beautiful creations in smoke, colored in accordance with Japanese secrets. There are many novelties of the latter kind this year, notably one representing the flags of Japan and of the United States intertwined, which was made to order at the Herevama factories. Japan sends us about $15,000 worth of fireworks of this kind yearly.

"Spectacular fireworks are made both in China and Japan, but these are not imported to any great extent. We prefer to make our own, and we consider that we can do so not only more cheaply, but better."

THE BIGGEST LISPLAY THIS YEAR

A display of fireworks, it was learned from the various persons consulted, may cost almost any sum, in accordance with the lavish or careful nature of those in charge of the fete. The single exhibition of the Columbian celebration on Brooklyn bridge cost over $10,000, but this figure has frequently been surpassed. The highest contract for this year, so far as could be discovered, is one with the city of Philadelphia, for $10,000 worth of fireworks. Philadelphia, it would seem, is a most patriotic town, and each Fourth of July sets apart a goodly slice of its revenues to be expended in patriotic displays. The principal civic fireworks will be shown on the Girard-avenue bridge, but others are to take place in different parts of the Quaker City. Other cities have likewise ordered Fourth of July fireworks, among them being Pittsburgh. New York does not have any fireworks fund, but no one can claim that the city is less noisy on the Fourth of July for that reason. Boston's annual pyrotechnics vary, the civic fathers during some years leaving the celebration entirely to their sons, but Boston buys unofficially the third largest annual lot of fireworks.

Armies of men are required to work upon and manage the big pyrotechnic displays especially the "continuous" ones, which run for months at a time at the summer resorts. The novelty in these spectacles during the season now opening will be a gorgeous reproduction of the Turko-Grecian war. Of course, in these scenic affairs pyrotechnics only form a part—large bodies of "supers" being required to represent soldiers.

A novelty in set effects was shown at the Ambrose Park Queen's jubilee celebration. It consisted of a pictorial group in colored fire, representing England, Ireland and Scotland being greeted by Uncle Sam. A portrait of Queen Victoria, with royal arms of Great Britain and Ireland, was also sent up.

SOME VERY CURIOUS EFFECTS.

The ingenious men who have been sitting up late of nights thinking over new devices for the gratification of eye and ear during the Fourth of 1897 have many successes to point to. These gentlemen find a difficulty almost as great as that experienced in inventing their explosive toys when they begin to name them. Each new design has to have an attractive and appropriate name not already copyrighted. A notable novelty is the "Hobgoblin"—a curious rocket-sprite which changes color no less than three times while skimming from its cartridge. Then there is the "Columbian Sunbeam," a beautiful attempt to reproduce the effect of Old Sol's rays falling from a height. It is sent up like a rocket, and makes but little manifestation until it reaches an upper stratum of air. It then explodes and floats away horizontally, its beams descending like those from a huge searchlight on some invisible airship. Indeed, here may be the correct solution of the wonderful airship which has so often been "seen" floating over the central United States. From its height above ground it is impossible, as in the case of a balloon, for an inexperienced eye to accurately judge of the speed at which it is traveling, and its rays, reflected in various directions on the strata of air and on the clouds, very often depict forms which from the earth might easily be mistaken for a flying machine.

THE "WHISTLING DEVIL."

The "Whistling Devil" is another weird toy which shrieks unholily as it whirls kaleidoscope-wise in midair. These whistling devils are so arranged that a score of them may be let off, one after the other in rapid succession. The effect of this midair procession of noise-making demons is distinctly grotesque. Yet another charming novelty is called "the Wheatsheaf." Smokeless powder, for obvious reasons, becomes annually more and more used by the pyrotechnist. It has an especial value in big tableaux.

A leading fireworks contractor was asked to state approximately the cost of the combined Fourth of July celebrations all over the country. He looked first amused and then puzzled. Finally he replied: "To answer such a question with any degree of certainty would take a week of calculation. Moreover, the 'Fourth' may be wet—an ugly contingency which, while it would not stop squib-and-cracker firing, would undoubtedly arrest the more ambitious displays. When a city like Philadelphia puts aside $10,000 for its fireworks, apart from the private investments of its citizens, you can judge of the very large sums gathered throughout the country at large. I think that the annual expenditure on fireworks should run well up into the millions."

THE AMERICAN SMALL BOY.

It was the general consensus of opinion that, be the "Fourth" wet or dry, cold or warm, its celebration is bound to be a glorious one so far as fireworks are concerned. Rain may indeed put out the gorgeous tableaux; storm may blow aside the Japanese smoke pictures; the whistling devils and floating transparencies may pale their ineffectual fires; but in spite of every ill that weather is heir to we shall still be able to point with pride to one undaunted celebrator of Independence day—the great American small boy and his irrepressible firecrackers.

GERALD BRENAN.

Hard on the General.

[Columbus Dispatch:] The envious are saying that Gen. Miles, covered with gold bars and lace and decorations, attracted no attention in London, except when a bobby caught the bridle of the general's horse and said: "'Ey, there, you bloody Canadian policeman: Wot 're y' doin' on this side of the street?

Switzerland.

INDEPENDENCE day is celebrated abroad by three classes—the traveling American, the expatriated American and the Swiss. The observance of the Fourth of July by the people of Switzerland is one of the unexpected things which an American traveler sees. If he has spent Independence day in England or France or Germany, where the only recognition of the day comes from resident or visiting Americans, he will be surprised the more.

The last time I was in Geneva I arrived on the evening of the 3d of July. Geneva was warm and sticky—something like New York or Boston as I have known them on the eve of Independence day. I left my hotel—it was not one affected by American tourists—for a stroll through the city. From the upper window of one of the shops which looked on the narrow cobble-paved street hung an American flag beside the flag of Switzerland. I was puzzled for a minute. One sees the Stars and Stripes a great deal and sometimes, in the large cities, even shop-keepers will use them to attract attention of possible American customers. But here in Geneva, on a side street, the flag apparently had some other purpose. And just beyond it was another, and then another.

The it flashed over me that it was the "Glorious Fourth," and that in my home in the States at that minute hundreds of thousands of flags were flying and millions of crackers exploding to celebrate the anniversary. It was odd to be reminded of the occasion by the people of another land so far from my own—a people speaking another language and alien to me in everything but their love of freedom. It came upon me like an inspiration that this was the tribute of the people of a lesser republic to the greatest and most successful example of popular government which the world has seen.

Turning into another street I saw more decorations, and as I neared the business center of the city they grew still more profuse. The big hotels showed the blended colors from many windows, and from the flag-staff of the National Hotel, which is the one most frequented by Americans, flew the Stars and Stripes.

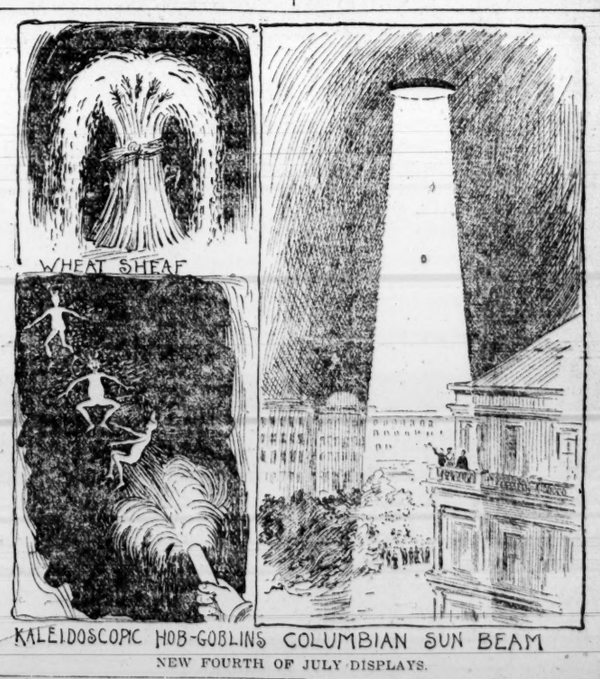
It was inspiriting. I felt like throwing my hat into the air and crying "Hurrah." That is what a good many Americans whom I met were impelled to do. Moreover, some of them, in an excess of patriotism, had procured bombs, which they exploded in public places without fear of meeting the fate of a compatriot who discharged a giant cracker in Antwerp on Independence day and shortly thereafter found himself in the lock-up. On every hand were the evidences of national sympathy. The too exuberant American—who has not met him when abroad!—found encouragement and not reproof in his efforts to make an American Fourth of July in Geneva.

In the evening, they told me, there would be the annual moonlight excursion down the lake in honor or Independence day. Think of it! A Fourth of July excursion four thousand miles from home! I went, of course. The steamer, too, was beautifully hung with Swiss and American flags and with bunting of red, white and blue; and lanterns displaying our national colors were swung from the awning. About one-sixth of the passengers were American tourists; the remaining excursionists were Swiss of the middle classes. The well-to-do residents of Geneva don't stay in Switzerland during the warm season.

There was a band on board—a very bad band, I must admit, but its enthusiasm atoned in some measure for its lack of harmony. It played almost incessantly from the hour of our departure—8 o'clock—until 11 o'clock, when the boat returned to the wharf. It began with "The Star-Spangled Banner" and wound up with "Hail Columbia," the American contingent, with some modest exceptions, singing words of the national hymn with more vigor than accuracy, and concluding each verse with whoops and yells which highly entertained the more stolid natives. I half suspect the Swiss goes on this Fourth of July excursion mainly to see the American visitor perform.

There were fireworks along the shore—another unexpected reminder of dear old America. We wound up the evening at a beer garden, where we discharged a belated cracker or two and drank the health of Uncle Sam in good Swiss brew.

A. C. M'DONALD.



NEW FOURTH OF JULY DISPLAYS.

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IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. — We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. — Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world. — He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. — He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. — He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only. — He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures. — He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people. — He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within. — He has endeavoured to prevent the Population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands. — He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers. — He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries. — He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their substance. — He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures. — He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power. — He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation: — For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: — For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States: — For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world: — For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent: — For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury: — For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences: — For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies: — For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments: — For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. — He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us. — He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people. — He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation. — He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands. — He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends. —

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. — And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

John Hancock

Button Gwinnett
Lyman Hall
Geo Walton.

Wm Hooper
Joseph Hewes,
John Penn

Edward Rutledge
Thos Heyward, Junr
Thomas Lynch Junr
Arthur Middleton

Samuel Chase
Wm Paca
Thos Stone
Charles Carroll of Carrollton

George Wythe
Richard Henry Lee
Th Jefferson
Benj Harrison
Thos Nelson Jr
Francis Lightfoot Lee
Carter Braxton

Robt Morris
Benjamin Rush
Benj Franklin
John Morton
Geo Clymer
Jas Smith
Geo Taylor
James Wilson
Geo Ross

Caesar Rodney
Geo Read
Thos M'Kean

Wm Floyd
Phil. Livingston
Frans Lewis
Lewis Morris

Richd Stockton
Jno Witherspoon
Fras Hopkinson
John Hart
Abra Clark

Josiah Bartlett
Wm Whipple
Saml Adams
John Adams
Robt Treat Paine
Elbridge Gerry
Step Hopkins
William Ellery
Roger Sherman
Saml Huntington
Wm Williams
Oliver Wolcott
Matthew Thornton

To Patriotic Citizens: With Compliments of the Executive Committee,

Fourth of July Celebration, 1897, at Los Angeles, California.

GREETINGS TO ALL *on this One Hundred and Twenty-first Birthday of the United States of America.*

CELEBRATION JULY 5, 1897, AT LOS ANGELES, CAL.

THE MAN WE LOVE.

GEORGE WASHINGTON was born February 22, 1732; died December 14, 1799. Left fatherless at eleven years of age, his education was directed by his mother, a woman of strong character, whokindly, but firmly, exacted implicit obedience. Of her Washington learned his first lessons in self-command. Although bashful and hesitating in his speech, his language was clear and manly. Having compiled a code of morals and good manners for his own use, he rigidly observed all its quaint and formal rules. Before his thirteenth year he had copied forms of all kinds of legal and mercantile papers. His manuscript school books, which still exist, are models of neatness and accuracy. His favorite amusements were of a military character; he made soldiers of his playmates, and officered all the mock parades.

He inherited great wealth, and the antiquity of his family gave him high social rank. On his Potomac farms he had hundreds of slaves, and at his Mount Vernon home he was like the prince of a wide domain, free from dependence or restraint. He was fond of equipage and the appurtenances of high life, and although he always rode on horseback, his family had a "chariot and four," with "black postilions in scarlet and white livery." This generous style of living, added perhaps to his native reserve, exposed him to the charge of aristocratic feeling. While at home he spent much of his time in riding and hunting. He rose early, ate his breakfast of corn-cake, honey and tea, and then rode about his estates; his evenings he passed with his family around the blazing hearth, retiring between nine and ten. He loved to linger at the table, cracking nuts and relating his adventures;

In personal appearance Washington was over six feet in height, robust, graceful and perfectly erect. His manner was formal and dignified. He was more solid than brilliant, and had more judgment than genius. He had great dread of public life and cared little for books, and possessed no library. A consistent Christian, he was a vestryman and regular attendant of the Episcopal Church. A firm advocate of free institutions, he still believed in strong government and strictly enforced laws. As President, he carefully weighed his decisions; but, his policy once settled, pursued it with steadiness and dignity, however great the opposition. As an officer, he was brave, enterprising and cautious. His campaigns were rarely startling, but always judicious. He was capable of great endurance. Calm in defeat, sober in victory, commanding at all times, and irresistible when aroused, he exercised equal authority over himself and his army. His last illness was brief, and his closing hours were marked by his usual calmness and dignity. "I die hard," said he, "but I am not afraid to go." Europe and America vied in tributes to his memory. Said Lord Brougham: "Until time shall be no more, a test of the progress which our race has made in wisdom and virtue shall be derived from the veneration paid to the immortal name of Washington." Washington left no children. It has been beautifully said: "Providence left him childless that his country might call him Father."

Our Presidents.

Washington,
John Adams,
Thomas Jefferson,
James Madison,
James Monroe,
John Quincy Adams,
Andrew Jackson,
Martin Van Buren,
William H. Harrison,
John Tyler,
James K. Polk,
Zachary Taylor,
Millard Fillmore,
Franklin Pierce,
James Buchanan,
Abraham Lincoln,
Andrew Johnson,
Ulysses S. Grant,
Rutherford B. Hayes,
James A. Garfield,
Chester A. Arthur,
Grover Cleveland,
Benjamin Harrison,
Grover Cleveland,
William McKinley.

Programme.

July 5, 1897.

Grand Street Parade 10 a.m.

Musical and Literary Exercises, Simpson Tabernacle, 11:30 a.m.

Opening remarks by President of the Day, Gov. John L. Beveridge.

Prayer—Rev. Alfred S. Clark, rector of Christ Church.

Reading Declaration of Independence—F. W. Allender.

Song, "Star-Spangled Banner"—Mrs. Jessie Padgham Conant.

Address—Atty.-Gen. W. F. Fitzgerald, Orator of the Day.

EVENING.

Opening remarks—Judge M. T. Allen, president of the evening.

Selection—By orchestra.

Solo—Mrs. Minnie Hance Owens.

Reading, "Liberty Bell"—Miss Angela Anderson.

Baritone solo, "The Grenadiers"—Prof. C. S. Cornell.

"The Flag Without a Stain"—Amphion Quarette.
H. D. Willard, G. W. Ragland, W. L. Frew and C. L. Wilde.

Selection—Orchestra.

Accompanist, Miss Mary L. O'Donoughe.

MUSICAL PROGRAMME.

West Lake Park, 8 p.m.

Central Park, 7:30 p.m.

East Side Park, 8 p.m.

PLAZA.

Veteran Drum Corps, 2 p.m.

MEMBERS OF THE LOS ANGELES

4th July Executive Committee

OF 1897.

Members.

Horace P. Anderson, Pres.
Geo. D. Pessell, Secy.
H. J. Fleishman, Finance.
Robt. A. Todd, Press.
J. N. Phillips, Music.
E. H. Hutchinson, Decoration.
John C. Wray, Press Agent.
C. C. Wright, V.-Pres.
Harry Siegel, Treas.
F. K. Rule, Auditing.
F. W. Wood, Transportation.
Wm. Mead, Literary.
Milton Carlson, Printing.
Hubert Morgan, Asst. Secy.

"Goddess of Liberty,"
MRS. IDA M. BISHOP.

Grand Marshal,
N. A. COVARRUBIAS.

Chief of Staff,
W. T. WILLIAMS.

Aids on the Grand Marshal's Staff.

S. Weatherholt,
Romulo Pico,
E. L. Allen,
Jacob Adloff,
Frank Reese,
George Goldsmith,
W. E. Arthur,
D. Botiller,
J. D. Gish,
L. C. Brown,
W. A. Henry,
E. Gilman,
F. G. Schumacher,
J. B. Mullen,
George Harrison,
Edward Lloyd,
Walter L. Vail,
M. M. Budinger,
J. E. Young.

Division Marshals.

FIRST DIVISION—Thomas J. Casey.
SECOND DIVISION—H. H. Appel.
THIRD DIVISION—Thomas Strohm.
FOURTH DIVISION—D. F. Donegan.
FIFTH DIVISION—Dr. Wm. Dodge.
SIXTH DIVISION—J. C. Smith.

STORY OF THE FLAG.

The Starry Banner speaks for itself. Its mute eloquence needs no aid to interpret its significance. Fidelity to the Union blazes from its stars, allegiance to the government beneath which we live is wrapped in its folds.—[Edward Everett Hale.

WHEN Widow Ross made the original flag of this nation she was young and handsome, the mother of two bright children, and her home was in Arch street in the city of Philadelphia. The manner in which she received the commission, the success with which she carried out its details, and the general praise awarded her skill, are all matters of history, and it is a history worth the telling.

The beautiful supplement given with the Los Angeles Times of July 4, which is by one of Chicago's most brilliant artists, portrays fully the fitting climax to the making and "birth of the American flag."

It is a proud moment for the winsome widow, now affectionately known by the people whose flag she wrought, as Betsy Ross. The committee appointed by Congress, having no less a person than "the father of his country" for chairman, with Col. Ross and Robert Morris as the other members, were grouped about her, the sun streaming in upon the silken folds of the new flag, causing its bars and stars to glisten and reflect in the polished floor of the quaint old room.

The artist, John A. Hagsrom, pictures an impressive scene. It is evident that George Washington was pleased with the flag. History hints that he made the sketch for Mrs. Ross to work by and there is no word to be found indicating that any change was made from the original finished flag, unfurled by the widow. She seems to have met the exact requirements of the committee and in return for their wrapt interest in the result of her handiwork her face beams with gentle satisfaction.

It was on Saturday, June 14, 1777, that the American Congress passed a resolution stipulating the specifications of a national flag. The resolution recited "that the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

This has been accepted as having been the first legislative action of which there is any record for the establishment of a national flag. It is not recorded that any discussion or debate attended this action, and it seems that the Stars and Stripes became officially the distinguishing feature of the emblem of the republic without any definite premonitory signs. The birth of the idea of the flag is shrouded in more mystery than its adoption. The earliest suggestion of stars as a device for the emblem, is found in a poem published in the Massachusetts Spy on March 10, 1774, in which is the line "The American ensign now sparkles a star." The first instance known of the use of the thirteen stripes upon an American banner is found upon a standard presented to the Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse in 1775, and which is now in the possession of that troop.

There are many theories as to the origin of the suggestion that these two ideas should be combined in the emblem. Some have supposed that the arrangement of stripes was borrowed from the Dutch or from the designating stripes on the coats of the Continental soldiers. Others have asserted that both stars and stripes were suggested by the coat of arms of Washington, which contained both. A less practical explanation is contained in the theory of one writer who said:

"Every nation has its symbolic ensign—some have beasts, some birds, some fishes, some reptiles—in their banners. Our fathers chose the stars and stripes—the red telling of the blood shed by them for their country; the blue, of the heavens and their protection; and the stars, of the separate States embodied in one nationality, 'E Pluribus Unum.'"

There is no accompanying data which make satisfactory any of these explanations or the countless others which have been advanced at various times. The truth probably is that the whole was a blending of the various flags used previous to the Union flag—"the red flag of the army and the white one of the floating batteries," complemented by the incorporation of thirteen stars and thirteen stripes, which seem naturally to have suggested themselves as emblematic insignia to all patriots of the time.

The only weight given to the theory that the flag was taken in part from the coat of arms of Washington is contained in the records of the part he played in arranging for the making of the first flag containing the stars and stripes. In this connection it is a generally-accepted fact that Mrs. Elizabeth Ross made this flag in Philadelphia in a house which is yet standing in Arch street. The convincing evidence to this effect has been collected and published by her grandson, W. T. Canby. He asserts that a committee of Congress accompanied by Gen. Washington, in June, 1776, called upon Mrs. Ross, who was an upholsterer, "and engaged her to make the flag from a rough drawing, which, at her suggestion, was redrawn by Gen. Washington, in pencil, in her back parlor." This is the flag which was adopted by Congressional resolution a year later, and there seems ground for Mr. Canby's assertion that the flag was in common use before this action by Congress was taken.

This emblem remained unchanged until 1794, when it was decided by Congress, because two more States had been admitted to the Union, Vermont and Kentucky, that the flag should contain fifteen stripes and fifteen stars. In this action there was no provision for future alterations, and no change was made until 1818, although several new States had been admitted before that time. On April 4, 1818, a law was passed reducing the number of stripes to thirteen and making the number of stars agree with the number of States, a new star to be added on July 4 of each year for every new State admitted within the year. This act embodied the suggestions of Capt. Samuel C. Reid, but he advised also that it be stipulated that the stars should be arranged in the form of a star. This was not done at the time, and at no time since has any action been taken prescribing a definite arrangement of the stars in the flag. It remains the same today as when adopted in 1818, with the exception of the growing size of the group of stars in the blue field.

It is quite probable that the real truth of the making of the first flag of this nation would have been lost to history but for the efforts of Mrs. Ross's grandson, Mr. Canby. He realized the importance of accurate knowledge on the subject, and took active steps to ascertain just such details as would be necessary to preserve the incident in history.

In 1871 there was some little newspaper comment on the subject of how and when the flag was born. Several authorities when interviewed declared that the whole matter was shrouded in mystery, whereat Mr. Canby, whose investigations certainly gave weight to his assertions, sent out a communication on the subject, which successfully removed all mystery and all doubt. He wrote as follows:

"It is not tradition, it is report from the lips of the principal participator in the transaction directly told, not to one or two, but to a dozen or more living witnesses, of whom I am one, though but a little boy when I heard it. I was 11 years old when Mrs. Ross died in our house, and well remember her telling the story. I have the narrative from the lips of the oldest of my aunts, reduced to writing in 1857. This aunt, Mrs. Clarissa Wilson, succeeded to the business of making flags, which had been originally held exclusively by Mrs. Ross, and she continued to make flags for the navy yard and arsenals and for the mercantile marine for many years, until, being conscientious on the subject of war, she gave up the government business, but continued the mercantile business until 1857. Washington was a frequent visitor at my grandmother's house before receiving command of the army. She embroidered his shirt ruffles and did many other things for him. He knew her skill with the needle. Col. Ross, with Robert Morris and Gen. Washington, called upon Mrs. Ross and told her they were a committee of Congress, and wanted her to make the flag from the drawing, a rough one, which, upon her suggestion, was redrawn by Gen. Washington, chiefly because the stars were six-cornered, and not five-cornered (pointed,) as they should have been. I fix the date to be during Washington's visit to Congress from New York in June, 1771, when he came to confer upon the affairs of the army, the flag being, no doubt, one of these affairs."

And thus the case of Betsy Ross and the flag of her country stand committed to history. To the one there is yet to be dedicated a monument, and the Hagstrom picture is possibly the best tribute to her memory. The other floats aloft in every breeze, a monument unto itself and a source of inspiration and loyalty to seventy million people. It needs but the drum beat and sight of "old glory" to form a rallying point for every able-bodied man in the land. And there will also gather the women with their prayers of godspeed and courage to fathers, husbands and sons, who will defend the old flag with their last breath of life.

THE sprightly writer of a London paper says: "If our dramatists have the impertinence to give us any more of their commonplace heroics and nailed-up sentiment after 'Secret Service,' they have a more colossal impudence than ever I imagined; and, goodness knows, it would be difficult for them to exceed any estimate of that. The American drama is the best the Adelphi has had for years, not to mention the Lyceum, the St. James's, and the Haymarket. If the government has any regard for its duties, if it considers that the intelligence of the nation is properly its care, it will at once pass a short bill rendering it compulsory for Sydney Grundy, Haddon Chambers, Pinero, Henry Arthur Jones, and certain other dramatists to attend the Adelphi every night during the run of 'Secret Service.' It will teach them how to interest the public. George R. Sims, Shirley, Laudeck, and certain others might be exempt. They are past all teaching. As with the dramatists, so with the actors—not forgetting the actresses. Terriss should be dragged in irons to see Gillette play the hero. He will then see what a lifelong mistake he has made in thinking the center of the stage a holy of holies, and rant and posing the two chief recommendations in a 'star' actor. Gillette's playing will be an eye-opener to him. Miss Millward, Harry Nichols, too, will receive valuable lessons from other members of the company. Not being an English dramatist or actor, it costs me no pang to confess that these American dramatists and actors give us all fits; but, if any American journalists come over here and try to teach me my business I shall think it darned impertinence." This individual evidently does not expect to be knighted during the current reign. The lively fashion in which he rounds up the epigrammatic dramatists, and deals out advice to the artists of the soggy school is really refreshing, if not distinctly diplomatic or courteous.

* * *

Giuseppe Verdi, the greatest living composer, and probably the most remarkable that ever lived, is seriously ill at his country seat in Busseld, Italy. Verdi was born at Rancola, in the Duchy of Parma, Italy, and his father was an inn-keeper. He received his first lessons in music from an organist at Milan, and later studied under Lavinga. In 1839 he published his earliest work, a musical drama called "Oberto di San Bonifacio."

His first important composition, "Lombardi," made a strong impression throughout Italy, and was his stepping stone to fame. His best-known operas are: "Nabucodonosor," "Ernani," "Attila," "Macbeth," "The Masnadieri," "Louise Miller," "Rigoletto," "Il Trovatore," "La Traviata," "Un Ballo in Maschera," and "Don Carlos." His more recent operas are: "Giovanni d'Arco," in 1868; "La Forza del Destino," in 1869, and "Aida," in 1872. In 1878 he completed "Montezuma," and in 1886 he produced "Otello." His latest work, "Falstaff," was finished in 1893, and was a great success.

The remarkable feature of Verdi, aside from his great gifts, was his wonderful accomplishment in changing his style from the florid melodist to the deeply dramatic phase at a time of life when the creative fire is supposed to be quite burned out. His last-produced work, "Falstaff," written in his eightieth year, showed no decline in genius or power. Since then he has been industriously engaged upon an opera based upon Shakespeare's "Tempest." Verdi has written for the past and the present, and his works have that within them that will insure their popularity for generations to come.

* * *

The present season of light opera by the Columbias is, considering the modest claims of the management, the best that has been heard here in years.

The principals and chorus include clever men and women who cannot fail but made an impression, while with reference to the environments and costumes they add no little to the pleasure of the entertainment.

The clever work of Ethel Balch, the prima donna, is extremely commendable. She is a conscientious artist, and at all times indefatigable in her efforts to please. Her voice is of wide range, flexible and pleasing to the ear. In "Said Pasha," as well as in "Olivette," she was at her best, and the repeated encores that were bestowed easily demonstrate the impression made.

Katherine MacNeill, the contralto of the organization, is a most ambitious singer, and her voice is such as to make an impression upon an audience. It is deep, clear and resonant, and to her artistic efforts no little of the company's success is due.

In the tenor roles, Harry Davies proved extremely satisfactory, and his appearance added no little to the success of his work. The acquisition of Fred Huntley in baritone roles was a wise move on the part of the management, and, with Charles Huntington, fills the cast in an admirable manner. Eugene Rogers, the bass, also is possessed of merit, while Henderson and Kunkel are the two clever comedians. The chorus is larger than is usually heard in comic opera, and is composed of men and women who can sing, the latter also deserving praise for the appearance and figures.

Both productions show the clever work of Kirkland Calhoun, who is one of the most ambitious stage managers identified with light opera.

For the coming week, which it is to be hoped will not be the last—a number of interesting operas will be sung. Tomorrow and Tuesday evenings, "Mascot" will be the bill, on Wednesday and Thursday, "The Chimes of Normandy," with Kirkland Calhoun as Gaspard the miser, while the last two nights will be given over to Gilbert & Sullivan's ever-popular "Mikado." In the way of an innovation, at the Wednesday matinée, by request, the company will be heard in "Bohemian Girl."

* * *

The star bill booked for the Orpheum this week has a store of promise in the names it contains, among them being some of the greatest known to vaudeville. Russell Bros., the well-known Irish servant girls, head the list. These will be remembered as the leading lights of Weber & Field's combination, known as Russell Bros., comedians. There are few more artistic fun-makers enlisted in the vaudeville ranks, and certainly no performers outside of the few great stars of the legitimate, who have commanded the serious attention of critics with such favorable results. From all accounts of the Russells, their inimitable servant-girl skit, and James Russell's impersonation of Sarah Bernhardt and other celebrities, they must be a good team.

Another of the new-comers who has had her share of praise is Josephine Sabel, the same bewitching chanteuse who has the honor of being one of a limited few among American artists who have had Paris at their feet, and who has since returned to her native land to be even more appreciated since gaining the stamp of foreign approval. Mlle. Sabel has been heard in Los Angeles, and will be remembered as one of the most charming artists that have appeared in this city. She is dainty and graceful, and sings with the most fascinating dash and aplomb. Her appearance will be a star event.

Johnson and Dean are another team of celebrities, though quite different from the preceeding. They are billed as the king and queen of the colored aristocracy, and are reported as being dancers and singers of a highly diverting sort.

Conway and Leland, the merry monopedes, will furnish their share of amusement with a really wonderful and decidedly laughable acrobatic act.

Billy Carter, the jolly minstrel; Ida Gray Scott, the eminent singer; Daily and Hilton in a new comedy creation, and Wills and Loretto, with a roaring Dutch sketch, complete the new bill.

Two performances, as usual, will be given today, the first presentation of the new show being given at the special Fourth of July matinée tomorrow afternoon.

* * *

On Monday at Fiesta Park the entire scenery will be taken down, the electrical effects removed for the Bryan reception, and afterward replaced for the evening's performance. This will be a feat in itself that is gigantic. Monday evening will be the last time to see this great spectacle. A feature of the evening will be the fireworks programme which, after the destruction of the German city by fire, will partake of the patriotic flavor of the day. This presentation is not a repetition of the entertainments given several weeks ago, but is almost entirely a new production, and with the splendid singing, elaborate costumes, gigantic scenery, pleasing marches, and entrancing ballets, proves to be a very pleasing place to spend the evening. The entertainment is a varied one, and with its kaleidoscopic changes is just the thing for summer amusements.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Maud Granger has been engaged for Franklin Fyles's "Flora Moyne."

Chevalier, in his seven months stay in America, pocketed over $48,000.

Glen McDonough's new play is called "The Marquise of Michigan."

Betina Girard has returned from Europe to enter the vaudeville field.

Mrs. McKee Rankin has been engaged for the leading role in "What Happened to Jones."

A dramatization of Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island" will soon be tried in London.

Charles Hoyt's new play, which will be called "A Run for the Train," will be produced on December 22.

Mrs. Sidney Harris (Kitty Brady) has canceled her contract with John Drew and will return to her husband.

Noi Dan Kum, the Chinese actress, and her company are the attraction at the Beach-street Chinese Theater, Boston.

The Dramatic Mirror is authority for the statement that Otis Skinner and Maud Durbin will spend a few weeks in vaudeville.

A press agent informs us that Cora Routt, the singer of naughty songs at the Seeley dinner, was "a circus rider by birth."

Sudermann has completed a new five-act play called "Johannes," which will be brought out in September at the Deutsches Theater in Berlin.

Hattie Delaro Barnes and her pickaninnies, after a two years' absence abroad, are an entertaining feature of the bill at Koster & Bial's in New York.

Clay Clement has just emerged from the necessary retirement with the announcement that he has finished his new play, "A Southern Gentleman."

Joseph Ladiez, a hotel waiter in Milwaukee, a vocal discovery of Mme. Lilli Lehmann, is studying in that city with a view of going on the operatic stage.

Alice Holbrook, the sister-in-law of Barney Barnato, the millionaire suicide, has been reengaged for the role of the Prince in "The Brownies" for next season.

Fay Templeton, by a recent decision of the court, is fixed in possession of $100,000, a legacy from the late Howell Osborn. The will contest has been abandoned.

Viola Allen and her sister, Edith Morie, who will be married at an early date, are so much alike in disposition that they have been dubbed "The Heavenly Twins."

Marie Valleau has been engaged for Mrs. Caroline Miskel-Hoyt's role in Hoyt's "A Contented Woman." Miss Valleau is a beauty of a style similar to that of Mrs. Hoyt.

Minnie Maddern-Fiske says: "Our own tongue is not musical, like some German; it's not piquant, like French, nor passionate, like Italian. English, to my ear, is the stylish language."

Photographs of the Victoria jubilee procession will be hurried over for use in the various moving-picture shows, and there will be much rivalry as to which shall be first to exhibit them.

Gladys Wallis has been engaged by John Hare to play ingenue roles in his London company, and every one who has seen this clever and pretty little woman will applaud the judgment of the actor-manager.

It is said that Japanese theaters have their boxes so arranged that the ladies can change their dresses, as it is not considered stylish for a lady to appear an entire evening in one dress, and with the same ornaments.

"The Boomaladdie," a musical farce-comedy satarizing the citizen soldiery, will be produced next season. It is said that the music of the piece is by Sousa, Franciulli and William Harley. Satirizing the citizen soldiery is played out.

Frank Lawton, whose whistling and eccentric dancing made a hit with Hoyt's "Trip to Chinatown" company in Australia, and who stayed behind after the company's return to this country, has secured an engagement in London.

Richie Ling, formerly with Lillian Russell and the Castle Square Opera Company, will essay the leading male role in DeKoven & Smith's new operatic comedy, "The Paris Doll," in which Vernona Jarbeau will be starred.

Mrs. Annie Yeamans will join her daughter, Jennie, for the summer months, and will produce a sketch in the vaudeville houses, called "A Million Dollars." It was written for them by Kenneth Lee. Mrs. Yeamans will rejoin "The Good Mr. Best" next season.

Sardou is said to have been so pleased with the London production of "Mme. Sans Gene" that he sent Sir Henry Irving the inkstand which he used while writing the play. Sardou never saw Lee Harrison as Napoleon, or he would have sent him his pen and poker.

Julia Arthur, the American actress who has been connected with Sir Henry Irving's company at the Lyceum for two seasons, is to create the principal part in "A Lady in Quality," when that piece is produced in New York. It is a dramatization by Mrs. Hodgson Burnett of her own novel of that title, and she has been assisted in the work by Stephen Townsend.

The Italian tragedian, Sig. Zacconi, appears to have created a profound impression in Germany, and the critics agree that he is an actor of extraordinary power. It is stated that he will soon visit London. Very complimentary things are said of his leading lady, Signora Varini.

While in Philadelphia E. H. Sothern received the following unique communication: "Dear Sir—I have a play which is much better than the one you are doing. I am going to produce my play in spite of the curses of my friends. When could I see you to talk the matter over? Don't refuse. You don't know. Yours truly, X. X."

Highest single-night receipts at the Paris theaters bring together a curious list of plays. The Grand Opera's record-breaker was "Tannhauser," f.22,981; at the Porte Saint Martin it was the mystery "La Passion," f.13,012; at the Opera Comique, the opera "Don Juan," f.9234; at the Comedie Francaise, Moliere's "Les Femmes Savantes," and "M. de Pourceaugnac," f.8825.

[New York Sun:] Hope Booth writes to the Sun that she reads "with feelings of mingled amusement and indignation" that, in the matter of rejecting Macmonnies's figure of Bacchante, we are to be guided by "a narrow-minded organization styled the American Purity Alliance." Outside the question whether this society is wrong in its condemnation of the nude woman in bronze, there would be none as to its course if it should undertake to suppress Miss Booth, who is making a schameful exposure of herself in the concert halls in imitation of the Macmonnies naked woman.

A scheme is on foot among the members of the Lambs' Club to organize an all-star minstrel troupe next spring for the purpose of raising money to wipe out the mortgage of $50,000 on the new 'fold" on West Thirty-sixth street. The plan was suggested by the success of the all-star production of "The Rivals" last year, and the Lambs are already enthusiastic over the matter. De Wolf Hopper may be persuaded to act as interlocutor, with Nat Goodwin as tambo and Stuart Robson as bones. Others in the black-face semi-circle, it is hoped, will be Messrs. Dan Daly, Dave Warfield and Henry E. Dixey.

The New York Journal says: "The public is promised light opera in Madison Square Garden during July. Not on the usual plan of resurrecting old favorites as a cheap means of amusing easy-going summer pleasure-seekers from the rural districts, nor according to the brilliant idea which occurred to E. E. Rice when he first heard of the scheme. 'There's an idea for you,' said Mr. Rice. 'Madison Square Garden is nearly as big as all outdoors. Why not give opera in three rings? What is good for a circus ought to be good for opera. Here's the scheme: "Olivet" at one end, "The Mikado" at the other, and "Pinafore" in the middle ring. I wish I had thought of it myself.'"

In an obscure corner of the Allegheny Cemetery in Pittsburgh is a neglected grave, the sleeping place of America's greatest song writer, Stephen Collins Foster, the man who composed "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River," "Old Black Joe," "My Old Kentucky Home" and scores of melodies, all of them more distinctly American than the product of any other song writer. If a band of patriotic citizens have their way, Foster's fame will be marked by a suitable monument. Some time ago a fund was started, and upon its completion arrangements will be made for the erection of the proposed monument. July 4, the seventy-first anniversary of Foster's birth, there will be a celebration, in which the local G.A.R. posts will visit the grave and mark it with flowers and a flag.

When a statement is advanced that women cannot keep a secret, Fanny Davenport should be exempted. For nearly a year the actress has been in possession of a new play, and has so far steadfastly refused to divulge the name of the author or the plot of the drama. All sorts of guesses have been made, but Miss Davenport winks the other eye—if she is given to that practice—and says nothing. Recently it was boldly asserted that the play was by Marguerite Merington, and everybody felt satisfied that the great mystery had been solved. From the seclusion of her South Duxbury home now comes a ringing protest from the actress. Her new play is not by Miss Merington nor any other woman. Now we will have to guess again.

Here is Jules Lemaitre's latest explanation of the doctrine of Henrik Ibsen: "What Ibsen preaches is love of truth and hatred of falsehood, the rights of individual conscience as opposed to written laws, and a great human morality as distinguished from the pharisaism of the middle classes. It is redemption and purification by means of suffering; it is, in our relations with one another, an independent mercifulness and pardon for certain faults that pharisaism does not forgive; it is in marriage a perfect union of souls—a union which can only rest on the absolute sincerity of both man and wife, and on the complete confidence that they have in each other; it is, in short, the conformity of life to the 'ideal,' an ideal largely composed of religious truth, which religious truth is at the same time somewhat proud and logical and in perpetual revolt against the hypocrisies of human society."

FINNIGAN TO FLANNIGAN.

Superintindint wuz Flannigan;
Boss av the siction wuz Finnigin;
Whiniver the kyars get offen the thrack
An' muddled up things t' th' devil an' back,
Finnigan writ to Flannigan
Afther the wrick wuz all on agin;
That is, this Finnigin
Repoorted to Flannigan.

Whin Finnigin furst writ to Flannigan,
He writed tin pages—did Finnigin,
An' he tould jist how the smash occurred;
Full minny a tajus, blunderin' wurred
Did Finnigin write to Flannigan
Afther the cars had gone on agin.
That wuz how Finnigan
Repoorted to Flannigan.

Now Flannigan knowed more than Finnigin—
He'd more ejducation—had Flannigan;
An' it wore'm clane and complately out
To tell what Finnigin writ about
In his writin' to Muster Flannigan.
So he writed back to Finnigin:
"Don't do sich a sin agin;
Make 'em brief, Finnigin!"

Whin Finnigin got this from Flannigan,
He blushed rosy rid—did Finnigan;
An' he said: "I'll gamble a whole month's pa-ay
That it'll be manny an' manny a da-ay
Befoore Sup-rintindint, that's Flannigan,
Gits a whack at this very same sin agin,
From Finnigan to Flannigan
Repoorts won't be long agin."

Wan da-ay on the siction av Finnigin,
On the road sup'rintindid by Flannigan,
A rail gave way on a bit av a curve
An' some kyars went off as they made the swerve.
"There's nobody hurted," sez Finnigin,
"But reports must be made to Flannigan."
And he winked at McGorrigan,
As married a Finnigin.

He wuz shanty'n thin, wuz Finnigan,
As manny a railroader's been agin,
An' the schmoky ol' lamp wuz burnin' bright
In Finnigin's shanty all that night—
Bilin' down his repoort, was Finnigin!
An' he writed this here: "Muster Flannigan:
Off agin, on agin,
Gone agin.—Finnigin."

—[Life.

The Coming Generation.

The wee ones of the Buffalo kindergarten have adopted this yell:

"B, a, bay; B, y, bee;
Muzzer's precious kids are we!
Eenie, meenie, minie, mo!
Kindergarten! Buffalo!

WILL HARNESS VICTORIA FALLS

SOUTHEASTERN AFRICA TO HAVE AN ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION SYSTEM THAT WILL ECLIPSE NIAGARA.

English Capitalists Will Operate Gold Mines by Electricity Generated by Waterfalls Hundreds of Miles Away—The Zambesi River Will Operate the Dynamos and the Current Will Be Sent Overland—It Will Civilize Africa.

[From a Special Contributor to The Times.]

THE establishment of an immense electric transmission system which will practically encompass the whole southeastern section of Africa is to be undertaken by English capitalists. The plan is to harness the magnificent Victoria Falls on the Zambesi River in the manner of our own Niagara and distribute the accumulated force in every direction, taking in the mines of Mashonaland, Matabeleland, the Rand, and supplying power to whosoever wants it and for whatsoever purpose, throughout Rhodesia, the Transvaal and other States roundabout. The scheme has been declared perfectly feasible by the eminent electrician, Prof. George Forbes, who went over the ground in South Africa for the purpose of estimating its practicability. Some of the mines to be supplied are hundreds of miles from the falls. This will, however, make but little difference as the general plan includes transmission 400 miles in length. A scheme is also proposed whereby the rapids of the Nile may be harnessed. At Assouan there is a waterfall forty-nine feet high which might be used to generate power for operating some cotton mills in Cairo, nearly seventeen miles distant. Still another scheme is the harnessing of the rapids which come down from Lake Nyassa, in Central Africa. The last two projects are simply in contemplation, but the utilization of the Victoria Falls will shortly be an assured fact.

WILL OVERSHADOW NIAGARA.

The harnessing of Victoria Falls will, as an engineering feat, overshadow the Niagara plant, for the reason that the power will be utilized at such a great distance from the falls. Niagara, for a long time to come, at least, will transmit its power for comparatively short distances. As long as the company controlling it can dispose of its total output within a few miles of the falls, they will do so, because, while from an engineering point of view it is possible to transmit current all the way around the earth, yet from a commercial standpoint, the scheme loses value because of the rapid increase in the cost the further you go from the plant. At Victoria Falls, however, the transmission will all be over 100 miles in length, through stretches of wild country forests which will be opened for the first time, over level plateaus where Lobengula carried on his savage warfare, through ravines as wild and grand as any in our own western country, to mines tantalizingly full of mineral wealth which has been, except in a small way almost impossible to get out because of the insufficient power at hand.

MANY THOUSANDS OF VOLTS.

It is also likely that the transmission machinery will be more powerful than Niagara, for the reason that the power house can be located at a greater distance below the upper river. The Victoria Falls are over 1000 yards wide, and the river at this point drops sheer into a huge fissure in the earths' surface nearly 400 feet deep. If the general plan of the Niagara plant is adopted, the power-house would be located on a level with the lower end of the falls. The tunnel carrying the water from the upper river would supply the immense turbines at a greatly accelerated pressure. The turbines, in order to take care of this pressure at its full power, would necessarily have to be very large, and if the electric generators to be run in their turn by the turbines are as large in proportion, the electric power it would be possible to obtain would aggregate many thousands of volts.

THE POWER OF WATER.

The Zambesi, or River of Signs, ranks with the Congo, and is the only means of communication with the interior. It is nearly 1600 miles long, and has been the most important factor in the development of South Africa. It rises in the marshy country west of Bangweolo, and passes through Lake Dilolo at the extreme southwestern point of the Congo Free State. It receives many tributaries on its way to the Indian Ocean, and drains during its course over a half a million square miles of territory.

It has many cataracts, narrows and rapids, and navigation is only possible on stretches of 100 and 200 miles. The Victoria Falls are 900 miles from the sea. They were discovered by Dr. Livingston in 1885. After plunging down into the chasm which is formed by an immense crack in the basaltic rock, and which, by the way, is at right angles to the former course of the river, the stream is carried along in a narrow channel for nearly thirty miles, between steep basaltic rocks, which at some points are scarcely 100 feet apart. The power of this swiftly-running water can easily be imagined, and the electrical horse power into which it can be converted is great enough to become in course of time one of the most civilizing factors that Africa will probably encounter.

HOW THE CURRENT WILL BE TRANSMITTED.

The method of transmitting the power will be the same as is followed in all the big transmission systems of America and Europe. The current obtained from the dynamos at a voltage of say 10,000, will be passed through enormous transformers, which will, as they say in electrical circles, "step it up" to an average of probably 100,000. This enormous power will then be transmitted by pole line across the country, the force and nature of the alternating current easily overcoming all resistance which may be encountered on the way. At the ponit of distribution—let us say at Buluwayo, 150 miles from the falls—the transmitted current will be passed through another, or "stepdown," transformer, to the usable quantity of 10,000 volts or less. It will then be made to operate the motors which in their turn operate the machinery in the mines. In fact, as Engineer Shaw points out, enough energy can be transmitted from Victoria Falls to Buluwayo to run all the machinery required in the gold mines for the next twenty years.

IT WILL CIVILIZE AFRICA.

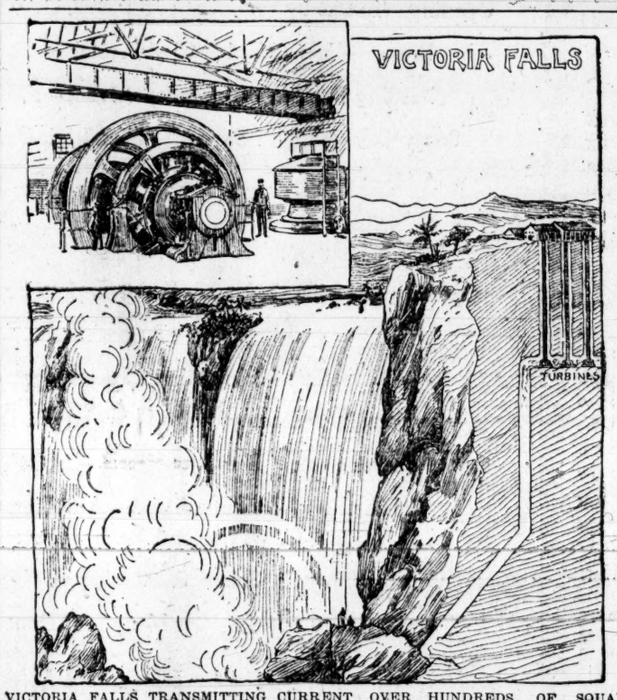
The civilizing element in this system consists in the fact that power can be transmitted and utilized in the depths of the wilderness with as much economy as though it were in New York, London or Paris. The line may be tapped at any point, en route, and branch lines can be extended out in any direction and for any distance. At the end of the branch line, even though it be on the top of the highest mountain or in the middle of the densest swamp, thousands of horse power will be at the disposal of the persons at the head of such an enterprise. It will mean that the immense forests of Africa can be cut down with the most improved machinery, which, under the old system, could not have been removed from the heart of the manufacturing center. It will mean that machinery can be taken into the wilderness and made to prepare its products for civilization, irrespective of the fact whether coal be $1 or $50 a ton. It may be that in the course of a comparatively few years Africa will not be such a general point of destination for the products of the civilized world. She may not only be able to manufacture and prepare for the market her own products, but may be able to manufacture for her own use those which she must now import from other quarters of the globe. Had the United States possessed in its infancy such a civilizing factor, its growth as a nation would have been even more rapid than it has been.

A REMARKABLE FEATURE.

The most remarkable feature of the whole project is that when Prof. George Forbes received a letter from a man in Johannesburg asking whether it would be worth while considering the question of utilizing the Victoria Falls for working the mines in Mashonaland and Matabeleland, he simply laughed at the idea, and sat down to write an answer which would effectually point out the absurdity of the scheme of his rather progressive correspondent. He jotted down some rough figures to show the writer of the letter the absurdity of the idea, and in so doing some new economics occurred to him, and a cheaper means of transit presented itself, and he came to the conclusion that the project was really quite business-like. This was made all the more certain after he had been to South America and reviewed the situation at close quarters. From that time he had no fear of the long-distance transmission for certain purposes, such as gold mining, where in many cases other power is costly and especially as gold mines require power for twenty-four hours.

MANY EXAMPLES OF LONG-DISTANCE TRANSMISSION.

As a matter of fact, however, the projectors of the scheme have numerous examples to point to in the big transmission systems of the United States and Europe. For instance, Niagara is generating 29,000 horse-power and transmitting it twenty-one miles. Sacramento, Cal., is receiving 11,000 horse-power from a waterfall twenty-four miles away. The big plant at Ogden produces 11,000 horse-power, and the distance of transmission is thirty-six miles. The big Cottonwood plant has a capacity of 7000 horse-power, and the distance of transmission is fourteen miles. The Fresno, Cal., plant produces 2300 horse-power, and the distance of transmission is thirty-five miles. These are some of the newer American plants, but all over the Rocky Mountains may be found plants of silver mines which are operated by electric power, generated by waterfalls, situated miles away. Abroad, the movement has been undertaken quite as seriously. Switzerland teems with successful installations, and Germany and France have almost as many. It is proposed to light St. Petersburg with power developed by the waterfalls of Finland. Deptford, Eng., has a 10,000-volt plant which transmits current eleven miles to London. The ancient aqueducts of the Romans at Tivoli, Italy, have been refitted and the water drives powerful turbines, from which an electric plant gets its force to transmit the current to Rome, nineteen miles away. The River Suze, Switzerland, transmits electric current over nineteen miles of mountainous country. In Mexico there is an eighteen-mile transmission plant at Guadalajara. Kioto, Japan, has a four-mile transmission plant. Even Ceylon has a plant which utilizes the waters of the Kotmalaegauga, and transmits current overland for some distance. It is the largest plant in India.



VICTORIA FALLS TRANSMITTING CURRENT OVER HUNDREDS OF SQUARE MILES OF SOUTH AFRICA.

WHAT WE MUST EXPECT.

To be sure long-distance transmission plants are already in existence in South Africa, for the working of gold mines, but the generators get their initial force from steam engines, and not from waterfalls. In the Rand there is a plant in operation which generates a capacity of 10,000 volts, transmitting it twenty-five miles overland. Each of the dynamos in this plant weighs eighty tons, and the armatures are nearly sixteen feet in diameter. This, however, is not the ideal method of transmission. In the first place it is not economical: The natural method of utilizing the waterfall and employing nature to give us the power which lights our cities, operates our factories and runs our railroads, is the one which will be used in the future. As now projected, the plant which will utilize the waters of Victoria Falls will be the biggest in the world, but as there may be other immense waterfalls hidden away in the unexplored wilderness, it cannot be said for certain that this will be the biggest plant for all time.

THEODORE WATERS.

LONG-DISTANCE TRANSMISSION.

What Cheap Power Means to All California.

[Call, June 30:] A dispatch in yesterday's Call stated that a contract for the transmission of electricity by power derived from the river running through Santa Ana Cañon to Los Angeles and Pasadena had been concluded between the Southern California Power Company and a New York electrical company. The amount of power to be transmitted at first is 4000 horse-power. The station is to be located in the Santa Ana Cañon, twelve miles from Redlands. The water will be taken from the river through the canal flume and tunnel alongside of the cañon to a point where it will be led through a pipe 2200 feet long, giving what is equivalent to a vertical fall in the water of 750 feet. At the bottom the water will shoot from the nozzles against bucket wheels which will be on the same shafts as the electric dynamos.

Since the successful transmission of electric-power from Folsom to Sacramento, the idea has been adopted with excellent results in Fresno and Kern counties; but this Los Angeles project is on a far greater scale than any other of the kind in the West, and it is claimed that it will constitute the longest commercial electric-power ever undertaken. The power of Niagara Falls has thus far been tried for a distance only one-third as long as the Santa Ana power scheme calls for.

California is well supplied all the way from Shasta to San Diego with water courses rich in latent power, and the time is rapidly approaching when such power will be converted into electrical energy and conveyed to all the important cities and towns in the State. It means a wonderful economy for manufacturing industries, and in fact, an immense saving in all works, public and private, where electricity can be employed; and this harnessed lightning seems destined ultimately to replace steam entirely.

Unlimited cheap power means multiplicity of manufactures, for it practically solves the fuel problem. California cities and towns which do not already enjoy this advantage should not be slow to avail themselves of the opportunities at hand to acquire it.

A Splendid Fool.

[Stockton Mail:] Artist De Conte is dead in San Francisco. He died because he lacked nourishing food. He could have had it if he had told of his straits. He had only to beg to be fed. Unfortunately the genius of an artist and the soul of a gentleman were both his familiars. It is not wise to live in San Francisco with such friends to give counsel.

You were very foolish, De Conte. You might have blustered and bragged; you might have sneered at other men's work. There are mediocres in art and literature wearing laurel leaves got by that trick. You might have hired claquers and tickled the vanity of parvenus and been free of the Bohemian Club—in which Bohemians are not—and had money and a fat belly. There are well-fed fakirs in literature, journalism, preaching and picture-making, De Conte. But you—you chose to remain an artist and a high-souled gentleman. You were out of place, De Conte. Because you were neither quack nor braggart nor hard of heart, nor careful of gain, nor desperate enough to rob, nor mean enough to beg, you died like a rat in a hole. You were a great fool.

But, by the living God, you were a man, De Conte. And there are some yet to honor you and to cry luck to you across the far hilltops of the unknown country.

Harbor Talk.

[Chicago Tribune's Washington Special, June 23:] The President is being urged to direct the Secretary of War to invite bids for the improvement of San Pedro Harbor, the question having assumed an importance beyond that of the superiority between San Pedro and Santa Monica as a natural location for a deep-water harbor. July 12 the Trnsmississippi Congress will meet at Salt Lake City, and members of that body are urging the President to carry out the law before that date. It is represented that this improvement is vital to the purposes of the congress, which embraces every State and Territory west of the Mississippi.

Upon the improvement of San Pedro depends the building of 600 miles of railway from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles, which will not be built if the harbor appropriation is withheld. Construction of this road means a reduction of 300 miles in the haul from the Mississippi to the Pacific, and a transcontinental outlet for the Burlington, Rock Island, and Missouri Pacific, three trunk lines now terminating at the Rocky Mountains.

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Fresh Literature.

DREAMS OF TODAY. By Percival Pollard. [Chicago: Way & Williams.]

THIS little volume is the work of one to whom life must be still full of delicious fancies and whose heart's best hopes have not yet been shattered. Underneath all the "dreams" there is a deep current of passionate emotion. The writer still looks at the best and highest in life as something possible, and though sometimes he depicts broken dreams it is not with the pen of one whose faith in humanity is wrecked. The whole book is a prose poem in which is set the inner life of the heart. It is life, I suppose, that is pictured, not earnest, active, progressive life, but the life of sentiment and feeling such as the young live. It has its charms, but it is not fully practical, but it is often, alas, just a "dream."

A DAUGHTER OF JUDAS. A Fin-de-Siecle Tale of New York City Life. By Richard Henry Savage. [Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally & Co.]

The life of this modern Babylon does not please the staidly moral man as he muses upon its folly, its love of excesses and its voluptuous shortcomings and its immoral brigandage as depicted by the author of "A Daughter of Judas." The story is one of illicit loves, of unfortunate and mercenary marriages and of life when it is linked with pleasure and self-seeking with little that is true, little that is allied to noble manhood or womanhood. The book is a study which shows the worst side of human nature, with here and there a golden thread that is linked to purity and truth. It is hard to say that the world is made better or that character is uplifted by the perusal of books of this type, yet for certain readers, who revel in stories of an emotional and sensational character, they possess a strong attraction.

PROMETHEUS UNBOUND, A Lyrical Drama. By L. B. Pemberton. [Franklin, O.: The Editor Publishing Company.]

Of all the stirring fables of antiquity none, perhaps, has more fully touched the human heart than the legend of Prometheus. There is grandeur in his attitude, as bound to the eternal rock he defies the anger of the multitudinous gods and gives his best thoughts to studying mortals.

Very carefully, and with much poetic grace and power has this story been portrayed in the volume before us—in the grand epic which it contains. There is melody in the songs, and as a whole it is harmonious and strong, filled with poetic fervor, and it cannot fail to win the favor of the public.

Magazines of the Month.

Harper's Magazine presents its readers with much of interest. Its leading article tells them about that stirring incident in the late war of the rebellion, "Sheridan's Ride," and it is described in a graphic manner by Gen. George A. Forsythe of the United States Army, and is fully and appropriately illustrated. The last installment of Du Maurier's story, "The Martian," is given with the vim and vigor that belonged to his pen. The second installment of Stockton's new novel, "The Great Stone of Sardis," illustrated by Peter Newell, brings the reader well on his way to the North Pole on a submarine journey of exploration. "The Kentuckians," a novelette by John Fox, Jr., illustrated by W. T. Smedley, deals dramatically with the broadly contrasted types of the mountains and the blue-grass region. The whole number will prove of inviting interest to the general reader.

The Cosmopolitan portrays most vividly "The Horrors of the Plague in India," as set forth by Julian Hawthorne. The article is fully illustrated and its readers cannot fail to conceive, at least to some degree, the terrors and suffering which abounds in the plague-stricken districts. It stills the pulses and sends a thrill of terror to the heart to read of all that humanity is sometimes called upon to endure. "The War of Worlds," by H. G. Wells, is continued; "Modern Education" is discussed by Harry Thurston Peck; "How the Streets of Cairo Came to the World's Fair," is told by George Pangalo, and divers other matters of interest are discovered within its pages.

The Atlantic Monthly begins a new volume with the July number, and some of the most important and practical subjects of today are considered within its covers. We especially note "The Making of the Nation," by Woodrow Wilson; "The Decline of Legislatures," E. L. Godkin; "The Future of Rural New England," Alvan F. Sanborn, and an analysis of "Mr. Allen's Choir Invisible." There is the usual amount of verse and of good fiction, and the whole number invites the careful attention of the reader.

The Pall Mall Magazine always attracts by its rarely beautiful illustrations, which, combined with the excellence of the text, cannot fail to enlist the interest of the general reader. In the present number, among its leading articles is one on "Lee of Virginia," which includes the period from the defense of Richmond in 1862 to the battle of Gettysburg. The article is from the well-known pen of Henry Tyrrell, and is fully illustrated with the portraits of Confederate generals, the old Capitol at Richmond, etc. The other contributions are varied and are from the well-known pens of the Marquis of Lorne, John Le Breton, Robert Hickens, Robert Louis Stevenson, and others.

Sunbeams, which is published by the Sunbeam Company, New York, has a pleasant table of contents with something in its pages for all classes of readers. It has its share of fashion chat, pages for those "Around the Work Table," a good deal to delight the hearts of the children, much of value to the housekeeper, much of popular literary interest, and it is altogether a delightful magazine for the home and fireside. It is published at No. 178 Fulton street, New York.

The Ladies' Home Journal has an exquisitely designed and colored cover, between which is many a delightful page, adapted to the taste of its various readers. Almost every topic of interest to the feminine heart is discussed, and a vast amount of suggestive wisdom is distilled.

McClure for the current month has a cover which is beautifully suggestive of rural life and its quiet charms; a descriptive article by Cleveland Moffett, describing "How a Piano is Made;" a unique contribution entitled "The Smallest Republic in the World," "The Grindstone Question," by Robert Barr; "Prof. Henry Drummond," by the Rev. D. M. Ross; "The Two Barks; a Tale of the High Seas," by A. Conan Doyle, as well as other articles which cannot fail of enlisting the reader's attention.

The Century, among its other charms, allows Gen. Horace Porter to take the reader "Campaigning with Grant" on his winter campaigns. It is not a dead past of which he writes, but one which will be immortal in its interest as long as freedom endures. "After Big Game in Africa and India" is a vividly-drawn sketch from the pen of H. W. Seaton-Karr; "Sports in the Seventeenth Century" is by W. A. Baillie-Grohman, and many and varied are the other themes which fill the pages of this inviting issue.

The Woman's Home Companion is as companionable as ever. "A Realized Ideal" is a pleasant bit of fiction by Julia Magruder; "A Change of Creed" is by Ella Higginson, while a story for the Fourth is entitled "How Old Mex Celebrated," and is told by Pauline Shackerford Colyar. A delightful "Boquet of Sonnets" is presented, and there is also much of suggestive interest to the home-lover and home-maker.

Harper's Bazar has a world of pretty things to commend it to its many lady readers, among which are the latest and most tasteful of fashion designs, with helpful suggestions for the completion of the same. Its prose and verse are of a high order, and it will always be the most welcome of visitors to my lady's boudoir, as well as at the family hearth.

The Black Cat contains in its current issue, "For Dear Old Yale," a $300 prize story by James Langston; "The Casket of Pandora," Margaret Dodge; "A Romance of the Palisades," by E. O. Weeks; "A Postponed Arrest," Leland Ingersoll, and "A Geometrical Design," a $100 prize story by Mary Foote Arnold.

The Strand has much of interest regarding "Personal Relics of the Queen and Her Children," by William G. Fitzgerald; "The Holding Up of the Alhambra" is by S. Frances Harrison; "Captains of Atlantic Liners" is by Alfred T. Story, and a delightful story for children is from the German of Pauline Schanz. The issue contains much else of interest.

LITERARY COMMENT.

A New Form of Literary Art.

What Henry Beranger says on literary topics is always worthy of attention, says the Literary Digest. His article in the Revue Eucyclopédique of May 15 contains an indictment of the present form of fiction preparatory to a flattering review of the recent works of MM. Edouard Schuré, Babriel d'Annunzio and Gabriel Sarrazin. His theme is that these writers present a new manner of writing fiction; what he is pleased to call the poetic romance, fiction that concerns itself with the portrayal of the life of the soul.

The Greco-Latin epic and the classical tragedy of French literature are examples of literary forms that have run out. Is not the present form of the novel, he asks, already lacking in in originality, in profound vitality and beginning to fall in the estimate of artists and historians of literature?

The French revolution was largely the cause of the novel's inclining more and more to the description of external affairs. With the author of "La Comédie Humaine" it became a vast social tableau. Novel-writing tended to become a definite science. Balzac was proclaimed a doctor in social sciences. Zola a little later affirmed himself the successor and disciple of Claude Bernard, and the novel came to be a story of external life, the manners, customs, physical and moral characteristics and the social classes of civilization, and less and less a story of the inner life. M. Beranger says:

"The novel came to be more and more a mass of impersonal doing and of pretended science, a catalogue, an analysis, and a classification of man and nature. This is to say that it lost little by little the source of true inspiration lost all life and usefulness and became devoid of originality.

"This was the condition of the art toward 1885 when the novel was in the hands of the naturalists and psychologist. The use of the term psychological did not by any means denote a recognition of the soul as we might suppose. It meant only an endeavor to apply the processes of the laboratory to the study of the soul, a mode of experimental psychology such as that inaugurated by MM. Th. Ribot and J. Soury; and the most illustrious of the psychological novelists, Paul Bourget, defines his work in the dedicatory preface to M. Taine in the 'Crime d'Amour' as a section of moral anatomy. Between a shaky histology and an esthetic synthesis of the elements of the inner life there is a great gulf fixed. Bourget not less than Zola has failed to rejuvenate the older mode of fiction, the last fruits of which he seems to be garnering."

The writer then describes the recent revolt against this form of fiction, which began, he thinks, with Maurice Barras and Edouard Rod, and formed a part of a general movement that overspread Europe between 1880 and 1890 and which influenced every human interest. A new interest in the contents of conscience pervaded history, philosophy and religion. At first it turned to music, and Beethoven, Weber, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Chopin, and above all Wagner, became the interpreters of the inner life which was pervading more and more philosophy and literature. At the same time two great writers, Ibsen and Tolstoi, were making new the drama and the novel. This same interest pervaded old faiths and prejudices and created a movement termed "neo-Christian." This interest created, under the different names of symbolism, mysticism and idealism, a literature of the soul represented by the names of Maurice Materlinck, Henri de Regnier, Gabriel Sarrazin, Maurice Pujo, Eugene Hollande, Fernand Gregh, etc. One of the results of this movement is thus described:

"The poetic novel is from the first a novel of the inner life. It subordinates nature and society only to become better acquainted with the soul. Not the inner life solely, the higher life is its subject. It differs in this from such fiction as 'Adolphe,' 'Dominique,' or 'Andre Cornelis,' it brings out in each human being the hero. The victories of the will, the tragedies of the passions, the heights and the lonelinesses of thought, these are its realm. A novel not of analysis, but of synthesis, it does not desire to become a science, it must remain a poem. It goes beyond the real for the true, it looks through appearances for the ideal. . . . It is a work of imagination and feeling, not one of experience or criticism. It does not make an inventory of landscapes or characters, but makes these play their part in presenting greater themes. . . . It will never entirely displace other kinds of fiction. As there are two kinds of truth for men, that of experience, and that of intuition, that of the head and that of the heart, is it not necessary that there be two distinct classes of novels, the novel of analytical experience and the novel of synthetic imagination? It is a good thing to set man down and show him his weaknesses, it is a better to raise him and quicken his better powers. . . .

"The poetic novel, conceived and realized by Schuré, D'Annunzio and Sarrazin, is today little understood and less liked. Tomorrow it will perhaps be popular, and later it may become the rage. Let us dread the day, however, yet far off, when it shall degenerate to a pattern. As with all forms of art copied by imitators, the life that inspired the form having died out, they become tiresome and distasteful. The poetic novel has made its appearance as a literary mode. For the present it asks only that it be allowed to live; but, if we can judge by its first efforts, it will live well and it will live long."

A Word for Zola.

[Literary Digest:] Edmund Gosse, the English critic, thinks the reaction against Zola has gone too far, and that in his new book, "Nouvelle Campagne," Zola is admirable and thoroughly honest. Mr. Gosse writes on "Current French Literature" in Cosmopolis (June,) and what he says about Zola's book comes at the conclusion of his rather rambling article. He says:

"It is impossible to run through these eighteen leaders reprinted from the Figaro—for that is all they pretend to be—without a conviction that the author is a very honest man. Left alone, in this ebb-tide of realism, a sort of roughly-hewn rock giant on the sand, M. Zola finds himself misunderstood, insulted, abandoned. And in his isolation he is grander, he is an object of more genuine sympathy than ever he was in the days of his overwhelming prosperity. Adversity—very relative adversity, which does not affect the enormous bulk of his 'sales' and his 'royalties'—has been salutary to M. Zola; it has acted upon him as an astringent. It has made him pull himself together and practice his pectoral muscles. It has even had a favorable effect upon his style, which seems to me to be more direct, less burdened with repetitions, less choked with words than it usually is. M. Zola is very angry, and wrath is becoming to him. He seizes his club and glares round upon us. The effect is distinctly tremendous; he looks like Hercules, and sometimes a little like Polyphemus.

"To be serious, the reaction against M. Zola has certainly proceeded too far. It has become a shield behind which all manner of effeminacies and hypocrisies have concealed themselves, and, if he were the devil, it is time he should have his due. And nothing could be less like the devil than M. Zola. He is a strenuous, conscientious bourgeoise, rather sentimental and very romantic, with a thory of life which has ridden away with him, and makes him believe that he ought to be squalid and obscene wherever existence is obscene and squalid. But the heart of him is a heart of gold, and any candid person who reads 'Nouvelle Campagne' will see how unaffectedly the author is everywhere on the side of the angels. His very faults are virtues turned inside out."

Literary Notes.

France contains 2150 women authors and journalists and 700 women artists.

Flora Annie Steele has dramatized her famous story, "On the Face of the Waters."

Rider Haggard has written a new novel called "The Swallow." It deals with the life of the Boers.

Hall Caine's book, "The Christian," is to be one of the longest novels of the year. It will appear in the fall.

S. R. Crockett has been on a walking tour through Pomerania to obtain "local color" for his new story, "The Red Ax."

James R. Randall, author of Maryland, My Maryland," contemplates issuing his poems complete in a small volume.

The publishers of Jane Austin's complete works recently received a letter addressed to the author, directed to their care.

F. Marion Crawford will deliver a hundred lectures on Italian art next season and will also give readings from his own works.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward is enthusiastic for free libraries. She calls them "the great opportunities of our day and of the days to come."

Charles Dudley Warner describes the so-called domestic novel as "an indigestible, culinary sort of product—the doughnut of fiction."

Howells says very prettily and appreciatively of Stockton: "The most surprising thing would be that he had no longer any surprises for us."

Grub street in London is said to be purely fictitious, the name having been invented by Alexander Pope to signify hard toil, digging and research.

Richard Malcolm Johnston says he is getting too old to write funny stories, and expresses a desire to devote the rest of his life to essays and lectures.

Horace Greeley said that John Hay's "Castilian Days" was the best book of foreign travel he had ever read, and he predicted literary greatness for the young author.

A new English edition of Dickens is to cost $50,000 to the publishers. They evidently do not dread the investment. Dickens will ever be close to the hearts of humanity at large.

For twelve years Johanna Ambrosius had absolutely nothing to read. Her poems were composed while she was at work, and written out in the scant leisure of Sunday afternoons.

A new book of lyrics by John B. Tabb has lately been published. One of the best of these poems, "To the Wood Robin," seems modeled after Shelley's "Ode to the Skylark."

Dr. Holmes said: "The highways of literature are spread over with the shells of dead novels, each of which has been swallowed a at mouthful by the public, and is done with."

W. D. Howells contributes a volume called "Ohio Stories" to a series in which Frank Stockton will be represented by "New Jersey Stories," and Joel Chandler Harris by "Georgia Stories."

Mary Wilkins's story, "A Humble Romance," has been dramatized by George Macdonald's wife, under the title of "Arcadia in a Tin Cart," and was acted by members of the Macdonald family and others.

Hayne's small cottage in the Georgia pine barrens still stands as he left it, the little study walls decorated with magazine pictures, the writing desk and bookcase made by the poet himself from packing boxes.

Mrs. Hungerford, "The Duchess," said that the greatest work of her life was a ghost story written when she was 10, which so frightened her that she could not go to sleep till she had pulled the bedclothes over her head!

Lowell called N. P. Willis's poem of Absalom, "inspiration and water." A clever old lady once said of the author: "Nat Willis ought to go about in the spring in skyblue breeches, with a rose-colored bellows to blow the buds open."

Byron was a punster. A letter of his, which sold for $60 in London recently, contains this sentence: "I am living alone in the Franciscan Monastery, with one friar (a Capuchin, of course,) and one frier (a bandy-legged Turkish cook.)"

James Russell Lowell was walking with a friend along the country road, when they saw a large building inscribed "Home for Incurable Children." The poet said, half-humorously, half-pathetically, "They'll take me there some day."

When Bulwer told George Eliot that he found only two faults in "Adam Bede"—the over-prevalence of dialect, and Adam's marriage to Dinah—the gifted author retorted that she would have her teeth drawn before she would give up either!

Mrs. Florence Morse Kingsley, the author of "Titus," says that the whole plot came into her mind one morning at 4 o'clock, and then the story gave her no rest until it was finished, eight weeks later. The sale of the book has reached into the millions.

Among Christina Rossetti's literary remains has been found a story, written when she was quite a young girl, entirely unknown to the world of letters. The matter is largely in the nature of an autobiography, interwoven with verse, and the heroine's name is Maude.

Mark Twain's book, "Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc," is dedicated to his wife, Olivia Langdon Clemens as a silver-wedding present, "in grateful recognition of her twenty-five years of valuable services as literary adviser and editor." Another proof that people of genius are not always unhappily mated.

A publisher in Philadelphia is about to try a line of books by American authors at the usual prices of reprints of the books of foreign authors, namely, 30 cents, the volumes to be cloth-bound and well printed. The first of the series will be a new story by John Habberton, entitled "Trif and Trixy."

Louise Chandler Moulton attributes the origin of her poem, "The House of Death," to a passage in John Hay's "Castilian Days." So one literary genius reacts on another, making true in a new sense the lines of Emerson:

"One accent of the Holy Ghost
The heedless world hath never lost."

The Cleveland leader makes merry over the "literary fellows" who have became war correspondents: "Just before the battle. 'Halt!' exclaimed the Turkish commander; 'adjutant, call the roll.' 'Rudyard Kipling!' 'Here.' 'Stephen Crane!' 'Here.' 'Richard Harding Davis!' 'Here.' 'All right. Let the word to advance be given.'"

Halleck, the poet, in deference to an old woman passenger who entered the same stage coach, threw away a fine cigar which he had just lighted, and which was his last. The old woman produced a pipe and wretched tobacco, and puffed away for fifteen miles. So, even in those days, "Life's Little Ironies" sometimes held sway.

Pearson's Magazine (England) has been making inquiries as to the number of words written daily by prominent authors, with the following results: W. L. Alden, 4000; Frankfort Moore, 4000; Robert Barr, 4000; "John Strange Winter," 3000 to 4000; Dr. Conan Doyle, 1500 to 2000; Max Pemberton, 1500; W. le Queux, 1500; Sir Walter Besant, 1000; "John Oliver Hobbes," 150.

Ian Maclaren will not publish any work of fiction during this year but he will issue one or two religious books before Christmas. The scene of his next volume of stories will be laid, partly, at least, in America. He is writing a life of Christ, to be called in all probability, "The Life of the Master."

Louise Imogen Guiney spends her leisure hours afield with a company of hounds and St. Bernard dogs. Among various objects of interest in her study are a mask of Keats, frames holding ivy from Landor's grave and a clover from Mrs. Browning's, a crucifix carved for her by the Pilate of Oberammergau, a cast of Apollo, and another of the Venus of Milo.

When Lowel was Minister to England the wife of an American Senator, a pushing though illiterate woman, importuned the poet to have her presented to the Queen. He was about to yield, from utter weariness, when he one day overheard her say, regarding a dressmaker's bill, "When I see the size of that bill I just lay back and yelled." She was not presented.

Maria Louise Pool, whose stories of homely New England scenes are acceptable to a fast-growing public, is said to be fond of the country, of horses and of dogs. Her idea of recreation is comprised in "a friend, a dog, a Texas saddle pony and a long day among the country cart paths." Her home is at Rockland, Mass., and she is of good old New England stock.

Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, who died not long ago, was called "the poet laureate of Virginia." She was the last of the southern quartette of poets, including Simms, Hayne and Father Ryan. Her most attractive book is said to be "Colonial Ballads, Sonnets and Other Verse." For some years the writer was obliged to use an amanuensis, as her sight partly failed.

Robert Burns counted as one of the highest compliments he had ever received the following criticism made on his "Cotter's Saturday Night" by the old housekeeper of his early patroness, Mrs. Dunlop: "The like o' your quality may see a vast deal in 't; but I was aye used to the like o' all that the poet has written about in my ain father's house, and I dinna ken how he could hae described it ony ither way."

Harper & Bros. publish this season a number of distinctively American stories, by both known and unknown writers. "The Landlord at Lion's Head," by Howells; "The Missionary Sheriff," by Octave Thanet; "The Pursuit of the Houseboat," by Bangs; "Jerome," by Miss Wilkins; "Susan's Escort,' etc., by E. E. Hale; "The Descendant," anonymous; 'Bound in Shallows," by Eva W. Brodhead; "Bobbo and Other Fancies," by Wharton; books by Stockton, Brander Matthews and many others.

Louise Imogen Guiney prefers to have her poetry judged by the volume called "A Roadside Harp." She is said to be in love with bygone things—with the wealth of beauty and art heaped up by a people old in civilization. She is fascinated by old abbeys, old graveyards, old castles and houses, English villages, red-roofed and embowered in trees; English landscapes, mellow with age and cultivation; old conventions of honor and chivalry; old simplicities and adornaments of religion, and poets who are English classics.

According to a Boston paper, "Sarah Orne Jewett is almost the only American author who has never faltered the least in the merit of her work. She writes nothing that is not worthy of her at her best. Her New England studies are as clear-cut as a cameo, and she is without rivalry in her delineation of the better phase of New England life and character." This is high praise, but none the less deserved. Some years ago, when her story, "A Landless Farmer," appeared in the Atlantic Monthly, readers recognized the touch of a craftsman.

The late William B. Reed of Philadelphia was a dear friend of Thackeray; and when they sat together over their wine during the great author's visit to this country. Mr. Reed furnished material for one of Thackeray's most successful novels, "The Virginians." Mr. Reed, being thoroughly imbued with the romantic and picturesque aspects of the relations borne by some Virginia families to England both before and after the Revolution, was able to furnish many bits of family history and old-time gossip to lend color to his friend's novel.

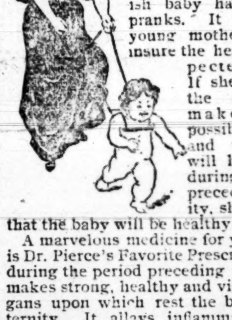
This pretty story is told of Thackeray: An American lady visiting London attended the opening of the Crystal Palace, but as she was short and slight she was so hemmed in by the crowd that she was unable to catch a glimpse of any celebrity. A "distinguished-looking Englishman," as she described him afterward, said politely, "Permit me, madame," and lifted her above the crowd as he would have lifted a child, pointing out to her the different members of the Queen's family and other royalties and celebrated personages. Years afterward, the lady recognzied him when he entered Plymouth Church with Beecher, and she learned for the first time who he was.

Rose Hawthorne Lathrop writes of a favorite path of her father's, "along which huddled pale-blue violets, of a blue that held sunlight, pure as his own eyes." This reminds one of the description given of Hawthorne by Carlyle, from whom one would scarcely look for so tender and poetic a simile: "He has an eye like a violet with a soul in it." Mrs. Lathrop also tells a delicious anecdote of her dreamy father cutting into fine shreds the sleeves of a dainty linen shirt which his wife was making for their little Julian. To offset the above anecdote, it is well to quote the following from his wife's letter to her mother, concerning this same dreamy man's practical helpfulness: "He rose betimes in the morning and kindled fires in the kitchen and breakfast-room, and by the time I came down the teakettle boiled, potatoes were baked and rice cooked, and my lord sat with a book, superintending. It was a magnificent comedy to watch him so ready and willing to do these things to save me on effort, and at the same time so superior to it all and heroical in aspect, so inconsonant to what was about him. I have a new sense of his universal power from this novel phasis of his life. It seems as if there were no kind of action to which he is not equal. At home among the stars, and for my sake patient and effective over a cook stove."

The smallest book ever printed has just been issued by Messrs. Pairault of Paris. It is the story of Perrault, little Hop-o'-My-Thumb. This diminutive volume contains four engravings and is printed by means of movable type. It contains eighty pages of printed matter. This book is 38 millimeters (1½ inches) long by 28 millimeters (1 inch) wide. The thickness of this volume is 6 millimeters (¼ inch) and its weight is 5 grams (3 1-5 dwt.) The "dwarf book" of the Chicago Exhibition could be held on a postage stamp of the Columbian variety, but it is surpassed by this product of the French press. It is a complete book in every respect, the binding being perfect, the pages duly numbered, and the title page appearing with all the formality of the most dignified volume. The pages can be read only by the use of a microscope, but then it is found that the proof-reading has been excellently done. Several French dandies are carrying these volumes inside their watch covers. A copy presented to a French library has been duly entered in the catalogue and placed on the shelves.

There is no diminution in the interest and profit in old books, if the latest London catalogue are taken as evidence. One of the best-known of the Haymarket booksellers offers in one catalogue a set of Dickens, first edition, in eighty-three volumes for $2125. A fine set of Thackeray, with many out-of-the-way items, including early works illustrated by himself, is priced $1625. A set of fifty-three volumes of Charles Lever, an author not extremely popular among collectors, can be bought for a little less than $1000. A complete set of R. L. Stevenson's works, which are increasing in value now that he is dead, is offered at $190. Going back further, a copy of the "Adventures of Robinson Crusoe," "The Farther Adventures" and the "Serious Reflections," in three volumes, are marked at $625. This will not be considered a large price for a good copy of this famous book, which, having been read, is nearly always in bad condition. First editions of Goldsmith's "The Good-Natured Man" and "She Stoops to Conquer," 1768-1773, can be bought for $80. The fourth folio Shakespeare is marked $185. A fine copy was offered in New York within ten years at $50, but latterly prices of all the productions of the great poets or works pertaining to them have advanced.

The Sun has been extracting some information from Mr. Regney, the editor for McLoughlin Bros., the publishers of cheap books for little children. According to Mr. Regney, the most popular book of all, the one that has always been the most popular and probably continue to be so until the end of time is "Cinderella." About a hundred different editions of this are made. "Mother Goose" and "Little Red Riding Hood" follow closely after, although few high-grade "Mother Goose" books are made, because by the time the child is old enough to appreciate a fine book he has passed beyond his "Mother Goose" days. Stories of the "Three Bears," the "Three Crows," and the "Three Pigs" are always popular. These animals always appeal to the child, and countless numbers of variations on these themes are put on the market each year. Santa Claus is a never-failing favorite, and the poem, "'Twas the Night Before Christmas," goes out in twenty or thirty different costumes. Speaking of the tastes of children Mr. Regney said that experience has taught that children today want about the same things they did twenty-five years ago. Nor has their taste in pictures changed materially. The child is full of barbaric instinct and he wants bright colors. Anything with plenty of red in it catches his eye. He doesn't care for the pale, washed-out colors of modern art.



Cutting up pranks with baby is great fun for a young mother. But before she can cut pranks with the baby she must have a healthy baby. A puny, sickly, peevish baby has no use for pranks. It lies in every young mother's power to insure the health of the expected newcomer. If she will see that the organs which make motherhood possible are healthy and vigorous, and will keep them so during the period preceding maternity, she may be sure that the baby will be healthy and happy.

A marvelous medicine for young mothers is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Taken during the period preceding motherhood it makes strong, healthy and vigorous the organs upon which rest the burdens of maternity. It allays inflammation, soothes pain, and restores steadiness to the nerves. It does away with the discomforts of the expectant period. It insures the health of baby and makes its coming easy and almost painless. It is the discovery of an eminent and successful specialist, Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

"I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription before my confinement, and I was only in labor a short time," writes Mrs. Minnie A. Peterson, Box 5, Easton, Fresno Co., Cal. "The physician said I got along unusually well. I think the medicine saved a great deal of suffering and I get all my friends who need it to try it."

One of the best-known of American medical men said: "If you want to reform a man, begin with his grandfather." That would be wise if it could be done. Since it cannot be done, try something else. Reform the future grandfathers and grandmothers. Do this through education. The greatest thing for a man or woman to know is himself or herself. To know one-half the capabilities and disabilities of the human body is a liberal education. A good start for this education is Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Any one can have this finely illustrated 1000-page book for the small price of twenty-one one cent stamps. This is simply to pay for mailing. If you would like the book in fine cloth binding instead of paper, send thirty-one stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, 563 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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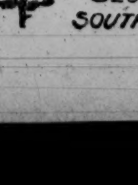

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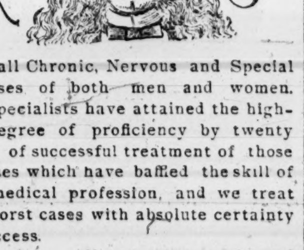

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PASADENA.

Leave Los Angeles.	Arrive Los Angeles.
6:50 a.m.	7:55 a.m.
8:10 a.m.	9:41 a.m.
8:40 a.m.	10:15 a.m.
11:55 a.m.	1:20 p.m.
3:45 p.m.	4:45 p.m.
4:55 p.m.	6:25 p.m.
6:25 p.m.	7:30 p.m.
*7:30 p.m.	*8:30 p.m.

MT. LOWE AND ALTADENA.

Leave Los Angeles.	Arrive Los Angeles.
8:40 a.m.	10:15 a.m.
4:55 p.m.	6:25 p.m.

The only line from Los Angeles making connections with Mt. Lowe Railway without change of cars.

GLENDALE.

Leave Los Angeles.	Arrive Los Angeles.
**6:42 a.m.	**7:50 a.m.
1:25 p.m.	2:38 p.m.
5:30 p.m.	6:38 p.m.
*9:45 a.m.	*10:53 a.m.

LONG BEACH AND SAN PEDRO.

Leave Los Angeles.	Arrive Los Angeles.
8:00 a.m.	8:28 a.m.
9:45 a.m.	11:50 a.m.
1:22 p.m.	4:50 p.m.
5:15 p.m.	6:25 p.m.
	*7:30 p.m.

CATALINA ISLAND.

Leave Los Angeles.	Arrive Los Angeles.
**1:22 p.m.	**11:50 a.m.
*8:00 a.m.	*7:30 p.m.

*Sundays only.
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Passengers via this route get first choice of seats on steamer. The best fishing on the Coast.

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The company's elegant steamers Santa Rosa and Corona leave Redondo at 11 a.m. and Port Los Angeles at 2:30 p.m. for San Francisco via Santa Barbara and Port Harford, July 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 31, Aug. 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, Sept. 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29. Leave Port Los Angeles at 6 a.m. and Redondo at 11 a.m. for San Diego, July 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29, Aug. 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30, Sept. 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27. The Corona calls also at Newport. Cars connect via Redondo leave Santa Fé depot at 9:45 a.m., or from Redondo Ry. depot at 9:30 a.m.

Cars connect via Port Los Angeles leave S. P.R.R. depot at 1:35 p.m. for steamers northbound.

The steamers Eureka and Coos Bay leave San Pedro and East San Pedro for San Francisco via Ventura, Carpenteria, Santa Barbara, Gaviota, Port Harford, Cayucos, San Simeon, Monterey and Santa Cruz, at 6:30 p.m., July 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, Aug. 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29, Sept. 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30. Cars connect with steamers via San Pedro leave S.P.R.R. (Arcade Depot) at 5:03 p.m. and Terminal Ry. depot at 5:10 p.m. The company reserves the right to change, without previous notice, steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing. W. PARRIS, Agt., 124 W. Second st., Los Angeles.

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1:30 p.m. daily	11:00 a.m. daily
5:30 p.m. daily	4:15 p.m. daily
7:00 p.m. Sunday only	5:45 p.m. Sunday only

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S.S. Australia sails July 13 for Honolulu only.

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HAWAII UP TO DATE.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION AS TO BUSINESS MATTERS AND MONEY-MAKING IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Modern Honolulu and Its Big Buildings—What Things Cost and What Men Get as Wages—How the Chinese and Japanese Monopolize the Retail Trade.

Hawaii No Place for Poor Men—Big Money in Sugar—The Plantations Which are Capitalized for Millions and Which Paid 12 Per Cent. Last Year—Fortunes in Coffee-raising.

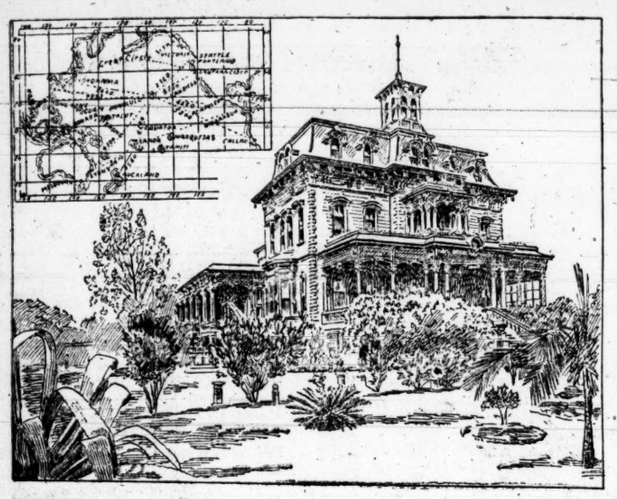
[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1897.

I HAVE spent some time at the Hawaiian Legation this week, gathering practical up-to-date information as to the islands which it is now proposed to annex to the United States. If the annexation treaty is confirmed in the Senate, a large emigration to Hawaii will immediately follow, and thousands of Americans will pant to know just what this new Territory is and what possible chances there are for them to make money out of it. This is what I have tried to ascertain. Minister Hatch and Mr. Thurston have put all their resources at my disposal. They have answered my questions and have introduced me to sugar-planters and others who have just come from Honolulu, and from whom I have the best news information. I have also had access to the large collection of new photographs just received by the Hawaiian Minister, some of whom lie before me as I write.

MODERN HONOLULU.

These photographs show how fast the islands have been modernized. There are dozens of residences in Honolulu which have cost $25,000 and upward. The city has magnificent stone buildings, churches which would be a credit to Washington, and a Masonic Temple which would compare favorably with any Masonic building in the United States. The city contains about 30,000 people, and in proportion to its size it is one of the rich cities of the world. All of the houses have large yards and gardens about them, and many of them are shaded by palm trees. Honolulu lies right under the mountains on the edge of the sea. It is only six miles from the government house to the summit of the mountains at the back of the town. These mountains are 3000 feet high, and are covered with woods to their tops. The government building, if annexation comes, will belong to the United States. It is a magnificent structure, and was formerly the palace of the King. There are numerous telegraph wires in Honolulu. The town has more telephones in proportion to its size than any other city of the world. Every house has a telephone, and there are telephonic connections to almost every settlement on the Islands of Oahu, Kauai and Hawaii. On the Island of Maui the telephone is being put up, and in a short time every one of the larger islands will have its telephonic connections.



HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, HONOLULU, FORMERLY THE PALACE OF A PRINCESS.

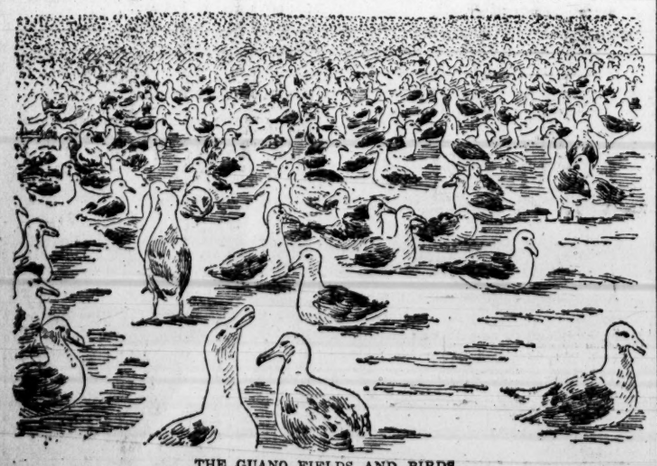
SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL POLICEMEN.

There is no place in the world where public schools are so carefully managed as in the Sandwich Islands. Those of Honolulu have magnificent buildings. The high school is held in a palace which was built for the Princess Ruth, the sister of the last King of the Kamehameha line. She gave it to her daughter, Mrs. Bishop, who left it to her husband, Charles R. Bishop. Charles R. Bishop is the vice-president of the Bank of California at San Francisco, and he is, I am told, its largest stockholder. He sold the building a short time ago to the government for $30,000, and it is now used for a high school. The building is surrounded by five acres of beautiful gardens, and it is in the very heart of the city. The government has established free schools all over the islands. Every neighborhood which has forty children has a schoolhouse and a teacher, and there is no place in the United States where the boys put in so many school days in the year. School is held for nine months, and the hours are from 9 to 2 o'clock. School attendance is compulsory, and the law in this respect is enforced everywhere. In each school district there are one or two school policemen, who come into the schoolhouse every morning and poll the school. If a boy or girl is absent a record is made of it, and if no good excuse is given the next day the policeman calls upon the scholar's family. If the offense is repeated the heads of the family are called before the Police Court and fined $10. Such boys as play truant a certain number of times are taken from the schools and put in the government reform schools, where they are taught during the remainder of their minority. These laws extend to all classes of the people. The children of the Japanese and Chinese are compelled to go to school, as are also those of the Portuguese. The result is that all of the children of the Hawaiian Islands over a certain age can read and write, and the grade of education is a very high one. The majority of teachers are Americans, who receive all the way from $400 to $2400 a year as salaries. The school furniture comes from the United States, as do also the doors and windows and other lumber of which the schoolhouses are built. The lime for the houses is imported from California.

Honolulu has a public library containing 15,000 volumes. Its Y.M.C.A. has a splendid gymnasium and reading-room, and there are free public libraries in several other towns on the islands.

HOTELS AND THE COST OF LIVING.

Honolulu has several large hotels. The biggest one charges $3 a day. Some of the others charge $2. The expense of living is dearer than in the United States. It costs, I am told, fully 50 per cent. more to keep house in the Sandwich Islands than it does in Washington. You have Japanese and Chinese for servants, but you cannot get along without a number of them. Everything you eat, with the exception of vegetables and meat, is imported, and almost everything you wear comes from the United States. At the legation today I got the Honolulu prices of the more common articles. Hams cost from 16 to 30 cents a pound; bacon, from 16 to 20 cents, and cheese, from 20 to 35 cents a pound. Flour costs $2.50 a hundredweight, and eggs from 25 to 50 cents a dozen. On the other hand, fresh meat is quite cheap. You can get good porterhouse steaks for from 6 to 15 cents a pound; corn beef will cost you 7 cents a pound; potatoes, 2 cents a pounds, and ice about 1 cent a pound. You can hire a cook for from $3 to $6 a week, and a nurse will cost you from $8 to $12 a month. The steamship rates in going to the island are not high. The round trip costs $125, and you have several good lines by which to make the trip. The Oceanic Line sails twice a month from San Francisco. The Pacific Mail and the Occidental and Oriental steamships stop there on their way to Japan, and there is a Canadian line which will take you from Victoria to Honolulu once a month.



THE GUANO FIELDS AND BIRDS.
[From a photograph.]

NO PLACE FOR POOR MEN.

The eight largest of the Sandwich Islands, which form the best part of the country, are less in size than Massachusetts. They have a population of about 90,000, of which over 75,000 are either wholly or partly natives, or Chinese or Japanese. All of these work more or less, and hence the islands are no place for poor men, common laborers or clerks. There are more bookkeepers and copyists in Honolulu today than can find employment. The Chinese, of whom there are 15,000, and Japanese, 24,000, have not only ruined the white labor market, but they have to a large extent swallowed up the small businesses. The natives, 35,000, also compete in the labor market. As common workmen Chinese and Japanese get from $12.50 to $15 a month adn board themselves. The Portuguese and Hawaiians receive as high as $18 for the same work. White teamsters get about $30 a month and board. Bookkeepers on the plantations receive from $100 to $175 a month, and overseers about the same. Almost all the mechanical trades are supplied by the Chinese and Japanese. The Japanese do a great deal of carpenter work, receiving therefor from $2.50 to $5 a day. There are Japanese shoemakers and tailors, and there are Chinese plumbers and carpenters. In the retail stores the Chinese and Japanese compete together for the business, and I am told that the Japanese are now giving the Chinese a very hard race, for the reason that the Chinese import their goods direct from England and America, and the Japanese get only samples, and then send these samples on to Japan to be copied there for the Hawaiian trade. The Japanese of Honolulu are not nearly so reliable business men as the Chinese. They take many risks, and frequently go into bankruptcy. There are, I am told, about 2000 Japs in Honolulu, and more than three times that many Chinese. Japanese women, as well as men, have been imported in large numbers to work on the plantations. Such importations are on the contract-labor system, the contract usually being made for three years.

BIG MONEY IN SUGAR.

The big money that has been made in Hawaii in the past has been made from sugar, and it is in sugar I find that the big money is being made today. It takes an enormous amount of capital, however, to run a plantation, and of the sixty different plantations in the islands there is not one that is capitalized at less than $200,000, and the money invested in most of them runs into the millions. Spreckels has no longer a monopoly of the sugar business. He began to sell out his plantations some time ago, and then all of a sudden stopped selling. He now controls only one plantation in the islands, and has a small amount of stock in several others. He is opposing annexation, and one reason of his opposition, it is claimed, is that he will lose the refining of the Hawaiian sugar if the islands become a part of the United States. The sales of his plantations have had something to do with his family quarrels, in which he has been fighting his sons. The sugar plantations are owned almost altogether by Americans. They are capitalized at about $35,000,000. Some of them have paid quite large dividends, the average for the past year having been about 12 per cent. I am told that some plantations have made double this. The fluctuations, however, in the prices of sugar have been so great that the business is quite precarious. It is managed on strict business principles, every means which unlimited money can furnish being used to reduce the cost. Take, for instance, the Ewa plantation, which made 13,000 tons of sugar last year, and is now paying big dividends. This plantation has a capital of a million dollars, and about 100 stockholders. It made no money for years, and was spending vast amounts right along. The plantation is eighteen miles from Honolulu, and it comprises 3000 acres. Every foot of its cane has to be watered throughout the year by artesian wells. It uses enormous pumping machinery, which is imported from America. Its first pumps came from New York, and it has just now put in others made by Frazer & Chalmers of Chicago at a cost of about $30,000. In another plantation near the Ewa they are putting in machinery built by the Worthington Pump Company of New York, and I am told that this plantation alone will spend something like $60,000 on its extensions this year.

I learn that there is little undeveloped sugar land left in the islands. Such new plantations as are made will have to be irrigated by means of artesian wells, and the cost is so great that it will require a very large capital. The last three plantations which have been established have cost, respectively, $750,000, $1,000,000 and $2,000,000. There is no room in sugar for the small capitalist, and all of the plantations are now managed by stock companies. It takes sixteen months to grow the crop, and only three crops can be made in four years. Fertilizers to the amount of $700,000 were used on the cane there last year, and more than half of this fertilizing matter was imported.

THE GUANO FIELDS OF HAWAII.

Much of the remainder of the fertilizer came from the guano fields of the Sandwich Islands. If the country is annexed, Uncle Sam will add to his population an enormous colony of birds. On Layson Island, which is far to the westward, there are thousands and thousands of seagulls. They cover the island, walking, as it were, over the beds of guano made by themselves and their ancestors. These birds are so thick that you have to kick them aside as you walk about the island. They are exceedingly tame, and by law no shooting is allowed there. There are several overseers and they have to build little paling fences around their cottages to keep the birds from crawling upon the porches and going into the houses. The young gulls are said to be good for eating, and I am told that when the overseers or laborers want birds on toast for breakfast they go out with a club and knock over a couple and bring them in to the cook.

FORTUNES IN COFFEE-RAISING.

The Hawaiians here at Washington say that the best chance for the large or small investor in Hawaii just now is in coffee lands. There is a large amount of such lands in the islands. They lie just above the sugar belt, at an altitude of from 1500 to 3000 feet above the sea, giving the planter the finest climate in the world. Good lands can be bought on the market for $25 an acre, but the government, which is very anxious to have small investors, is selling its government lands to homesteaders for from $10 to $15 an acre. Fifty acres make a good-sized plantation for one man to attend to. The work is more like orcharding than farming. The trees have to be carefully trimmed and taken care of.

They begin to bear about the third year, and the fourth year produce a good crop. Then the plantation forms an independent living for the remainder of a man's life, and a good inheritance for his children. It takes some labor, however, to make such a plantation, and a man should have at least $3000 ahead at the start. I have before me an estimate of the cost of maintaining a plantation of seventy-five acres for seven years, including the purchase of the land and the construction of all the buildings. This shows an expenditure of $11,000 at the close of the third year. The fourth year such a plantation should produce 60,000 pounds of coffee, and bring in an income of $10,800. The fifth year it should pay $15,000, and the sixth year, according to these figures, $18,000, and at that time leave the planter $10,000 ahead. By the close of the next year he will be $20,000 ahead, and will have practically made a fortune. In this estimate the clearing of the land, fencing, the purchasing of the plants and tools, the salary of a manager, who gets $1200 a year, the paying of nine Japanese as laborers and the preparation of the coffee for the market are included. How close the figures are I do not know, but they were prepared by the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Hawaiian government. A fifty-acre plantation would cost comparatively less, as the owner in this case might manage it himself.

HONOLULU PROPERTY.

I asked some questions as to the condition of real estate in Honolulu. I am told that it has steadily increased during the past four years, and that suburban property has doubled in value during that time. The annexation will give it another upward shoot, and this, it is believed, will be the case with all kinds of property in the islands. One of the best chances for money-making is, I am told, in the building of an electric railroad in the city of Honolulu. An English company now has a franchise, but it is not an exclusive one, and neither the company nor its road is popular. The road is capitalized at $37,500 a mile, and it has fifteen miles of track. It has bobtailed cars, run by mules, and although there has been a general demand that electricity be adopted, the company will not accede to it. As far as I can learn, the English acted the hog as to the matter from the start. They capitalized the road at $300,000, and issued $150,000 worth of bonds. They took some of the stock themselves, sold the bonds in London, and appointed a lot of London directors, each of whom gets a good salary. By the time the interest on the bonds and the salaries are paid, there is little left for the stockholders. I am told that the road could be easily paralleled and that a franchise could be gotten.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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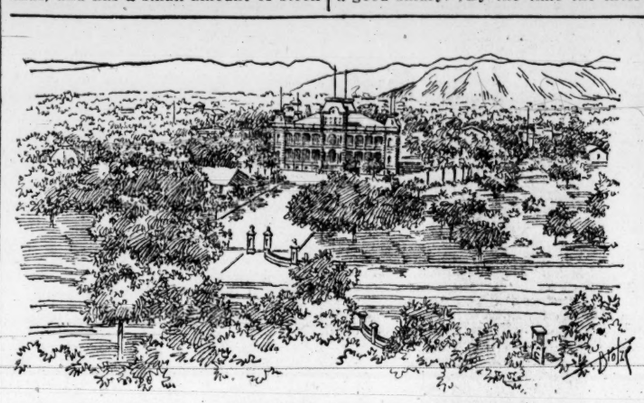

VIEW OF HONOLULU, GOVERNMENT BUILDING IN FOREGROUND, PHOTOGRAPHED FROM HAWAIIAN LEGATION.

A Bit of Prize Idiocy.

[Sacramento Bee:] Miss May Bronson is a teacher in the Lincoln public school, San Francisco. Several days ago her setter dog, Fannie, died, and the proprietor of the hotel where she is rooming, thinking he was performing a valuable service, hired a man about the place to take the dead dog and plant it in some convenient spot. When Miss Bronson heard of this arrangement, her lamentations filled the house. She countermanded the landlord's order, and instructed an undertaker to supply a coffin in which to bury her dog. When the setter was properly laid out, Miss Bronson decided to have a regular funeral. The bereaved teacher brought her friends in, and over the coffin read some passages from the Bible. Then the remains were given to an ambulance driver, and were carefully interred.

We do not remember ever having read of a proceeding so entirely disgusting as this. That such a woman should have charge of a number of young pupils is an outrage. She has made a sacrilege of the funeral ceremony, and has put the Word of God to a blasphemous use. We cannot understand how such a woman can be expected to implant sensible teachings in the minds of the young—for she has shown herself to be devoid of the slightest particle of gray matter.

Miss Bronson may have an old maid's fondness for a pet animal, and doubtless had the dog been a cat it would have been interred with as much spectacular and absurd solemnity. We can think of no punishment to mete out to this woman which would be more appropriate than that she should marry some brawny individual who would come home late nights and practice on her with a stuffed club. She has made a fool of herself, and lost whatever influence she may have held heretofore over her pupils.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

[New York Press:] The main trouble with most women is that their husbands don't neglect them enough.

Probably the ass had the idea that Balaam was taking her for a present to some woman.

When a man refers to Honolulu, you may be pretty certain he isn't sure how to pronounce Hawaii.

A philosopher is a man who can admire a woman after she has found out that she doesn't admire him.

A woman will quarrel with her husband for wearing his old coat around the house the same day she puts off combing her hair till after breakfast.

A man never knows whether he is really in love with a woman till he has tried to imagine how she would look with three of her front teeth out.

The Aid Reported.

In McClure's Magazine is told a story of an aid whom Col. "Dan" Macauley sent out before a battle in the Shenandoah Valley to ascertain the force of the enemy. This was the last Col. Macauley saw of the officer. One day, while Macauley was holding court in Indianapolis as Mayor, a one-armed man came in and said: "Colonel, I have to report that I found the enemy in force." He was the captain who had been sent out to reconnoiter several years ago. He had been wounded, captured, and had an arm amputated, and was sent to his home in Massachusetts when exchanged. Passing through Indianapolis it occurred to him, that he should report to his commanding officer.

MOODS.

[From the Russian of the late Count Tolstoi, the poet, not the novelist.]

I. THE REPROOF.

Chide me not, my maiden dear!
Anger ne'er will fit your part;
Words of anger soothe mine ear
When from those sweet lips they start.
Let them rush in music, panting—
Wondrous carol! Bells of pearl!
As a chain of gems enchanting
In a silver shell my curl.

II. FAREWELL.

Fading, falling all the autumn day
Yellow leaves in gusts are whirled away;
Only in the distant vale I see
Scarlet clusters deck the rowan tree.

Glowing now with joy—now sadly plaining,
In my heart I feel no autumn waning;
Yet in silence and in tears I press
Little hands with warm and mute caress.
—[Exchange.

YOSEMITE

And Mariposa Big Trees.

Via Berenda and Raymond. Season of '97 opens April 1. Shortest and best line, with new and easy stages. For full particulars apply office of Southern Pacific.

CONSUMPTION CURED

THE INSIDIOUS DISEASE SUCCUMBS TO IMPROVED TUBERCULIN.

NINETEENTH CENTURY PROGRESS.

Scores of Patients Who Have Been Cured Give Grateful Testimony to the Koch Medical Institute Treatment.

There is no disease known to medical science that has so long and stubbornly baffled the best professional skill as consumption. For centuries it was either so imperfectly understood or so mistakenly treated that the general verdict of incurable was passed upon it, and not only those afflicted, but physicians as well, were seemingly confident of the uselessness of doing anything beyond securing or affording temporary relief.

That old fallacy is now a thing of the past, that insidious disease has become subject to thorough investigation and capable of being permanently eradicated from the system.

This may only be following out the march of nineteenth century progress, but the physician to whom is due the greatest discovery in medical annals, certainly deserves to have his name known throughout the entire world and to be entitled to the credit of his long years of patient study and diligent research.

This rightfully belongs to Dr. Charles H. Whitman, and it is gratifying to know that he is daily demonstrating by certain cures the remarkable merits possessed by his remedy "Improved Tuberculin."

At the Koch Medical Institute in this city he is now treating a large number of patients for tuberculosis, and is effecting cures in scores of cases where the sufferers themselves really considered their cases almost hopeless.

In order to impress upon all who may be afflicted with consumption the positive healing virtues there are in his system of treatment, Dr. Witiman herewith publishes the statements of those who have been rescued from an almost certain grave by the use of his Improved Tuberculin. These testimonials all speak in the strongest language of the cures effected and the many expressions of gratitude for restored health and extended life should induce others, who may be as unfortunate, to throw aside all doubt and skepticism and take advantage of a treatment that will do just what is claimed for it—cure consumption.

The following letter, written to the guardian of a young man (a sufferer from consumption) talks for itself; and there are others by the score.

J. W. Heffner, Des Moines, Iowa—Dear Sir: Mr. Kromer has been to see me concerning the treatment for consumption which I have been taking for the past three months, at the Koch Medical Institute here in Los Angeles.

It is the Improved Tuberculin treatment of Dr. C. H. Whitman; I cannot say too much in favor of this treatment, not only for what it has done for me, but for many others whom I have seen since I began taking it.

I advise every sufferer from consumption, to take advantage of the opportunity offered at the Koch Medical Institute to get cured; that you may remember me, I will call your attention to the fact, that we were fellow travelers from Washington to San Francisco, afterwards meeting again at the hotel in this city.

I am nearly through with the treatment, and have improved to such an extent that I hardly know myself; I feel confident that if the young man had only begun this treatment at the time I did, he would now be as well as I am. Very truly yours,

A. E. WYATT.

Belmont Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.
Formerly of Monte Cristo, Wash.

The following note, written by Dr. Carl Beck of Chicago (one of America's greatest surgeons) to Dr. C. H. Whitman of this city, shows how the medical men of the highest scientific attainments, appreciate the great work of reclaiming human life by this Los Angeles physician; he says:

Dear Dr. Whitman: Please attend to Mr. Guthrie's case; he is tubercular; I hope you can cure him; he is poor but honest, and will be thankful to you. Yours truly,

DR. C. BECK.

This is what Mr. Guthrie has to say in his own behalf, after three months' treatment by Dr. Whitman:

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 24, 1896.

Dr. C. H. Whitman: In April last I had a severe attack of la grippe, from which I had not fully recovered, when in July following, I had two severe hemorrhages from the lungs. I was then examined by Dr. Carl Beck, professor of surgery at the Chicago Post-graduate School of Medicine. He pronounced my case one of lung consumption, well advanced, and advised me to go at once to you at Los Angeles, Cal., who, he said would cure me. I lost no time in following his advice, and on the 15th day of September I presented myself to you, at the Koch Medical Institute and was examined by you, and immediately began taking your "Improved Tuberculin" treatment. After the first month I improved rapidly, and kept it up, until now, I am happy to say, I am cured of consumption. I cannot say too much in favor of this treatment, nor urge too strongly any one afflicted with tuberculosis to go at once to you at the Koch Medical Institute and take your "Improved Tuberculin" treatment.

JOSEPH M. GUTHRIE,
540½ South Spring street. Now returned to his Chicago home perfectly well.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 4, 1897.

Dr. C. H. Whitman: It is with a feeling of deep gratitude that I am thus publicly enabled to state the great benefit which I have derived from the treatment given me by you at the Koch Medical Institute. I can turthfully say that your "Imporved Tuberculin" has been the sole instrument—under your experienced direction—of saving my life. I was afflicted with consumption; the verdict of several skilled physicians leaving me in no doubt as to the disease from which I saw no escape but the grave. I tried every known remedy for relief, certain cure being then deemed hopeless, but obtained little or no benefit. Through friends I was influenced to consult you, and your examination of my case convinced me that I could do no better than place myself under your treatment. The result is that I am today a well man. Every indication of tubercular trouble has disappeared, and now, after a period of several months having passed since I ceased taking your "Improved Tuberculin" treatment, I do not hesitate to say that I am entirely cured of consumption. If I can be of service to you in telling others suffering from the same dread disease that they can be assured of as certain a cure by being treated at the Koch Medical Institute, I will be happy to do so. Yours very truly,

T. W. WOODWORTH, 108 S. Broadway.

Dr. C. H. Whitman: During the past year, I have seen many cases of consumption cured by your "Improved Tuberculin Treatment." I know that it is a specific in the early stages of tuberculosis and I heartily recommend it to the use of physicians everywhere.

W. H. SMITH, M.D.
Office, corner Third and Main, Los Angeles, Cal.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 10, 1897.

Dr. C. H. Whitman—Dear Sir: Having suffered from consumption for about two years, I cannot better show my appreciation of my restoration to health, and gratitude to you, than express it in this way, I wish to say, however, that I can never sufficiently thank you for what you have done for me, for you have saved my life. My condition was apparent to all who knew me. Finally acting upon the advice of the Rev. J. A. B. Wilson, pastor of First Methodist Episcopal Church, this city, I called upon you at the Koch Medical Institute and began taking your improved Tuberculin treatment. I did not gain rapidly at first, the struggle for life waged about even for two months or more, but finally I began to note an improvement which (excepting occasionally when I would take cold) has continued until now I am well. You are at liberty to print this, and refer any and all consumptives to me for further particulars concerning this wonderful remedy which cures when all others fail. Very sincerely yours,

MISS MAMIE MOORE.
225 Winston street.

P. S. I wish to say further that I have recently been examined by two other physicians and pronounced by both to be free from tuberculosis. MAMIE MOORE.

SANTA MONICA, Cal., June 14, 1897.

Dr. C. H. Whitman, Dear Sir: As six months have now passed since you pronounced me cured, and as I am now wholly convinced that I am not only cured of my lung trouble, but permanently relieved of other annoying complications, I come to you unasked, and offer you this testimonial in the hopes that it may be the means of directing other sufferers to you for treatment.

For fourteen years I had suffered from a complication of diseases without obtaining relief even temporarily; I saw your advertisement in the newspaper, and concluded to make one more effort for relief; I called upon you at the Koch Medical Institute, was examined, and while no cure was promised me, I concluded to try your system, and began the treatment at once, continuing it three months, at which time I was pronounced cured.

That was six months ago, and I have continued to improve ever since, until now I am perfectly well; I will be glad to talk with any one on the subject, and invite those wishing to investigate the results of your treatment, to call on me. Very respectfully,

MRS. ELIZEBETH J. WARD.
1050 Lake street, Santa Monica, Cal.

From a young man of this county who has been restored to health and strength and resumed his occupation.

In May last, after gradually running down for one year, I had several hemorrhages which greatly reduced my strength, and with the fever, severe cough, night sweats, weakness and other symptoms, I was reduced until I was unable to do any work. In July I began treatment with you, and after two months' treatment I was improved to such an extent that I am a surprise to myself and friends. All these symptoms have disappeared, my weight has increased and strength returned, so that I am able to resume work, and am happy to be able to consider myself cured of consumption and restored to health.

W. P. CARAY, Toluca, Cal.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 27, 1897.

Dr. C. H. Whitman: It would indeed be difficult for me to fully express the gratitude I feel for the complete cure of consumption which has been wrought in me by the use of your "Improved Tuberculin." I am free to acknowledge that your treatment has been the sole means of saving my life, for I am positive that the spread of the disease would have, in my case, been very rapid, and that I could not have otherwise escaped the end which I too clearly recognized was in store for me. I suppose my case has been similar to others brought under your direct experience, but to me, personally, the cure you have effected is almost a miracle. I am now entirely well, have not the least indications of the malady which threatened my life, nor do I apprehend any return of the trouble, so thoroughly has your "Improved Tuberculin" eradicated every vestige of it. The care and attention together with the skillful treatment given me by you, are features of the Koch Medical Institute which I cannot too highly recommend to others. I wish every person troubled with consumption in any form, would place themselves under your care, for I know that you can cure this disease, and that promptly and completely. Yours respectfully,

MRS. G. B. WEST.
656 South Los Angeles street.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 27, 1897.

Dr. C. H. Whitman: The expression of gratitude conveyed to you by my sister, Mrs. G. B. West, for the complete cure of consumption effected by you in her case, is most gladly reechoed by myself. I have been so constantly with her that I know what your "Improved Tuberculin" has done for her, and it will be both a pleasure and a privilege for me to tell all my friends of the Koch Medical Institute, and the remarkable cures of consumption which I know you have effected. Respectfully,

MRS. FRANK D. BEEBE.
2902 Dickson street, St. Louis, Mo.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 26, 1897.

Dr. C. H. Whitman—Dear Sir: By a happy chance and practically as a last resort, I was induced to try your "Improved Tuberculin" treatment for consumption, and today, after just eight weeks' time, I am improved to an extent almost incredible. The disease is entirely arrested, all of the symptoms have disappeared, and I am happy to say that I am restored to perfect health. I cannot say too much in favor of your treatment, nor urge too strongly anyone affected with consumption to lose no time in seeking your improved treatment. Gratefully yours,

MRS. KATIE FITZGERALD.
610 Maple avenue.

From Rev. W. R. Goodwin, D.D., recently of Chicago, now of Rialto, Cal.

Dr. C. H. Whitman: I have seen enough of your cures and of patients improving under your treatment to convince me of the real merits of the treatment, which does actually accomplish what nearly all others fail to do, namely, the cure of consumption.

I heartily indorse such a meritorious treatment which can be estimated by its results, and believe it to be of inestimable value to mankind, and recommend it as beneficial to all sufferers from tuberculosis.

W. R. GOODWIN, Rialto, Cal.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 28, 1897.

Dr. C. H. Whitman—Dear Sir: I wish to thank you for what you have done for my daughter. About one year ago she contracted a cold while convalescing from scarlet fever. She did not recover from the cold, but grew rapidly worse. Two different physicians were employed, but neither of them gave her relief. Having seen your advertisement in the newspaper and having read the testimonials of those whom you had cured, I concluded to make one more effort to save my child and accordingly called upon you at the Koch Medical Institute. Your examination confirmed the diagnosis of others that it was lung consumption, well advanced toward the second stage.

You assured me that you had cured many worse cases, and could probably cure this one. I was encouraged to place her in your hands for treatment, and I now bless the day that I did so, for she has been rescued from the grave, and it is all due to your scientific cure for consumption. My daughter is completely cured, and I hope everyone suffering from this disease will go to you for treatment.

MRS. HORTENCIA AGUIRRE.
Rivera, Cal.

(I most heartily indorse the above statement of my sister, Mrs. Hortencia Aguirre, concerning the cure of my niece, Lucy Aguirre, who is now living with me and is in perfect, robust health.

MRS. G. M. VEJAR.
Daices P. O., Los Angeles county, Cal.)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 21, 1897.

Dr. C. H. Whitamn—Dear Sir: Your treatment of consumption by your "Improved Tuberculin" has accomplished for me such remarkable results that I feel a testimonial from me is due, not only as evidence of my own appreciation of the benefits derived, but also in the hope that some other sufferer may be led to take advantage of the means for a cure from this most dreadful of all diseases, consumption.

A medical practitioner myself, I have suffered from consumption for about two years. I fully realized what "consumption" meant. Under successive trial of various remedies and treatments known and practiced by the medical fraternity I experienced alternate periods of improvement and decline, but in the end a steadily increasing decline was evident. I could neither cure myself nor get cured. The benefits of climate and every other advantage of treatment within my reach, together with the advice of several prominent brother physicians were all of no avail. Cough, expectoration, fever, night sweats, loss of weight, weakness and despair seemed to have settled upon me with an ever-tightening grip.

By a happy chance I was induced to try your "Improved Tuberculin" treatment, and today, after eight weeks' time, I am improved to an extent almost incredible and surely never dreamed of by myself and friends. The disease is entirely arrested, and the processes of destruction carried on in my system during the past two years have been thoroughly checked in the short space of eight weeks, and all the symptoms have disappeared.

I cannot say too much in favor of the "Improved Tuberculin" treatment, nor urge too strongly any one afflicted with tuberculosis to hasten to begin treatment, and I not only indorse the treatment, but also heartily recommend to all persons suffering from tuberculosis, or having friends so afflicted, the skill and experience of Dr. C. H. Whitman, who administered the treatment to me. Sincerely yours,

J. D. VAN WIRT, M.D.
426 South Olive street.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 1, 1897.

Dr. C. H. Whitman—Dear sir: One year ago this month I came to Los Angeles an invalid, suffering from consumption in an advanced stage. Today I rejoice to say I have regained my health, and I owe it all to you and your wonderful Improved Tuberculin treatment. Two years of constant care and nursing of my daughter, who finally died of consumption, not only left me a physical wreck, but developed the latent tubercular trouble which was even at that time in my system. My condition grew worse even after coming to this favorable climate, until the 25th day of January last, I was induced by one of your cured patients (Mr. J. M. Guthrie, who had been sent from Chicago to you by his physician there,) to go to you at the Koch Medical Institute.

My improvement was slow but sure from the beginning. I saw others cured in two and three months, but it took four months to exterminate the bacilli in my case, after which I continued another month, or five in all.

During the last month repeated examinations of my sputum failed to show any sign of these germs or tubercular tissue. They are gone, and I believe permanently.

I invite all people similarly afflicted to call on me for further information, and will never cease to thank you for what you have done for me.

MRS. I. R. BIRT.
No. 319 West Eighth street.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 1, 1897.

Dr. C. H. Whitman—Dear Sir: I feel that it is my duty to add my mite to the mass of evidence accumulated by you in support of your new treatment for consumption. Three years ago I had congestion of the lungs with pleurisy, night sweats, cough, expectoration, fever, and finally several severe hemorrhages followed, until I was advised by my physicians to try the benefit of Southern California climate. I arrived in Los Angeles the 23rd of last February, so near dead that I could scarcely walk; train men and passengers did not think I would live to reach Los Angeles.

A physician was notified ahead, and met me at the depot in this city. After about two weeks' treatment, he admitted that he could do nothing more for me; having read the testimonials of patients who had been cured by you, and having thoroughly investigated the same to my entire satisfaction, I called at the Koch Medical Institute and began taking the Improved Tuberculin treatment.

At that time my temperature was 104 deg. Fahr., with all the corresponding symptoms of hectic tuberculosis; I began to improve with the first treatment, and have continued to improve ever since.

After three months, as there were no more bacilli in the sputum, and as all unfavorable symptoms had disappeared, you advised me to wait and watch results; that was about one month ago, since which time my sputum has been examined six times without finding the bacilli.

I now feel better than for years, quite like my former self, and believe you have entirely eradicated the disease from my system. Gratefully yours,

W. FRANK STUTT.
1950 East First street.

CALL AT THE INSTITUTE, and get facts from headquarters, always remembering that Dr. Charles H. Whitman is the originator of "Improved Tuberculin" and to him ONLY is the formula known, and the only place in this city where it is administered is at the KOCH MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 529 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal. Hours, 9 to 4; Sundays, 9 to 1.

Two Talks

Of the oddities in our NEW STOCK OF TABLES. Could we but invent words to express their quaintness, then the number we have would take some time to enumerate.

There are tables for the hall, parlor, sitting-room, library; big tables, little tables, high tables, low tables. More shapes than you'd imagine possible to make from squares and curves, and tables are easy to buy, $1 or more.

Our line of fancy Rocking Chairs is surely rocker completeness. Why not procure one? You will find them so easy, restful and comfortable. The cost is little enough for the long hours of comfort there is in a chair of this kind. Then we have the dainty ones too that will just fit the vacant nook in the parlor.

W. S. Allen's

FURNITURE AND CARPET HOUSE,

332-334 South Spring Street.

The place where they had gone out of the furniture business and are now reopening with NEW GOODS.

SPRING SHOE SALE — Ladies', Gent's and Children's Shoes, strictly up-to-date and at less than half price. Hamilton Bros., 239 S. SPRING ST.

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In Crockery, Glass and Chinaware.

The Haviland, 245 South Broadway

IT DOES NOT COST YOU ANYTHING To come and see us and get our prices.

The "Eclipse" Millinery, 257 S. Spring St., near Third.

A. J. GOLDSCHMIDT.....PROPRIETOR

DR. WHITE'S DISPENSARY
128 NORTH MAIN Estb. 1886
Diseases of MEN only.
Blood, Skin, Kidneys, Veins, Weaknesses, Poisonous Discharges. Fees low. Quick Cures. Call or write
DR. WHITE, 128 N. MAIN, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

The W. H. PERRY Lumber Mfg Co
LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL, Commercial street.

THE MORNING SERMON.

Independence Day—An Historical Sermon.

[CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.]

BY EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D.D.
South Congregational Church, Boston, Mass.

[Through the Newspaper Sermon Association.]

Their nobles shall be of themselves, and their governor shall proceed out of the midst of them.—[Jeremiah, xxx, 21.

INDEPENDENCE DAY carries us back nearly three hundred years.

It was a little before the reign of James I began that the word "independent" came into the English language. And this was because the English people wanted to express what we mean by "independence."

Just at that time, and among the people who made that statement, this nation of ours was born. There stood in the edge of Nottinghamshire, not far from the old high road as you ride from Scotland to London, a manor house of the archbishop of York. Oddly enough, it happened that James, the Scotch King, when he rode to London from Edinburg to take possession of his new crown, saw the place and took a fancy to it.

Oddly enough, I say, for at that very time, wholly without the knowledge of the King, and with as little knowledge of the archbishop, there was secretly meeting, on every Lord's day, a handful of Christian people of the neighborhood who had chosen to form here an independent church. It was formed on the principle that, whether ordained to the priesthood or not, all God's children had duties to Him and to His kingdom; and, that whenever a company of them chose to come together for worship and communion they were a church of Christ, and had every right and every privilege which any church of Christ could have. The Greek church had not more. The church of Rome had not more. No church had more.

That little company was soon driven out of England. But they and theirs became the Independent Congregation of Leyden in Holland, and, after the voyage of the Mayflower, the Independent Congregation of Plymouth. John Robinson was their minister in Europe, a man of piety, sense and learning. He never came to America. William Brewster, a printer, who did come, became what they called the teaching elder or minister here. He had no ordination but what they gave him by their own appointment. He is, therefore, a typical person, being the first person who did the duty of a clergyman in Massachusetts, yet claiming no authority for that service but such as the congregation to which he ministered could give him.

Now, as a matter of history, these people claimed that this is just what would have happened in the early churches, in the days of Paul and Peter and John. I have not the slightest doubt that they are right in their claim. It is conceded by the fairest authorities. They and theirs had to argue a great deal as to the historical question. We and ours do not have to argue that question much. For they and theirs have persuaded the world that, where God's spirit is, there is light and power. And one of the things which we owe to them is our cool habit of doing the right thing without caring for precedent. So we do not look for the precedents in the first century. If we did look for them, we should find them.

These are the men who invented the words "independents" and "independency." They were not dependent on the archbishop of York or the archbishop of Canterbury. Not they!—they were "independent." Their church was an independent church. So that word came into the English language.

It would be an admirable study for any young man or young woman who reads these words to see how independence in religion brought into each of the American States the habit of home rule.

Whatever the claim of the crown of England or the pretense of its governors, the people of America have, from the beginning, ruled themselves. I am fond of saying that the feudal system never lasted more than half an hour, with any man, after he had landed on the American shore. And it may be well for every boy who fires a cracker on Independence day or the day after it, to recollect seriously that he owes the very word to the brave men and women who left the patronage and protection of the ecclesiastics to seek God for themselves.

This may be said by Christians of whatever communion in America. It is the pride of every church in America that, whatever be the form of its ritual or of the exteriors of its ecclesiastical government, it has really the control of its own affairs. The people who contribute for the building of the edifice, the people who pay the expenses of its management, are really the people who direct that management, under whatever form. Very naturally, as the different States or commonwealths arranged their institutions, they took from the simple institutions of their churches the habits of democracy.

I have been told by gentlemen well acquainted with the new Christian establishments in Turkey, whether in Europe or in Asia, that the same result has been seen there. If men meet to direct the order of religious service, the person who is to preach, and the charities of the church, they begin to think that it might be well to govern the village in which they are. It is by no accident, then, that in many parts of America, even to this generation, the word "church" has translated itself into the word "meeting-house," and that the place where the congregation meet to worship God on Sunday is the place where they meet on Monday to choose their town officers, their governor, or their president.

One hundred years ago, the Abbe Genty, a distinguished French scholar of that time, now long since forgotten, published an essay on "The Result of the Discovery of America by Europe." At the very end of his paper he says (writing in 1792:) "The independence of the Anglo-Americans is the event most likely to accelerate the revolution which is to renew the happiness of the world. In the bosom of this new nation are the treasures which are to renew the world." He names the relief to crowded Europe as one of the blessings which are to come to mankind. The emancipation of slaves, the end of conquest, universal peace, the conversion of the world to Christianity, are others. All these are to spring from the freedom, truth, honor, and, in general, the virtue of three millions of Americans; for he finds nothing else for them to bring from.

He was perfectly right. These three million people, in thirteen States, which are, and of right ought to be, independent," had no gold or silver in their mines. They had no diamonds or jubies for crowns. They had no sugars or spices for commerce. As he says, they had their virtues—and they had little more.

But they had these, and they had freedom. And to those who have these, all the things of earth are added. We know that on high authority.

All they could do was this: They could say to every man and woman: "You are a child of God. Here is the world of God. Enter. We will do our best. There shall be no king. There shall be no subject. There shall be no master. There shall be no slave. There shall be no lord. There shall be no vassal. There shall be no boss. There shall be no follower."

It took them seventy years to say all this. When they did say it their prosperity began. Estimate as you please the wealth of this nation in 1861, when she spoke the last syllable and emancipated her slaves; her wealth is now, after thirty years, five times what it was then. All that skill and industry, art and nature, had accumulated since John Smith and the Virginians starved at Jamestown in 1607, all that 253 years had brought into existence in 1860, has been multiplied fivefold in the thirty-seven years which have followed 1860. This is the gift which the father of men, whom they call the God of nature, gives to his children when they do their duty, when they govern themselves.

The lesson of the centuries is the eternal lesson. It is not gold, nor silver, nor brass, nor lead, nor iron, which makes success. It is truth, honor, and justice. It is faith, hope and love. It is, as this forgotten abbe said, on the virtues of mankind and the freedom of mankind that the future of mankind is to be builded.

PULPIT VOICES.

Religious Thought and Progress in the United States.

An Epitome of the Sermons of the Week Delivered by Leading Clergymen, Priests and Prelates.

[COMPILED FOR THE TIMES.]

PESSIMISM. Pessimism is a poor investment, and when epidemic sometimes reaches good men.—[Rev. G. R. Wallace, Congregationalist, Chicago.

TOIL. The kingliest crown man may wear is jeweled with sweat drops of faithful and honest toil.—[Rev. Luther Wilson, Methodist, Washington.

IRREVERENCE. We live in an irreverent age, and our people do not possess any too much of the respect due the dead.—[Rev. Dr. Roseman, Hebrew, Baltimore.

SPIRITUAL SUICIDE. Many people commit spiritual suicide. They quarrel with their family or their neighbors, and thus annihilate their own happiness.—[Rev. Warren G. Partridge, Baptist, Cincinnati.

CALVINISM. Between Calvin's God and the devil I believe I would rather take the devil, and between his heaven and hell, I'd go to hell every time.—[Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., Evangelist, New York City.

DEATH. The old Greek philosophers wrote many beautiful things about death, which to them was filled with darkness and shadows.—[Father William J. Clark, Catholic, Philadelphia.

WISDOM. Wisdom is not to be reached, but to be aspired to. It is not far off, in some other country. It is that which gladdens the soul and has an influence upon the intelligence.—[Mrs. Elise Brann, Spiritualist, Minneapolis, Minn.

LIFE'S POWER. Great is the power of life. Fungi beneath a heavy paving stone will lift it. An invisible speck of protoplasm that no eye can see will hold up at last the majesty of the oak.—[Rev. George Elliott, Methodist, Philadelphia.

FUTURE PUNISHMENT. Hell is sin, which carries with it terrible punishment, either in this life or that which comes after. If an offender is not redeemed, the end is death, extinction of being.—[Rev. Lyman Abbott, Congregationalist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

KNOWLEDGE. There has been a new revelation. It is only within the past 200 or 300 years that we have had glimpses of what our earthly home really is. A large part of this revelation has come within our own lives.—[Rev. M. J. Savage, Unitarian, New York City.

INDIVIDUALITY. When human beings desire to attract people to themselves, they make use of a power which may be termed the power of fascination, the power of their visible presence. Their individuality draws others.—[Father J. J. Lawlor, Catholic, St. Paul, Minn.

PARDON. The man who is not conscious of having committed any sin for which he needs pardon is like the man who can hold his hand in a hot flame and feel no pain, though the flesh is being burned from the bones.—[Rev. W. A. Gardner, Christian, San Francisco.

DECLINE OF MORALITY. Men are anxious about the decline of our national commerce. There is a peril greater than this—the deterioration of our moral life. If this should ensue, not only is our commerce doomed, but also our national power.—[Rev. F. R. Millar, Methodist, Chicago.

PERFECTION. It is the aim of true culture to set before every man some ideal or another. The practical and the ideal must go hand in hand, acting upon one another, and by constant correction and improvement leading the man on to perfection.—[Rabbi Joseph Silverman, Hebrew, New York City.

THE PRESS. The press caters to public taste; it prints what the people read and demand, and that some of the editors do not approve of the scenes the papers describe is known. All such indecent sheets should be boycotted and kept forever from the home.—[Rev. W. W. West, Baptist, Pittsburgh.

CARD PLAYING. It is not necessary for me to drink prussic acid in order to know that it will kill any man who dares drink it. Anybody who observes the fruit of card playing will be able to draw conclusions which will not be very much to the praise of the game.—[Rev. W. T. Worth, Methodist, Lynn, Mass.

VENICE. Venice has endured one thousand years, still beautiful, still strong. Its architectural permanence is as striking as its architectural beauty and grace. But its place in history is as shallow as the elegant canals that form its streets.—[Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Independent, Chicago.

WAR. This is an era of peace, and yet the largest employer of labor in the world is said to be Herr Frederick Alfred Krupp of Essen, Germany, who has more than twenty-five thousand men upon the pay rolls of his establishment, wherein are made cannon and other munitions of war.—[Rev. Frank Crane, Methodist, Chicago.

WIVES AND MOTHERS. We need better homes and better fathers. God be praised for Christian homes and wives who are chaste keepers at home; who are busy nursing their children and caring for the sick, and have no time to come to conventions and read essays that electrify the visiting sisters.—[Rev. W. W. Landrum, Baptist, Gainsville, Ga.

COMPOSITE CHARACTER. Character is composite. It is partly hereditary—result, gratitude for the good we have received from our parents, and care to root out the evil. It is in part Adamic—result, combat with the original sin by which every man finds himself possessed.—[Rev. William Justin Harsha, Collegiate, New York City.

THE SHADOW OF DEATH. The present life perhaps too completely fills the entire horizon. Yet death's shadow menaces youth even, and though a man be in the morn of vigor and of duty he cannot help remembering at least now and then he must soon begin to look out of life's westward windows.—[Rev. Wayland Hoyt, Baptist, Philadelphia.

HAPPINESS. The man who has the happiness of a pure soul, no matter what may be his circumstances, knows he stands well with the Creator, and will receive eternal reward, of which no one can deprive him. Such a man would rather suffer privations than relinquish the grace bestowed by Christ.—[Rev. B. McGovern, Catholic, San Francisco, Cal.

THE FAITH OF LOVE. In the faith of love there is no fear. It looks not for a reward and never wavers in danger. You cannot shatter its idol. In spite of all, it still trusts on with a confidence as eternal as the throne of God. Respect such a faith wherever seen.—[Rev. Dr. Boynton, Baptist, San Francisco, Cal.

DEATH AND SUNSET. There are two deaths. When death is quick, it is not difficult to believe there is a life beyond. But the death which is like the sunset, a fading from brightness and glory to a cheerless gray, is that which discourages. Thus we see mind and soul and honor die in those we care for.—[Rev. Dr. Rainsford, Episcopalian, New York City.

STRONG DRINK. A man may no longer visit places where strong drink is sold and where temptations are great and may denounce and drive away former evil companions who visit him, but if he puts no other lock on the door but his good resolution, then depend upon it the old demon, seven times worse, will return.—[Bishop Littlejohn, Episcopalian, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE POWER OF MAN. All creatures created by God in His likeness are free. Man has power to place himself under the influence of either good or bad actions, since he is at liberty to do whatever his conscience dictates. Any abuse of this liberty of moral and physical action will be a source of perpetual unhappiness to him.—[Rev. Dr. Gluns, Evangelist, Oakland, Cal.

THE CHURCH. In my boyhood days what is now called the church was known as the meeting-house; now it is called entirely a church. I do not think this a good change of usage. I think a church is a body of God's people, and not a building in which to meet. I have struggled against the change, but have been unable to resist it. I grieve that we have surrendered to such innovations.—[Rev. W. H. Whitsitt, Baptist, Atlanta, Ga.

DIVINE JUSTICE. The very moment the majority of the citizens of a community choose to get their living by selling shoddy goods, by lying advertisements, by skilfully transferring to their pockets the wealth that other people have produced, and prefer wealth even of tainted money rather than a crust with a spotless integrity, that moment, if there is a divine justice in the world, that justice is pledged to accomplish industrial overthrow.—[Rev. W. D. Hillis, Independent, Chicago.

NATURAL AND SPIRITUAL LAW. The region of law is nature, and whatsoever a man sows he reaps. If men should ignore God's natural laws as they do His moral laws, the human family would perish. Obedience to physical laws is the price of health and longevity. If law is inexorable in nature, how much more important it should be in the spiritual life. Men think of the lower part of God's universe as an orderly Cosmos, the upper part a lawless and formless chaos. For a bad life to bring happiness would unsettle the universe.—[Rev. Dr. Dille, Methodist, San Francisco, Cal.

Marketing Fresh Figs.

Gustav Eisen of Fresno, the best authority on fig culture in the United States, has recently written a paper on the subject published by the United States Department of Agriculture, as Bulletin No. 5 of the Division of Pomology, which contains the following instructions for marketing this very choice and extremely delicate fruit:

Ripe figs are very perishable. To be marketed successfully they must be handled with great care. It is best to pick them in the morning, while still cool. They should be taken from the tree with the stem attached—great care being exercised not to bruise them in handling—and placed in small, shallow baskets, in which they are to be marketed. In large packages their weight will bruise them badly. The ordinary quart strawberry basket crate is a suitable package for marketing figs. They will carry better, however, in flat trays holding but a single layer. This form of package is especially desirable for the larger varieties. Figs should hang on the tree until quite ripe and develop their full sweetness and flavor, but in this condition they are soft and perishable and must be consumed at once. For marketing at a distance it is necessary to pick them while still quite firm. This is unfortunate, for though they will soften and become quite edible, they will lack the fine quality of tree-ripened fruit. This fact will always be an obstacle to the successful introduction of the fresh fig into distant markets. When picked in right condition the fruit will keep from twenty-four to thirty-six hours at the ordinary temperature and may be shipped short distances by express. Figs ripen in midsummer when the weather is hottest, and this is one reason why they are so dufficult to handle. Like other fruits, they will keep longer at lower temperatures. They do well under refrigeration, and by using refrigerator cars it is quite possible to put them on the more distant northern markets in good condition. This has been done experimentally in connection with other fruit shipments, but it is not often attempted.

Fresh figs are not known or appreciated in northern markets, and consequently the demand is too limited to encourage shipments. It seems doubtful if the distant shipment of fresh figs will ever become a profitable business. The fruit is more perishable than any other that is generally marketed. It can be handled only by the most careful and experienced persons, and even then it is not in a condition to show its best quality. Ripening in midsummer, when the northern markets are crowded with many well-known fruits, and not being specially attractive to the eye, fresh figs would at best gain favor slowly. The fact that many people do not care for them at the first would be another obstacle in the way of their popularity. Moreover, the fig is a tedious crop to handle, when in proper condition for market. It is necessary to pick the trees over carefully every day during the season, or much fruit will be over-ripe. With large trees, this involves much labor; the acrid juice of the immature figs eats into the fingers of the pickers and packers, while rainy weather occasions heavy loss by the cracking of the fruit; which renders it unfit for market.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, a limited demand would undoubtedly be created if the fig were placed regularly on the market, for many people are very fond of this fruit. It is quite possible that in sections especially adapted to fig culture, and favored with rapid refrigerator transportation, the shipment may become a business of importance. When a regular home market can be found even at moderate prices no crop is more profitable, as the trees bear regularly and abundantly. The only hope for such a home market except in the immediate neighborhood of large cities is increased use by canners.

WINDS AND LEAVES.

Wet winds that flap the sodden leaves!
Wet leaves that drop and fall!
Unhappy, leafless trees and wind bereaves,
Poor trees and small!

All of a color, solemn in your green!
All of a color, somber in your brown!
All of a color, dripping gray between,
When leaves are down!

O for the bronze-green eucalyptus spires,
Far flashing up against the changeless blue!
Shifting and glancing in the steady fires
Of sun and moonlight, too!

Deep orange groves! pomegranate hedges bright!
And varnished fringes of the pepper trees!
And ah! that wind of sunshine! Wind of light!
Wind of the seas!

CHARLOTTE PERKINS STETSON.

IT NOW COVERS ALL DISEASES

Doctors Shores' Grand Offer to Treat Catarrh and All Diseases at $5 Per Month, All Medicines Included, Extended During July Only.

This Extension Is Made Solely to Accommodate the Crowds of Patients Unable to See the Doctors During the Closing Days of June.

When Doctors Shores last month made the extraordinary announcement that they would **treat all diseases at $5 a month,** including all medicines, care and attention, it was their intention to limit this grand offer to one month only. They had no idea that so many sick people would wish to take advantage of this offer, consequently they had not made preparations for the immense number who put off acceptance of the opportunity until the last days of June, and then sought their services.

Drs. Shores found it absolutely impossible to see more than a comparatively small number of the great crowds which who applied during the last days of June. Therefore, in justice to those who were unable to see them and to give all sufferers **a fair opportunity** to take advantage of this grand offer. Drs. Shores have decided to extend their proposal **to treat all diseases, no matter how many you have, for the one inclusive fee of $5 per month, all medicines, care and attention included, during the the month of Jnly only.** Now, remember, Drs. Shores will treat catarrh and all other ailments you have for the the one fee of $5 per month, all medicines and appliances included.

This offer is restricted absolutely to all new patients and all old patients renewing during the month of July only. **Drs. Shores wishes it to be clearly understood** that there must be no more crowding, no more postponing until the last days of the month, and the consequent grumbling on the part of the people unable to see Drs. Shores, through their own neglect and delay, **If you want a free consultation with these great Specialists,** if you want to take advantage of this extraordinary offer, never paralleled in the history of medicine, you must come to Drs. Shores early and avoid the crowds of the last days of the month.

Drs. Shores' Ground Floor Offices.

In removing to their new and elegant quarters, comprising 20 spacious rooms—the entire Gov. Downey mansion at 345 South Main Street, Doctors Shores have gained the priceless advantage of ground floor offices for their patients, realizing that long stairs and elevators are a dangerous menace to all patients suffering with heart trouble asthma and bronchial trouble and other diseases.

An Invitation to Out of Town Patients.

Doctors Shores extend a cordial invitation to all their patrons living out of the city to make their offices headquarters during the celebration of July 4th, Monday. All parcels will be cared for. All country visitors and their friends given a cordial welcome.

CATARRH OF HEAD AND THROAT.

The Head and Throat Become Diseased from Neglected Colds, Causing Catarrh, when the Condition of the Blood Predisposes to This Condition.

J. C. EDWARDS, 720 N. HILL ST., SPEAKS FOR DRS. SHORES.

Is the voice husky?
Do you spit up slime?
Do you ache all over?
Do you snore at night?
Is your nose stopped up?
Does your nose discharge?
Does your nose bleed easily?
Is this worse toward night?
Does the nose itch and burn?
Is there pain in front of head?
Is there pain across the eyes?
Is there tickling in the throat?
Do you blow out scabs at night?
Is your sense of smell leaving?
Do you hawk to clear the throat?
Is the throat dry in the morning?
Are you losing your sense of taste?
Do you sleep with your mouth open?
Does your nose stop up toward night?

SYMPTOMS OF EAR TROUBLES.

Deafness and Ear Troubles Result from Catarrh, Passing Along the Eustachian Tube that Leads from the Throat to the Ear.

MRS. E. A. McGARVIN, ROSEDALE, CURED OF DEAFNESS BY DRS. SHORES.

Is your hearing failing?
Do your ears discharge?
Do your ears itch and burn?
Are the ears dry and scaly?
Have you pain behind the ears?
Is there throbbing in the ears?
Is there a buzzing sound heard?
Do you have a ringing in the ears?
Are there crackling sounds heard?
Do your ears hurt when you blow your nose?
Do you hear better some days than others?
Do the noises in your ears keep you awake?
When you blow your nose do the ears crack?
Is hearing worse when you have a cold?
Is roaring like a waterfall in the head?

Catarrh of the Stomach.

This Condition May Result from Several Causes, but the Usual Cause Is Catarrh, the Mucus Dropping Down into the Throat and Being Swallowed.

MRS. MARY EBERLY, 615 E. 30TH ST., CURED BY DRS. SHORES.

Is there nausea?
Are you costive?
Is there vomiting?
Do you belch up gas?
Have you waterbrash?
Are you lightheaded?
Is your tongue coated?
Do you hawk and spit?
Is there pain after eating?
Are you nervous and weak?
Do you have sick headaches?
Do you bloat up after eating?
Is there disgust for breakfast?
Have you distress after eating?
Is your throat filled with slime?
Do you at times have diarrhoea?

Catarrh of Bronchial Tubes.

This condition often results from catarrh extending from the head and throat, and, if left unchecked, extends down the windpipe into the bronchial tubes, and in time attacks the lungs.

ETHEL MAITRE, 1618 SANTEE ST., EAR TROUBLE CURED.

Do you have a cough?
Are you losing flesh?
Do you cough at night?
Have you a pain in side?
Do you take cold easily?
Is your appetite variable?
Have you stitches in side?
Do you cough until you gag?
Do you raise frothy material?
Do you cough on going to bed?
Do you cough in the morning?
Are you low spirited at times?
Do you spit up yellow matter?
Is your cough short and hacking?
Do you spit up little cheesy lumps?
Have you a disgust for fatty foods?
Is there a tickling behind the palate?
Do you feel you are growing weaker?
Is there a burning pain in the throat?
Do you cough worse night and morning?

Home Treatment Cures.

No one deprived of the benefits of Drs. Shores & Shores' treatment because of living at a distance from the office. The same wonderful and uniform success attending the treatment of Drs. Shores & Shores in their office is found in their home treatment of patients by mail. Write for our new symptom blank.

$5 A Month for All Diseases, Medicines Free. $5

OUR MOTTO—A Low Fee, Quick Cure, Mild and Painless Treatment.

DRS. SHORES & SHORES,

345 S. Main St. New and elegant ground floor offices. Office Hours: 9 a.m. until 5 p.m.; Evenings, 7 to 8;

SUNDAYS, 10 UNTIL 12 NOON.

Drs. Shores Treat and Cure Catarrh and all Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lungs, Hay Fever, Stomach, Heart, Kidney, Bladder, Liver, Rheumatism, St. Vitus Dance, Epilepsy, Asthma, Eczema, Constipation, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, Insomonia and all Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases.

DRS. SHORES' TREATMENT CURES.

GRANT'S FOURTH

How Flags of Truce Were Received at Vicksburg.

Veteran Sinclair's Account of His Experience Before the Welcome Order to Surrender Was Given.

[CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.]

JULY 4, 1863, cuts a figure in my recollections that reduces old 76 down to the vanishing point," said Veteran Sinclair at a Vicksburg day reunion. "Hear my story, and then judge whether I am a worse patriot for this touch of heresy. I tell you that when I saw the long line of white flags flash out along the Confederate ramparts at Vicksburg, about 10 o'clock in the morning of July 4, 1863, I felt as I can imagine one would feel upon hearing the trumpets of the archangels ringing in the dawn of 'The Thousand Years of Peace.' I am not a visionary; it was a practical question for me, a breaking of a nightmare that had tortured me for weeks. It was a reprieve from a death sentence, so to speak, for thousands of my brave comrades, and no man in that army knew better than myself the battle terrors that were signalled 'off' by those welcome Fourth of July flags of truce.

"You know that Gen. Grant had

THE GUNBOAT FLEET IN THE RIVER WAS ALSO POUNDING AWAY AT THE CONFEDERATE BATTERIES ON THE BLUFF.

given an order that the whole army should charge all along the line early on the morning of July 6. I knew exactly what that order meant for us. I had gone over the Confederate breastworks in the charge of May 22, was wounded there and was one of the three survivors of a little squad of fourteen who got back to our lines in trim for another fight. Perhaps you have never heard of our little soldiers' battle in the bastion of Fort Beauregard that day. We were led by a sergeant, and, as there were no shoulder straps to be glorified, the deed is barely mentioned in history. Gen. Grant speaks of it in his official report, but the story of a participant has never been told. There were only fourteen of us, and five were killed, seven wounded and two got out unharmed.

THE GLORIOUS 22D IOWA.

"This battle of May 22 was our fiercest attack on the bluffs at Vicksburg. We were fresh and enthusiastic then because we had beaten everything that stood before us on the way up to that point. Soldiers like to win, and if they keep on winning there is no flagging in courage and no hell they will not storm while the enthusiasm holds out. We all thought with our commander that it would be easy to push on into Vicksburg, and as the line moved forward that morning through the tangled vines and thick growth of canes and saplings, over the knolls and ridges in front of Fort Beauregard, it seemed to me that, rough as the pathway was, it was the path or glory. Our regiment, the Twenty-second Iowa, led the assault on Fort Beaureagrd. We belonged to McClernand's corps, and we alone pierced the enemy's line. Sheltered by a crest in front of the fort, we awaited the signal, and at the first sound of the bugle leaped forward into full view of the enemy's marksmen. The fire we met there was simply infernal, but still the corps moved on to within about fifty yards of the Confederate ramparts before it came to a halt. Our colonel, William M. Stone, was shot down, and seeing that the men hestiated for a moment: But Lieut.-Col. Harvey Graham seized the national flag and rushed forward in front of the line. About sixty of the men kept at his heels and with him leaped the ditch of Fort Bauregard. The staff was planted on the slope of the wall well toward the crest, and there, in full view of our army, it remained nine hours. Underneath its folds took place the desperate struggle of which I carry a souvenir upon my body, and the remembrance of which is to this day at once the saddest, the most thrilling and the most glorious of my life. You may think that to see men killed at your side and to have their mute and upturned familiar faces before your eyes for hours should choke down every other emotion, but it is the struggle in which they fall and the glorious fight they make for life and for the flag that cuts deepest into the memory. The presence of the flag of the Twenty-second that day, floating freely in the faces of the Confederates, has been disputed, and I am frank to say that some high personages who should have made it their business to know whether the flag was there or not, discredit the claim of Gen. McClernand that his soldiers pierced the enemy's works at Fort Beauregard. I know that the flag was there, and it was in the effort to keep it there and, if possible, bear it further, that our little squad of fourteen men was annihilated. We went further, for under the leadership of our gallant sergeant, Joseph Griffiths, we escaladed the wall of one of the bastions by climbing upon one another's shoulders. Jumping down into the work, we struck right and left with our bayonets, used our clubbed muskets, and finally drove out or overpowered every man of the defenders. There were thirteen of us in there, beside the sergeant; five were killed, and I was struck down among the seven wounded.

"Those of the Confederates who did not run away nor fall in the encounter, were disarmed, one by one, until there were thirteen prisoners huddled in one corner, and the only men on their feet to look after them were the sergeant and Private David Trine. After waiting a long time for reinforcements, Griffiths ordered the prisoners, one by one, to climb over the parapets and wait outside. Trine stood guard over them until they had all got together, and the sergeant joined him. They then marched them back to the point where the regiment lay. I was left helpless inside of the bastion, more stunned than hurt, as it afterward proved, although I had a broken arm and a bullet through me. Beside me lay Alvin Drummond, Hezekiah Drummond, Ezra L. Anderson, Richard Arthur and William Griffin, killed on the spot. David Jordan, Allen Cloud, N. C. Messenger, Munson L. Clemens, John Robb, W. H. Needham and myself were wounded.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

"I was struck down in an embrasure where I had chased a Johnnie, and struggled with him until another man settled me with a blow on the head. I had already been shot, and must have broken my arm in falling. I lay beneath a huge gun that was pointed to the rear, toward the city of Vicksburg, which was directly behind the fort. When I came to it was all still in the bastion, but the war outside was at its height.

"For an instant, when we crossed the parapet into the bastion, I had caught a glimpse of the surroundings, and knew that we had taken a leap in the dark. Fort Beauregard was an irregular, star-shaped work, strong, and heavily manned and armed. It was the key to the line, and was covered by other works on each flank and in rear. Had our whole brigade followed us we would have been hemmed in and slaughtered. When I awoke I heard cheering on our side, back where the regiment lay. Afterward I heard that Col. Stone had been carried to the rear, but not until he saw our flag floating on the enemy's wall. He told of this at headquarters, and Gen. McClernand sent reinforcements to that point. The cheer I heard was those men charging. But they got no farther than our original line, fifty yards short of the ditch.

"The Confederates in Fort Beauregard poured shot into them with a vengeance, and guns were roaring and shells bursting all along the line for miles. Not only that, I heard guns and bursting shells back toward Vicksburg, and looking out at the embrasure, saw the mortar bombs from across the river dropping into the city itself. The gunboat fleet, in the river, was also pounding away at the Confederate batteries on the bluff. Between the two fires, I lay until nightfall, and whichever way I looked, up or down the lines, or back toward the river, I saw forts and men and cannon, an impregnable chain it seemed to me.

"For some reason the Confederates did not occupy the bastion after Sergt. Griffiths and Trine left. They may have looked in, and if they saw me thought I was only another dead 'Yank.' Alone and weak and helpless, I passed the hours in misery until night, and then crawled back to the regiment, or what was left of it. We lost that day 145 killed and wounded, and 19 missing. Only 75 of the wounded recovered, so that our loss in killed almost equalled the wounded. Our loss was the highest in any regiment engaged that day. The army lost 3000 in all, and that was about three-fourths of the total loss in the whole siege of Vicksburg.

"I think I was no coward, but I never fancied slaughter-pens, and from that time on dreaded the thought of storming Vicksburg's bluffs when the orders hould come, as it did come at last, that the place must be taken at all hazards. Hence, my joy at the glorious Fourth of July, 1863.

"We were all on the ramparts the moment the peaceful signal appeared on the Confederate walls, but, of course, did not know the meaning of it then. In a short time a column of men in gray marched around the point of our old bastion in Fort Beauregard, and stacked arms in front. Then they marched back into the works and the same was repeated in front of every fort and redoubt on the line. It was not the regulation way for a beaten foe to 'throw up the sponge,' but Gen. Grant, in honor of the day, spared them the humiliation of grounding arms. However, it was all the same in the end, and you'll scarcely believe me when I say that not a cheer escaped our lips, no, not one. We had no enthusiasm for cheering, only gratitude to the God of battles, and a solemn sense of relief at dangers escaped. Gen. Grant attributed the silence to a feeling of sympathy for a beaten foe. That was a kindly way to put it, but it was nearer the truth to say that the joy of the boys in blue on that memorable Fourth was not of the kind to find vent in shouting huzzahs and sending up skyrockets.

"They didn't want to make the charge down on Grant's programme for July 6, and if you'd been a soldier you'd not blame them any more than I do, who had passed a day in the lion's den, and felt the terrible fangs of the angry beast."

GEORGE LANGDON KILMER.

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LIEUT.-COL. HARVEY GRAHAM SEIZED THE NATIONAL FLAG AND RUSHED IN FRONT OF THE LINES.

ODD NEW TOPS.

Amusing Toys That Spin by Means of Springs and Strings.

[FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.]

Some really old and wonderful spinning topics are being used this summer. In the toy shops and on the sidewalks may be seen strange-looking affairs, which, to put it broadly, do all manner of things. There are tops which draw pictures on paper, tops which hum tunes like an aeolian harp, tops shaped like ballet girls and piroutte with as much grace, tops made to spin up and down a piece of wire like a tight-rope walker, tops shaped like dogs and give a shrill shriek like a steam whistle when they spin, tops which spin by means of a spring when you press a button, tops which are simply hugh teetotums, tops which have to be roundly whipped to make them go, tops with cords attached which can be lifted from the ground and spun in the air, and tops, if you will believe it, which are over three feet high, and require two or three men to spin them.

The top which draws pictures on paper is little more than a lead pencil run through the center of a disc of lead. It is spun between the thumb and forefinger, and as it whirls over a piece of white paper naturally leaves a track wherever it goes. Concentric rings, spirals, S-shaped figures, waving lines, there is almost no end to the figures it will trace or the amusement it will afford. By spinning it on a piece of heavy cardboard, you may pick up the latter, and by manipulating it, cause the top to trace out original designs of your own. It will be quite easy to make one of these tops out of an old medal and a lead pencil, and then all the fun could be had without cost.

The top which sings like an aeolian harp is composed of tin, and looks very much as two small bells would if their mouths were placed together. Through the center is the axle or pivot on which the affair spins, and inside of the top are several reeds such as used in a mouth organ. As the top spins air rushes in through holes in the sides and plays on one or more of the reeds, causing it to emit a musical note. By striking the apex of the top as it spins you may change the key of the music, other reeds being thus set in motion. The ballet girl top is shaped like a stage dancer without arms. The dancer's skirts are made of iron. The lower hem of the skirt is perforated, and through the holes therein the air plays on reeds as in the top just described. The dog tops are somewhat similar. The air enters holes in the sides, but instead of encountering a reed it blows a whistle.

There is nothing very strange about a huge teetotum, but the top which spins by means of a spring is more interesting. This top is cut in half. The spring is concealed in the upper half. A small post attached to the lower half fits in a hole in the upper half. By placing the two halves together and turning the upper part of the post you wind up the spring. Then by pressing on the upper end of the post you suddenly release the spring and the lower half of the top is made thereby to spin for a considerable time. The top which balances on a slack or tight wire, has a groove in the point, of course. It is composed of an inner spinnig disk and an outer non-spinning framework. The inner disc is set spinnig by means of a cord. The top is then set upon a wire, the latter fitting into the groove. The motion of the spinning disc causes the whole affair to balance itself and it can be made to slide up and down by holding the wire in the direction of an inclined plane.

Chinamen are great kite-flyers and top-spinners. Their mammoth tops are hollow like a barrel and made of very light wood. The lower part, near the point that is, is heavy. This lowers the center of gravity and enhances the spinning quality. As a matter of fact, a top could be made as big as a house if it was desirable. The only trouble would be the machinery required to spin it. In China it is accomplished by means of a long cord to set it going and a board or stick to hold it steady at the top until it is fairly in motion. Once off, however, these Chinese affairs will spin for a long time, and as they are lacquered and painted in various colors, they present a sight which would cause something of a sensation if it happened on this side of the world.

THEODORE WATERS.

Shakespeare's School.

Shakespeare's school! The words come upon one with strange effect. It is so hard to realize that the very halls in which the great master of the English drama learned his "small Latin and less Greek," should still do duty as an academy—nay, that the very benches upon which he and his classmates sat should be occupied by boys equally light-hearted and indeed differing but little mentally or physically from their predecessors of Elizabeth's time.

Shakespeare's school exists and thrives, and some two years since the writer enjoyed the privilege of visiting this little-known place of pilgrimage. It is known (as it was known 300 and odd years ago,) by the name of Stratford-on-Avon grammar school. Documentary evidence exists that the school was founded about 1230, and subsequently added to and endowed by pious and worthy people, until Henry IV finally took it under his royal protection, and assigned to it an income. Another patron was Edward VI, the "boy King."

The school is a quaint old structure, of the stone and wooden joist kind so beloved by painters. It has very high brick chimneys, and a level reach of sward in the rear, upon which the boys were used to bowl, play stool ball and knuckle down to marbles. It is, however, too small for cricket. Over school and playground rests the peaceful shadow of the old guild tower of Startford, with the almshouses and head master's house stretching around it. Not a stone's throw distant is the Shakespeare memorial theater, and Holy Trinity Church, in the latter of which lie the poet's remains. From the mullioned windows of the large schoolroom one can easly catch sight of the remnants of New Place, Shakespeare's house.

Within, the wainscotted walls, black with time and from the rubbings of many generations of boys, will possess a curious fascination for pilgrims. The furniture is very old, a good deal of it older than the poet. In particular there is a quaint oaken table carved over with myriads of names. The writer spent two full hours examining this table, and its carvings for some trace of Shakespeare. He was at length rewarded by finding two very old marks a few inches above the right leg (the legs are new, having been added in James I's time,) one of which read "W. S.," and the other "Shaks." One may admit that the combination of initials first quoted is a common one, but let us at least cling to the hope that the poet or some of his kin cut that unfinished "Shaks." It is easy to fancy the boy William driven from his idle task by the advent of some meddlesome master.

Rev. E. J. W. Houghton, D.D., is now head master of the Stratford grammar school. He stated that on the old whipping block which was destroyed by mistake about fifteen years ago, the name, "W. Shaxper," was distinctly cut. From time immemorial it has been the custom in English public and grammar schools for daring boys to engrave their names on the punishment block. In 1569, say the town records, Shakespeare's father, then high bailiff of Stratford-on-Avon, invited a company of players to the school, and the citizens, accompanied by their children, witnessed two stage plays in the big schoolroom. Perhaps this was Shakespeare's first acquaintance with the drama.

The old school is quite popular, not only in the town of Stratford, but throughout the surrounding country of Warwick. Both boaredrs and day boys attend its classes, and under Dr. Houghton's able headmastership, it will probably increase in fame and numbers. But as yet Shakespeare is its only really great pupil.

FOURTH OF JULY TRICKS.

The Way to Make Greek Fire and Other Showy Combustibles.

[CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.]

There are any number of tricks that may help to vary the Fourth of July programme of firecrackers and torpedoes which are home made, interesting and inexpensive. What is also of great importance, they are perfectly harmless, although fire plays an important part, tempered with water, however.

Some of these experiments are imitations of Greek fire, which is described as wildfire, liquid fire, wet fire and fire rain.

To make a well of fire, for instance, to twelve ounces of water in an earthenware basin add gradually two ounces of sulphuric acid, then add to this, also gradually, about three-quarters of an ounce of granulated zinc. A rapid production of hydrogen gas will instantly take place. Then add, from time to time, a few small pieces of phosphorus. A multitude of gas bubbles will be produced, which will fire on the surface of the effervescing liquid. The whole surface of the liquid will become luminous, and fireballs, with jets of flame, will dart from the bottom through the fluid, with great rapidity and a hissing noise.

FIRE AND WATER.

To illuminate the surface of water wet a lump of fine loaf sugar with phosphorized ether, and throw it into a basin of water. The surface of the water will become luminous in the dark, and, by gently blowing upon it, phosphorescent undulations will be formed, which illuminate the air above the fluid to a considerable distance.

To set a combustible body on fire, by the contact of water, fill a saucer with water and let fall into it a piece of potassium of the size of a peppercorn; the potassium will instantly burst into flame, with a slight explosion, and burn vividly on the surface of the water, darting at the same time from one side of the vessel to the other, with great violence, in the form of a beautiful red-hot fireball.

For the experiment called animated fire, put some small pieces of camphor in a basin of pure water; a very peculiar motion commences at once, some of the pieces turn as if on an axis, others go steadily round the vessel, some seem to be pursuing others, and thus they continue forming a curious and pleasing appearance. But if a single drop of sulphuric acid be put into the water, the motion of the camphor stops instantly. If a piece of camphor is lighted and then carefully placed on the water, it burns with a bright flame, moving about with great rapidity, as if in search of something, but is instantly stopped by a drop of sulphuric acid.

COLORED FIRES.

To make livid green-colored fire under water, put into a large tumbler two ounces of water, and add first a piece of phosphorous about as big as a pea, and then thirty grains of chlorate of potash. Then, by means of a funnel, with a long neck, reaching to the bottom of the glass, add six drahms of sulphuric acid. As soon as the acid comes in contact with the other materials flashes of fire begin to dart from under the surface of the fluid. When this takes place drop into the mixture a few lumps (not powder) of phosphuret of lime of the size of a pea. This will instantly illuminate the bottom of the vessel, and cause a stream of fire, emerald green in color, to pass through the fluid. By a fresh addition of the same materials the action may be kept up when it begins to subside.

To change a blue liquid to a red, pour a little of the infusion of litmus into a wineglass, and add to it a single drop of nitric or sulphuric acid, and it will be changed instantly to a beautiful red color.

To change red or blue liquid to green, take a little of the liquid mentioned in the above experiment, either before or after it has been converted to red, and add a few drops of the solution of soda, and, upon stirring it, a fine green color will be produced.

To make the same liquid assume various colors, mix some powdered manganese with a little niter, and throw the mixture into a red-hot crucible, and a compound will be obtained posssessed of the singular property of different colors, according to the quantity of water that is added to it. A small quantity gives a green solution; a greater quantity changes it to blue; more still, to a purple, and a still larger quantity to a beautiful deep purple. The last experiment may be varied by putting equal quantities of this substance into separate glasses, and pouring hot water on the one and a portion of cold water on the other; the hot solution will be green and the cold one deep purple.

DIANA CROSSWAYS.

Little Things About Big Liners.

All who "go down to the sea" in transatlantic steamers are not close observers. Otherwise they would not so often fail to notice certain little details that have special interest.

There are the flags, for instance. If one is long shore Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday or Saturday he will perceive a small flag flying from the foremast of one or more of the big liners. It shows a white square in a dark blue ground, and signifies that the vessel flying it is to sail before the day is over. This is hauled down when she is ready to leave and its place taken by a larger one. Meanwhile there hangs from the staff at the stern a large flag of still greater importance—the national emblem of the government under which she is owned and sailed. In the case of British liners an interesting variation in this particular will be remarked, certain of the "crack boats" having carried for several years past an ensign of the naval reserve, showing a dark blue ground in place of the familiar red. Next in importance is the company's flag, which flies invariably from the mainmast, or, if a three-master, from the mizzenmast. That of the Cunard line is red with a yellow lion rampant, the Anchor line shows a blue anchor on white ground, the White Star a red ground with white star, and so on. If there are four masts, the mizzenmast carries the ships' private signal, in the case of the City of Rome, for instance, a plain red flag, while (if mail is carried) the mail flag, white, with U.S.M. in blue, flies from the jigger. This particular ship varies the rule by using the fourth mast for a white burgee, bearing her name in blue, allowing the mail flag to float from a stay.

Apropos of masts, two hollow steel ones, without spars, are now considered most desirable as offering the least resistance, the theory of sails to steady the ship when head winds prevail being practically a thing of the past. So marked is the difference that the masts of the good old Arizona, for example, would look very strange alongside the naked sticks of the Campania.

The funnels are another feature worthy of special attention. On seven fast boats they are three in number. In none do they number less than two. They are occasionally elliptical, but usually round, of moderate size, nearly upright, and placed quite close together. On the Campania and Lucania, however, they are enormous, are pitched at quite an angle and are very far apart. The colors now used by the chief lines are: North German Lloyd and Hamburg, buff; Cunard and French, red, with black top; White Star, buff with black top, American, black with two white stripes, and Anchor, black. As the heat and smoke from within and other elements from without raise sad havoc with their coloring, they require a fresh coat of paint each time the vessel is docked.

Laying aside the few cases where liners pass each others at sea close enough to display signals by day or rockets by night, and the employment of the same means to signal the coast stations, it is these three things—the regulation flags, the masts and the funnels—that makes ordinary identification so easy to one at all posted in maritime matters such a one can, in fact, stand on the beach at Coney Island and with the last two features only in mind, name with the naked eye steamers passing several miles away. He could not tell apart sister ships like the St. Louis and St. Paul, but could decide instantly that it was one of the two. It is in the approach to land, however, that these distinguishing marks are of the utmost value, and the lookout at Fire Island who first avails himself of them. If the shore is neared at night rockets or Bengal lights reveal to him the name of the line, and he must consult his list to see which particular one is due; or again, in a dense fog the steamer might pass by unobserved.

A Pinnetta.

No one need be without a musical instrument if a cigar box, at bit of tissue paper and a paper of pins are at hand.

This is all you need in order to make a pinnetta.

Take the box and nail down the lid, then cover the whole box with brightly colored tissue paper, in order to make it attractive. Then tack the pins along the edges of the box. Care is required in putting in the pins, this being the particular part of the work.

Have some one sing the soprano part of any song, note by note, meantime pounding in the pins—new and straight ones—until they sound exactly like the singing, just as a violin is tuned with a piano. The deeper the pins are driven in the higher the sound. If a very high note is desired, use small, black pins; for bass notes, large needles are best. A very little difference in the depth of the driving makes a great difference in the sound.

Now for the music. Holding the box firmly in the left hand, or better, placing it on a table, take a long pin in your right hand and run the point along the middle of the pines, running the pin according to the time in which the piece is written.

The pinnetta can be made in perfect tune, played in perfect time and has a clear, sweet tone like water running over the stones. If you possess any musical talent you can make the accompaniment of chords on anotner box and have a pretty duet.

FLOATING FACTS.

Emperor William's household employs 500 housemaids.

A forty-pound turkey was served at an Allentown, Pa., feast.

Vermont's maple sugar yield is the largest in the history of the State.

A baseball game on the ice is an announcement seen in a Maine paper.

A West Chester, Pa., farmer cut a toe off his chickens for identification.

It takes 72,000 tons of paper to make the post cards used in the United Kingdom each year.

Since the beginning of operations in the Torres Straits fisheries, in the 70's, all the pearls have gone to England or the continent.

Genuine heron plumes have lately been sold as artificial ones by unprincipled London milliners, to ladies who wish to save those birds and their unhappy young, who are left to starve in their nests.

It has been estimated that in 1812 the number of Hebrews in the United States did not exceed more than 3000. Now it is claimed that there are in this country 500,000, and New York City has 140,000 of these.

The large archaeological and ethnographic collection brought together by the government of Costa Rica has now been commodiously installed in a building erected for the purpose at San José de Costa Rica.

In Paris the subject of painless execution is being discussed again, and M. Berthelot, the distinguished chemist, is credited with the opinion that the lethal chamber, using ordinary coal gas, is a suitable method.

It is estimated that 1250 acres of tobacco were raised in Suffield, Ct., last year, which probably averaged the growers not far from $200 an acre. At this average price the total value of Suffield's crop would be $250,000.

The inhabitants of the Andaman Islands are said to be the smallest race of people in the world. The average height of a full-grown Andaman is less than four feet, and the anthropological experts who recently visited them found but few that weighed over seventy-five pounds.

Some form of buckle was in use in the Roman army before the Christian era. These buckles were provided with tongues, which passed through holes in the belt. In the reign of Charles II of England buckles instead of shoestrings became fashionable and were made of great size, some covering the whole instep.

Woman's Wealth

IS HER BEAUTY; TO LOSE THAT is to lose her inheritance. My treatment and preparations restore beauty to the faded face and give to woman the charm nature intended should be hers.

Mrs. Harrison's LOLA MONTEZ CREME. The great skin food, tissue builder and beautifier; feeds the impoverished skin, restoring the natural color and plumpness of youth. I use it myself, and my own face is my best testimonial. 75c a jar, enough for 3 months.

Mrs. Harrison's 4-DAY HAIR RESTORER. Gives to gray or faded hair its natural color in 4 days. No inconvenience. Not a dye. $1.

MRS. NETTIE HARRISON, Beauty Doctor, 40-42 Geary Street, San Francisco. For Sale by SALE & SON, Druggists, Los Angeles.

Baby Sleeps

And thrives if the Nursing Mother uses

Hospital Tonic.

Of pure Malt and Hops. The genuine has picture

Nurse on every bottle.

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The most salable desks on the market.

Roll Top Desks, Flat Top Desks, Office Tables and Chairs.

Largest house of its kind in Southern California.

I. T. MARTIN, 531-533 S. Spring St.

Sitting Hens.

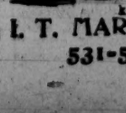
It will be a necessary part of the bargain that the hen wants to set. Her opinion, generally, is not of much account, but on this subject it is; and she is as strong in her opinions as folks. It will also be necessary to see that the nests are clean. The house should be kept free from lice. This is easily done by commencing early, and with little trouble; but if they once get possession it is hard to get rid of them, says a writer in Poultry for Profit. They are very demoralizing to the fowls, and somewhat so to the proprietor—especially after the little visitors have held one or two picnics on his person. To whitewash a building will be a great help. If roosts and nests are made movable, as recommended, the house can easily be whitewashed, and the roosts and nests, inside and out; after which put in clean, fine straw or hay. A little soil is well. The hen should have a nest in which others are not laying, and where she can have a quiet, nice time all to herself. No matter how sociable a hen may be ordinarily, when she has family matters on her mind, she likes to be by herself, and not have others ask her too many questions. By allowing other hens to lay in her nest, they get to fighting over the eggs, and break them, and before matters are settled up, perhaps, the prospective head of a large family has changed her mind on the subject, and leaves the nest. When eggs are broken, it will be necessary to wash the remaining ones, remove the straw, and put in new; and, as quietly as possible, persuade the hen that nothing has happened, and that her nest is better than ever. I do not object to hens having nests outside, on the ground—I rather encourage it. I put eggs in a nicely-made nest outside; place the hen in the nest, in the evening, and place a coop over it. If the hen has "got it bad," she will soon take to the nest. I feed her in the coop for a few days, and after I think she is a fixture, I raise the edge of the coop, so she can go out and in at will; but she will need watching a few days, to see that all is running right, and no intruders disturb her. If the nests are on the ground, and the hen has full range, she will wet the eggs herself, by getting her geathers wet and coming back on the nest; if in a dry place, the eggs should be thoroughly sprinkled once in two or three days. While hatching, the hen will be very sensitive as to who comes round or handles her chicks, and should be let alone. Hens' eggs are three weeks before hatching; ducks, turkeys and geese four weeks. Young chickens are much more hardy than young turkeys, but the same treatment will be well for both. It will not be so necessary to keep them from the wet grass, but that is bad for even the hardy chickens.

Wheat and Irrigation.

"The average rancher," says the Modesto Herald, "scoffs at the idea of irrigating wheat profitably, yet there are farmers in more than one irrigated section of this State who are getting rich that way, while the 'sky' farmers are only holding their own or yearly growing poorer. . . . Listen to this from the Fresno Republican: 'The crop (in the Fish Slough country, sowed in the latter part of February) will go twelve sacks to the acre anywhere in the irrigated district, and insurance men are freely taknig risks on a basis of ten sacks to the acre. R. B. Harlan has 800 acres that will easily average seventeen sacks to the acre. Frank Harris, west of the Elkhorn ranch, has 2000 acres that will go fifteen sacks.' And listen to this from the Fresno Expositor: 'The country between Summit Lake and White's bridge in the Wheatville locality will yield ten sacks to the acre. It is one vast grain field, and is a sight for sore eyes. The land in that locality is irrigated.' And now give ear to the Delano Courier: 'The estimated yield per acre on the dry land is five sacks where it is worth cutting at all, but on the irrigated land fifteen to twenty sacks is the estimate.' The difference between five sacks per acre and fifteen to twenty sacks per acre will pay a head of irrigation taxes, John Henry, and leave a handsome surplus in the bank, likewise establishing that there's big money in irrigating wheat."

The Filters Fill. The kidneys are but human blood filters. They are frequently clogged up and refuse to work. Emil Frese's Hamburg Tea opens them and clears out the poison. At all druggists and grocers.

Bartlett's Music House. Everything in Music. 233 S. Spring St. Established 1875. Sole Agency Kimball Pianos.



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Rupture Cured

LOS ANGELES, May 15, '97

For the benefit of those who are suffering as I have suffered.

"Having been afflicted with a severe case of Femoral Hernia of 12 years standing, I have been completely cured by the well-known European Specialist, Prof. Joseph Fandrey, 821 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, and by a natural method, without operation or injection. I received relief and benefit at once, and have not lost an hour's time from my business. Today I can truly say I am a well and strong man again.

Any one wishing to make inquiries call on or address

JAMES MAILLING, Boston Bakery. 331 N. Main St, Residence—338 Crocker St.

Preserve Your Hair

Before It Is Too Late.

If you are prevented from sleeping caused from a burning and itching scalp and your hair is falling, use Cobb's Celebrated Hair Tonic. It will give you instantaneous relief. For sale by all druggists. Sale & Son, General Ag'ts.

Hoitt's School for Boys.

Accredited at the State and Stanford Universities. A first-class Home School, preparing boys for any university or for business. Careful supervision, thorough moral, mental and physical training. Seventh year begins August 10. Send for catalogue.

IRA G. HOITT, Ph.D., Principal. Burlingame, San Mateo Co., Cal.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT IN AND FOR the county of Los Angeles, state of California. Anna M. Hutchinson, plaintiff, vs. Robert C. Hutchinson, defendant. Action brought in the superior court of the state of California, in and for the county of Los Angeles, and the complaint filed in said county of Los Angeles, in the office of the clerk of said superior court.

The people of the state of California send greeting to Robert C. Hutchinson, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the superior court of the state of California, in and for Los Angeles county, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

This said action is brought to obtain a decree of divorce dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and the defendant on the ground of defendant's willful neglect to provide for the plaintiff the common necessaries of life for more than two years next last past before the commencement of this action, notwithstanding that defendant is abundantly able to support plaintiff and has and had the ability to provide said common necessaries of life and is in the constant receipt of money sufficient for the joint support of plaintiff and defendant from the daily labors of defendant; and for general relief.

Reference is had to complaint for particulars.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will cause your default to be entered, and will apply to the court for the relief prayed for, and demanded in plaintiff's complaint on file herein.

Given under my hand and the seal of the superior court of the state of California, in and for the county of Los Angeles, this 7th day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. (Superior Court Seal.)

T. E. NEWLIN, clerk. By George Varcoe, deputy clerk. Henry H. Davis, attorney for plaintiff, 420 California street, San Francisco, California.

A BALLOON FARM.

FIELDS ABLOOM WITH FRESH YOUNG BALLOONS—REMARKABLE SAFETY OF BALLOON TRAVEL.

How the Balloon Farmer Producers and Harvests His Crop—The Great Care Required in the Treatment of the Fabric—A Balloon That Weighs Only Sixty Pounds—Growing Use of Balloons in Practical Affairs.

[From a Special Contributor to The Times.]

ONE of the most fertile sections of the United States is the famous Mohawk Valley. It produces a variety of crops, some not largely cultivated elsewhere, but the rarest of all its farm products is balloons. Here and here alone the business of ballon farming is regularly carried on. When the "balloon farm" is referred to outside the limits of the Mohawk Valley it is usually received with an incredulous smile, and the correction "balloon factory you mean." But the whole aspect of the place is very much like that of the adjoining farms and not at all like that of the factories that cluster along the river in the valley. The raising of balloons is carried on out of doors in open fields, and the crop has its regular season just as wheat or corn has. In the hot midsummer days while his neighbors are cutting their hay the proprietor is harvesting balloons. The accompanying cut, drawn from an exact photograph, shows the appearance of a balloon crop ready for gathering.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS IN THE STRUCTURE OF BALLOONS.

Few persons outside of those directly interested in balloonjng as a science or an art, understand anything of the construction of these great airships, and so it is not generally known that there have been great improvements in the building of balloons of recent years. The balloon in its present form—gasbag, netting and basket—was originated by Prof. Charles in France in 1783, and his followers have been unable to improve on his general form of construction. But in the matter of bouyancy and endurance, there has been a decided advance, and the balloons now built are lighter and more durable than ever before. A point of considerable importance to the aeronaut is that they are also much safer vessels in which to navigate the air than those used by the early balloonists.

It has long been agreed that hydrogen gas is the most desirable agent to use in lifting a balloon into the air from the fact that in buoyant power it far surpasses hot air, coal gas and most other available forms. The difficulty that for a long time stood in the way of its general use has been in finding something that could hold it. So infinitesimal and so preserving are the hydrogen molecules that they will penetrate the meshes of any kind of cloth, even when it has been varnished over. Loss from leakage is a dangerous impediment to ballooning, particularly to long-distance voyagers, and it was in order to remedy this difficulty that Prof. Myers, who has been for many years a practical aeronaut, designed the "hydrogen proof" fabric, which is made out of doors at the balloon farm in haying time.

A DELICATE TASK TO BUILD A BALLOON.

The thing that impresses the ordinary visitor who watches the work of building a balloon is the care which is exercised to make every part symmetrically strong and equal to its task. It is a delicate job to build a ship which can navigate the air, carrying a man miles above the earth, and to points hundreds of miles distant in safety, and one can readily believe that the care which is used is by no means thrown away.

Since the most important part of an ordinary balloon is the gas bag, the first step in the building of this form of air-ship is the selection of cloth for it. Ordinary cotton cloth, though sometimes used for balloons, is not suitable for this purpose for two reasons. One is that it is too loosely woven, and the other is that it is not symmetrical in strength. It is a well-known fact that it is easier to tear cloth crosswise than in the direction of its length. This will not answer if the cloth is to be used in a balloon; it must be as strong one way as another. Specially woven cloth is, therefore, used, as strong and tightly made as possible. This cloth is sent from the factory to the balloon farm in 100-yard rolls, and is there subjected to the treatment that makes it hydrogen proof.

MANY COATS OF VARNISH.

The ability to resist the hydrogen molecules is imparted by a specially prepared varnish made from linseed oil and other ingredients. This preparation is made in an open kettle hung out of doors as the Vermont farmers used to boil down sap from their maple trees into sugar. The kettle is allowed to boil until its contents are reduced to a thick gum. Then the fire is put out and the kettle is left to cool off. In the process of cooling the surface of the varnish ignites by spontaneous combustion, a trick to which this kind of varnish is addicted in the cooling and drying stages. This fire is put out by applying cold water to the outside of the kettle, and the man who does it is very careful not to get a drop of water into the burning mass inside, as that would almost surely result in an explosion. When the varnish has finally cooled the cloth is spread out in long strips, and is given its first coating. The varnish is applied with small brushes, and as soon as it has been put on the cloth is scraped, and most of it is removed, the object being to work the varnish into the pores of the cloth. It is desirable that the varnish should dry as rapidly as possible, and for this reason the brightest and hottest summer weather is selected for this work.

HAYING WEATHER BEST FOR BALLOONS.

Six hours of sunshine and several weeks of shade is required to thoroughly dry the cloth. During this time the fabric is stretched on lines run across the drying field, and is kept spread out until dry. If the cloth was thrown down in a heap, or if two portions of its surface touched the other at any point, not only would the varnish be peeled off, but spontaneous combustion would result and the whole thing would be destroyed.

As soon as the sun has dried the first coat of varnish a second is applied, and this process is repeated with alternate scrapings and varnishings until a dozen coats have been put on. The theory on which Prof. Myers proceeds in this is that there are pores in the varnish as in the cloth, and that each coat plugs the pores of the preceding one. After the dozen coats of varnish have been put on the thickness of the cloth has not been increased enough so that it can be measured by the most delicate instruments, and the addition can be detected only by the very slight increase of weight.

When the cloth has been rendered impervious to gas it is cut up. A balloon is cut out by placing two long strips together, one on top of the other, and then cutting one side in an undulating curve like that of the surface of the completed gasbag. The two strips are then sewed together along their straight edges, and when joined to two similar strips form the gasbag. All the seams, after being sewn, are filled with a specially prepared cement, which unites them firmly into one continuous piece.

After the gasbag the next step in the construction of the baloon is the netting. Each strand of this is made of a large number of separate threads twisted into a cable. An ordinary wicker basket is used, the chief requirement being that it shall be very light.

LIGHTEST BALLOON EVER BUILT.

The lightest balloon that has ever been built for continual use weighs a little over sixty pounds complete. Of this nine pounds is the weight of the netting and seven that of the basket. Think of sixty pounds carrying three times its own weight, in the person of an adult human being, for hundreds of miles through the air. Certainly the performance has in it the elements of the wonderful. This balloon is built to hold 4000 feet of hydrogen gas on the estimate that 1000 feet of gas will lift sixty pounds, although theoretically it will life seventy pounds.

UNCLE SAM BUYS BALLOONS.

All of the balloons used by the United States government are made here at the the balloon farm. Uncle Sam finds balloons useful for a variety of purposes, and buys a good many of them. Most of them are used by the War Department for signal and observation work. The ease with which the number and fortifications of an enemy can be determined from a balloon was appreciated during the civil war in this country, and it is safe to predict that in any modern war of great proportions the balloon will play an important part. Signal stations can be built at any height by the use of captive balloons. Observation towers, practically out of the reach of hostile guns, but within easy viewing distance, can be established in the same way. With favoring breezes a balloon can be used to drop the most deadly explosives into an enemy's camp. With these facts in view the army is continually practicing the management of balloons, and their use for these different purposes.

USEFUL TO WEATHER OBSERVERS.

The proprietor of the "farm" originally took up ballooning as a means to the study fo meteorology. Although his attention is now devoted to the subject of aerial navigation, he believes that the balloon will prove of vast usefulness in his former field. "It stands to reason," said he, explaining the matter, "that the proper way to study the weather is to go where the weather is made—that is, up above—and when one pretends to study the weather and to forecast it from observations made practically at the earth's surface, he is in the position of a man who sits down and fishes off shore for whales. To get the whales you must go to deep water, where they are, and to forecast the weather you must go high up, where the controlling influences are to be found. I will say positively that from our own practical experience either my wife or myself can accurately predict the weather for the succeeding twenty-four hours after a visit to the upper air. In fact we have done so times without number. I believe that in time the United States Weather Bureau will find in the balloon its most important ally. In fact they are coming already to recognize its usefulness.

"Of course, many of the balloons built here are sold to professional aeronauts for their own use. The officers of the thousands of county fairs and public exhibitions throughout the country every year, find that the 'ascent' is still potent in drawing crowds, and resort to it frequently. Take it all in all," said the proprietor, with what may have been unintentional wit, "the balloon business may be said to be steadily on the rise; at least the interest in the subject is constantly increasing."

COMPARATIVE SAFETY OF BALLOON TRAVEL.

"Has ballooning became so far an exact science that it is as safe as the ordinary methods of travel on the earth's surface?" was asked.

"Unquestionably the popular belief that ballooning is dangerous is founded on a mistake. In all my experience I have never seen or known of an accident with a balloon built as are those you have seen. There is nothing more safe than a hydrogen-gas balloon in the air.

Almost all the accidents that have occurred in connection with balloon ascensions have come from flimsy construction, the use of hot air or similar means of inflation, or the use of the parachute in connection with the balloon. The two have nothing to do with each other and the use of the parachute should be prohibited by law. It is sure sooner or later to kill whoever operates with it."

Mrs. Myers, the wife of the proprietor, is a practical aeronaut, and has made hundreds of ascensions. She declares that she feels as much at home sweeping along a mile or two in the air as she does when sitting on her own porch, and apparently she does. She claims that she can take a balloon to any spot where she desires to land, except in the most violent of storms. She is the inventor of several devices for use in ballooning, including an apparatus which she calls the "Flying Dutchman," and which enables one to steer a balloon in any direction.

"Will not the airship do away with the use of the balloon when it is completed in practical form?" Mrs. Myers was asked.

"I do not think so. Of course we are all anxoius to see a practical airship built, but there are some purposes to which the balloon is admirably adapted and for which no airship would answer so well."

A MECCA FOR INVENTORS.

The balloon farm contains interesting things aside from what might be termed its specialty. Among them are the plans or models of almost every airship ever projected. It has come to be a sort of Mecca for everybody interested in the subject of aerial navigation, and a trial ground for every fresh invention. It is no strange sight to the people around about to see strange-looking objects floating above them in the air, and the advent of a full-fledged flying machine among them would not create the least surprise. This familiarity has bred indifference. But most of us haven't a balloon farm next door.

EARL MAYO.

FIELD ABLOOM WITH FRESH YOUNG BALLOONS.

ON A VACATION.

Now doth the city idiot his pleasant home desert,
He wanders off to some old lake and dons a a flannel shirt.
There in apartments two by four he tries to take his ease,
While fighting animalculae, mosquitoes, bugs and fleas.
He hasn't room to take his breath, but yet he tries to smile
In a sickly, sentimental way, for that's the proper style.
"How is the climate?" some one asks. "Well," he says, "as a rule,
Although the days are pretty warm, the nights are always cool."

He wanders up and down the beach, reciting poems and such,
And looks down on the other chumps as if they weren't much;
He talks of boats and rigging and the larboard and the lee,
As if he would impress folks that he'd sometime been to sea.
He hitches up his trousers like a sailor on the stage,
And prattles to small schoolgirls of a very tender age.
If some one says, "How hot it is!" he shouts, "You goldarned fool!
Although the days are pretty warm, the nights are always cool!"

—[St. Paul Dispatch.

Speaker Reed's Rulings

in the Present and Past Congresses.

[Special Correspondence of The Times.]

WASHINGTON, June 27.

SPEAKER REED is still the colossal figure in Washington. Neither the Hawaiian treaty nor the efforts to free Cuba distract public attention from him. The efforts of the minority to thwart him are growing feeble. In comparison to the fight that was made against him in the Fifty-first Congress, they seem puerile. It was in this fight that Charles F. Crisp developed his superb qualities as a leader. Richard P. Bland of Missouri, William M. Springer of Illinois, John Henry Rogers of Arkansas, William D. Bynum of Indiana and W. C. P. Breckinridge of Kentucky were lieutenants, who were forever hanging on the flanks of the Speaker and annoying him. John G. Carlisle was prominent in the fight at the beginning, but his selection as Senator from Kentucky sent him to the other wing of the Capitol, where he was buried among the Senatorial grandees.

The situation then, though not the same, was somewhat similar to the situation today. In the Fifty-first Congress the House of Representatives began business without the adoption of any rules whatever. In the present Congress its action has been guarded by the adoption of the rules of the last House. This action gives Mr. Reed a leverage which he did not have in the Fifty-first Congress.

The adoption of the rules of the last House in the Fifty-first Congress would have left the House at the mercy of individual filibusters. The scenes of the Fiftieth Congress, where business was impeded sometimes for weeks, would have been repeated in the Fifty-first Congress.

In the Fifty-first the House was run under general parliamentary law for more than two months, but the Speaker construed general parliamentary law. It was not until January 7, 1890, that a storm occurred. Louis E. McComas of Maryland, now a Judge in the District of Columbia, moved that the House go into committtee of the whole on the state of the Union for the consideration of the District of Columbia Appropriation Bill, "under the rules of the last House." This action aroused the minority. It indicated that the majority intended to use the rules of the last House when it served their purpose, and to do without rules and trust to the Speaker's rendition of general parliamentary law at other times.

Mr. Breckinridge raised the question of consideration. The Speaker refused to entertain it, saying that such a question could not be raised on a motion to go into committee of the whole. Thereupon Mr. Breckinridge replied that it was not simply a question of going into committee of the whole, but also a motion for the temporary adoption of rules for the government of the House. The Speaker insisting upon his ruling, an appeal was taken. His decision was sustained by a vote of 142 to 120. Mr. Bland of Missouri called for tellers. The Speaker ordered them, and Mr. McComas and Mr. Breckinridge had taken their places at the mouth of the main aisle, when the yeas and nays were secured upon the demand of Maj. McKinley. Then Mr. McComas moved the previous question upon his resolution. Mr. Breckinridge, being recognized, said: "Pending that demand, I move that the House adjourn until Thursday." The Speaker put the question as a motion to adjourn, and declared that it was lost. When his attention was called to the fact that the motion was "to adjourn until Thursday," he replied that such a motion was not in order, and put the motion on the demand for the previous question, declaring that the yeas had it.

All this was done under general parliamentary law. The minority was astounded, but contented itself with suppressed murmurings. Thirteen days afterward, near the close of the day's session, Mr. Bland moved that the House adjourn. The Speaker put the question and declared it lost. Mr. Bland called for a division. The members rose and the Speaker counted them. He announced yeas 61, nays 68. Mr. Bland questioned the count, saying, "Let us have tellers." The Speaker replied, "There is no provision for tellers," and recognized Mr. Hitt of Illinois. Mr. Bland insisted upon tellers, but the Speaker refused them. Then the Missourian demanded the yeas and nays, and the Speaker replied: "It seems to be too late to demand the yeas and nays." Thereupon Mr. Hitt was recognized and business proceeded.

Thus in the face of his action on January 7, appointing tellers, on January 20 the Speaker refused tellers on the demand of the same member. More than this, he refused to recognize a demand for the yeas and nays guaranteed by this clause of the Constitution: "The yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall at the desire of one-fifth of those present be entered on the journal."

Such was the opening of the great fight of the minority in the Fifty-first Congress. It was continued on January 29. The House was still without rules. Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, who is today a prominent figure on the floor, called up a resolution reported from the Committee on Elections unseating James M. Jackson, a representative from West Virginia. When the yeas and nays were called only two of the minority voted, making the vote three less than a quorum. Speaker Reed, amid great confusion, named and counted enough of the minority to make a quorum and announced that the House had agreed to consider the election case. Among those recorded as present and not voting was Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio. He shouted: "I was not present when my name was called, and the chair is, therefore, stating what is not true." His name, however, went upon the list. Mr. Crisp repeatedly shouted: "I appeal from the decision of the chair." The Speaker paid no attention to him. He refused to entertain any parliamentary inquiries until he had named the members of the minority present. He based his action upon the Constitution, and argued his right to count a quorum for half an hour. Then he recognized Mr. Crisp, who again appealed from his decision, and said, "I desire to be heard on this appeal." The Speaker recognized Judge Payson of Illinois, who moved to lay the appeal on the table. Mr. Crisp shouted: "I claim the right to be heard." The Speaker replied: "The motion of the gentleman from Illinois is one which he had a right to make." "Not while I am on the floor," broke in Mr. Crisp. Thereupon the Speaker said: "The chair did not recognize the gentleman from Georgia for that purpose." "I submit," shouted Mr. Crisp, "that it is unfair, unjust and unmanly to refuse us an opportunity to present our case." Br. Bland shouted: "The Speaker argued his side of the case, and we are refused the same privilege."

"I appeal to your fairness as a man," spoke Mr. Crisp. "Gentlemen," addressing the majority of the House, "I appeal to your fairness as men to give us simply an opportunity to reply to the argument which the Speaker has seen proper to make. Are you afraid to hear the rulings that have been made in this House for a hundred years?"

Speaker Reed sat like a man of iron. His face was stern. He was about to put to the House Judge Payson's motion to lay the appeal on the table, when Ben Butterworth, now Commissioner of Patents, appealed to Judge Payson to withdraw his motion. Julius Caesar Burrows showed that he sympathized with Gen. Butterworth. It was apparent that a revolt in the ranks of the majority was brewing. Judge Payson reluctantly withdrew his motion, and Mr. Crisp began his reply to the Speaker's defense of his action in counting a quorum. He had not been speaking five minutes before he was interrupted by Mr. Rowell, a member of the majority from Illinois, who asked him a question. Mr. Crisp began to answer the question, when the Speaker abruptly told him to confine himself to the pending question. Mr. Crisp protested that he had a right to answer the question of his friend, but the Speaker ruled differently. Thereupon Mr. Crisp asked unanimous consent to reply to the question, and the Speaker refused to put his request to the House. This aroused Maj. McKinley, who said: "It occurs to me that the gentleman from Georgia should be permitted to answer the question propounded to him by the gentleman from Illinois." Mr. McKinley's suggestion indicated that a revolt was inevitable unless either the Speaker or Mr. Rowell gave way. The Illinois member promptly withdrew his question, and this relieved the Speaker from his dilemma.

At the end of the day the Speaker announced that he had been mistaken in pronouncing Mr. Outhwaite as present and not voting.

When the journal was read on the following day the names of those not voting on Mr. Crisp's question of consideration were read, but the names of the members who were counted by the Speaker to make up a quorum were not read. Mr. Breckinridge demanded the reading of the names of the members not voting. The Speaker replied: "That is not a part of the journal." He afterward qualified the remark by saying that the list had been placed in the journal. "There is no requirement that it should be put there," he continued, "but the fact is that it is there, and the gentleman is entitled to have the whole journal read."

After a long debate Maj. McKinley moved to table the appeal of Mr. Crisp on the assumption of the chair to count absent members to make a quorum. The appeal was laid on the table—yeas, 162; nays, none, the minority refusing to vote. The Speaker himself voted with the 162 to sustain his own decision. He still lacked three votes of a quorum. Thereupon he counted twenty-seven non-voting members of the minority, and declared a quorum present. Maj. McKinley then moved that the House adjourn. The Speaker put the question. Mr. Springer, Mr. Holman and others of the minority demanded the yeas and nays. The Speaker disregarded them and said: "The yeas have it, and the House stands adjourned until 12 o'clock tomorrow." He laid down the gavel and left the desk, and had descended three steps, when Mr. Springer rushed toward him and brusquely demanded the yeas and nays as a constitutional right. The whole House was in an uproar, the minority excited and indignant, and clamorous for the yeas and nays. The Speaker stood five seconds, as though undecided, again ascended the dais, seized his gavel, brought the House to order, recognized Mr. Springer, and the yeas and nays were ordered. Not long afterward here is what occurred:

Mr. Springer. I move that the House do now adjourn.

The Speaker. The chair rules that motion to be not in order.

Mr. Springer. Upon that ruling I desire to be heard. I again appeal from the decision of the chair.

The Speaker. The chair will make a statement to the House.

Mr. Springer. I insist upon my right to be heard.

At this time Maj. McKinley moved to table the appeal. The Speaker then promptly put the motion to the House, utterly ignoring Mr. Springer's demand. The appeal was tabled, the Speaker again counting the non-voting members of the minority to make a quorum. Mr. Springer renewed his motion that the House adjourn, and the Speaker still ignored him. Finally, the following colloquy ensued:

Mr. Springer. Does the Speaker decline to entertain my motion?

The Speaker. The motion from the gentleman from Illinois is not entertained.

Mr. Springer. When will it be in order for some one to move to adjourn?

The Speaker. It will be in order at the proper time.

Not long afterward a colloquy with Mr. Crisp followed in regard to a question of consideration, which the Speaker had declined to entertain. It ended thus:

Mr. Crisp. Does the chair decline to put my motion?

The Speaker. The chair declines.'

Mr. Crisp. 'Then I appeal from that decision.

The Speaker. The chair declines to entertain the appeal.

Mr. Crisp. Will the chair give a reason for declining?

The Speaker. There has been a distinct vote of the House sustaining the ruling of the chair that motions made for purposes of delay are not in order.

Mr. Crisp. I deny that you have a right to determine the purpose of my motion. I appeal from your assumption to determine what my motives are.

The Speaker ignored Mr. Crisp's protest and the House went on with the election case. In the discussion Col. O'Ferrall, now Governor of Virginia, began reading from the printed testimony in the election case, and sent it up to the clerk to continue the reading. The Speaker said that it could not be read. Col. O'Ferrall replied: "Well, send it back and I will read it myself." The Speaker said: "According to the rules now governing the House the gentleman has not a right to read a printed book." "But this is printed testimony," Col. O'Ferrall shouted, and persisted in reading the book.

Unparalleled confusion ensued. The minority was so indignant that the House was in a fearful uproar. In the confusion Maj. McKinley marched down the aisle to the arena in front of of the Speaker's desk and said: "I hope and trust that we will preserve order, and that the gentleman from Virginia will be permitted to read the evidence which he desires to read." Then the Speaker gave way and Col. O'Ferrall continued his reading.

Enough of the reminiscent; yet it has a bearing on the present and the future. This is enough to show the difference between the opposition to the Speaker in the Fifty-first Congress and the opposition in the present Congress. No Crisp has been developed on the side of the minority today, and no McKinley has shown up on the side of the majority. Mr. Reeds' position, however, is much stronger today than it was in the Fifty-first Congress. It is made so by the action of the majority in the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses. In the Fifty-second Congress the majority adopted his method of running the House by orders from the Committee on Rules, and in the Fifty-third Congress the method of counting a quorum.

AMOS J. CUMMING.

BELINDA LEE.

Along the country lane she comes,
Belinda, young an' fair;
The breezes kiss her glowin' cheeks
An' toss her sunny hair.
Belinda Lee, at sight of thee,
My heart beats fast enough for three!
Along the country lane she comes,
Belinda, gay an' sweet;
The birds make music fer her ears,
The grasses kiss her feet
Belinda Lee, Belinda Lee,
My heart will git the best of me!

Along the country lane she comes,
A merry, winsome miss;
She comes to hear her lover's voice
And meet her lover's kiss.
Belinda Lee, Belinda Lee,
Wish't I wuz him an' he wuz me!

—[New York World.

A SUCCESSFUL MAN

Attracts the attention and study of his fellow men, and the world at large regards him with critical eyes, wondering why he succeeds above all other men.

Dr. Meyers enjoys the position of distinction among the great human benefactors of the present age. Dr. Myers has discovered a successful treatment for WEAK MEN, and this alone entitles him to the gratitude of millions of men.

He is in the popular eye, Men who had given up all hope of ever being men again are sounding his praises from one end of California to the other. Weakness and sexual troubles in men can be cured, and this famous specialist for men, says:

"I Won't Charge yon a Cent

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All private and sexual diseases of men and women; rupture and stricture.

Examine yourself. My question list for men is perfect, and you can diagnose your own case at home. Write for this list and my Book on Men. All correspondence strictly confiidential.

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Of the English and German Expert Specialists.

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CONSULTATION FREE.

The Dawn of Better Days For Chronic Sufferers.

The English and German Expert Specialists, by Their Magnificent Equipment, and Superior Skill, Are Banishing Suffering and Affliction From Thousands of Our Homes

MRS. J. O. COBURN

Of Norwalk, Cal., Says the English and German Expert Specialists Saved Her Life.

About six months ago I began to suffer with trouble in my side and the pain became so great that I couldn't move without assistance. A large lump formed on my side and the pain worked up to my heart. My appetite failed and I grew so weak that I did not expect to ever get well again. When I consulted the English and German Expert Specialists they told me that my case was serious and they would do their best to help me. The first week my pain began to leave me, then the lump in my side began to disappear, and in two months I was entirely well. I can cheerfully recommend the English and German Expert Specialists, for I honestly believe they saved my life.

MRS. J. O. COBURN, Norwalk, Cal.

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(Incorporated for $250,000.)

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Combination Skill.

There are specialists and specialists, just as there are doctors and doctors. But there is only one grand combination of Expert Specialists in all California, and the public has said so a thousand times.

The old method of one doctor treating all the diseases in the catalogue of human afflictions is out of date, and sufferers are no longer blind to their own interests.

Curing chronic diseases after everybody else has failed; curing cases that baffled the skill of the best physicians; curing cases that seemed beyond the power of human skill—this is the record of the English and German Expert Specialists. No wonder that chronic sufferers believe in such a combination of skill; no wonder that these great Specialists have the largest practice, the largest institute, the greatest fame, the biggest success, of any medical institution in California.

You Can Be Cured at Home.

Our Question Lists and Symptom Blanks have been gotten up expressly for sufferers who cannot come to us at our home office or cannot see us on our visits to their nearest city. These Lists and Blanks are as good as a real doctor, and you can sit down and go over the questions carefully and easily, and when you have answered all the questions on the List, your case will be as clear to us almost as if we had talked to you personally. Send for these Home Helps and you can be treated and cured as quickly as if you had come to us. By these Lists we have been able to cure hundreds of the worst cases without ever seeing the patients. Remember our medicines are sent out securely sealed, and our letters have no marks by which "busybodies" can find out other people's business.

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Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Eye Disease, Skin Disease, Rheumatism, Malaria, Nervous Disease, Kidney Diseases, Bladder Diseases, Insomnia, Hysteria, Dysentery, Paralysis, Rickets, Scrofula, Consumption, Liver Disease, Diseases of the Bowels, Ovarian Diseases, Sciatica, Tumors and Abnormal Growths, Deformities, Spinal Disease, Rupture, and all Chronic Diseases.

BUYING PROFITS.

Bargains Offered to Those Who Shop Out of Season.

Charming Wheeling Suits of Linen in Oak Green or Butcher's Blue Selling for a Song.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, June 29, 1897.

THE season for sensations is over, but there is no less modish enterprise displayed than formerly, and women who shop in season and out are just now looking for bargains. If it is possible to possess one's soul in patience and forbear engaging in the early scramble for spring novelties, this is the appointed time for shrewd and profitable buying. "Marked down" is the legend on all the shopkeepers' banners and a clever woman can just now fit herself out completely for the summer at one-half the price she would have been obliged to pay six weeks ago, since everything, from a bicycle suit to

PLAIN SILK AND LINEN GOWN.

wedding costume, is offering for a educed price.

For $6 and $8 smart little wheeling dresses are going, made n two colors of linen. The skirt and jacket are brown, for instance, but all the buttoned pocketflaps, cuffs, revers, straps and collar are oak green or butcher's blue. There are green linen and brown straw hats to go with these, and as a last invention of the bicycle genius, really pretty little brown and green pongee parasols, for clamping on the back of one's seat, or on the center of the handle bar, are selling. Where these have come from it is difficult to find out, but they are here and the fair cyclists at the famous watering places are using them thankfully. It must be understood that they are not large, and are only useful on days when there is no breeze, but much hot sunshine, warranted to tan and freckle.

BICYCLE BELONGINGS.

Beside the parasol innovation another device of the pseudo countrywoman is that of wearing the gayest of gingham suits awheel. This need not be at all bicyle suits, but any gingham gown you elect to wear, its full skirt caught up in a series of plaits, and the whole drawn up and pinned to the belt at the right side, by means of a big strong pin with a safety catch. This pin comes in the form of a big silver wheel and, at the shop where you buy the pin, they show you how to use your new bit of jewelry so that any sort of a skirt becomes perfectly comfortable for riding.

Of course this pinning up a skirt to fall in pretty, safe folds about the frame and saddle is a vast improvement in expense on the purchase of a hot,

PINK LAWN.

handsome, costly new cycling habit, which many a woman six weeks ago felt she must simply have. Then, moreover, to prove the advancing economy in fashion, one's wheel pin, when not serving to hold up one's dress, can be utilized as a belt buckle, for a silver wheel is the buckle now seen everywhere.

The belt it holds need not be a hard strap of leather, like a section of harness, which was, when the season opened, considered the belt of belts, but a broad strip of the softest doeskin, either white, pale tan, pearl gray, scarlet, or lizard green, charmingly worked in steel or colored beads. This latest girdle is meant for wear with any and all gowns. It draws, like a bias piece of silk, in folds about the waist, and in front, either pins together, letting fall pointed beaded ends, or draws into a knot.

SUMMER JEWELRY.

It is numbered among the perquisites of the belated shopper, who is also indulging her taste for jewelry, such pretty summer ornaments as they are. First and foremost ranks the souvenir bangle. They say bracelets will be worn almost extravagantly next winter, and that this bangle is its forerunner. Just a thread of silver encircles the arms, and on it is strung an assortment of queer little silver figures. Cocks, pigs, golf balls, dice, mermaids, champagne bottles, fat beetles; at any rate, at least eight small, roughly made, solid silver figures are threaded on every bangle, and the idea of this collection is that admiring young men can add other quarter inch long figures to it, or certain figures can be given away as souvenirs of moments that will be epochs in summer life.

Besides the bangles there is a flurry in enameled Venetian ornaments for use these next few months. Venetian jewelry is lovely, all the stick pins, brooches, studs and cuff buttons being enameled in bright, harmonious colors, and so cheaply does it sell just now that one can afford to buy a set of studs and buttons to suit every shirt waist, and brooches to harmonize with every organdie gown.

SOME SUMMER MODELS.

After all, mature consideration following on active impulse, it has been decided that organdie in a solid tint is far smarter, especially for morning wear, than the figured goods; that if you wish to buy a perfectly serviceable forenoon dress, a silk mohair is the desirable goods, and that the most taking little morning wrap is the fichu of silk ruffles with long sash ends. The sketches accompanying the text illustrate some of these new maxims, and also what type of gown is now under the hammer, or rather is wearing a placard bearing the alluring notice "marked down." Eight weeks ago these and their companion frocks were

BROWN LINEN COAT.

snugly closeted in those holy of holies, in the importing departments, for show only to the great ones of the earth who keep carriages, accounts and have a taste for paying vast prices. Here they are down at reasonable rates, ready to fall into the clutches of the woman who knows how to wait, and who recognizes a genuine bargain when she sees it. Being a person who knows what is the very recent thing in Paris, she takes naturally to the little brown linen gown with the frills. It is a lovely, fine linen, and the frills are all the narrowest possible plaitings of spring-green taffeta silk headed, every frill, by a band of green gimp, a fourth of an inch wide. On skirt and bolero they are just alike, the sleeve has two loops of green ribbon on the shoulder, and there frills out, between the bolero fronts, a vest made of over-lapping plaiting of green chiffon.

If the rear of the gown was shown it would be seen that all the gimp and frillings ran horizontally across the back of the bolero, for Paris says it is just as important now to trim the back of your waist as the front. This, of course, is a chance not to be lost by dressmakers, who will either run baby plaitings of ruffles, either across or up and down every waist they have. Another popular idea with them is to make a sunburst back. This is, with ribbons or beading, to run ray-like lines of varying lengths from the waist line up as high as the shoulder blades.

But remember that the wee frills are first in the hearts of our countrywomen and that next in their affection is a material called grenadine, but made of silk and wool interwoven and invariably colored in medium checks of two shades of brown, or two of green. Then, too, a word as to sashes. There is always a last word to be said of these pretty streamers, that now are made often of chiffon and knotted exactly on the high hip. In fact, all waistbands, except leather belts, must fasten there, and, to know the exact spot on which to adjust your knot, you must let your left arm hang by your side. Then set the knot exactly opposite your elbow on the jut of the hip bone, and go your way rejoicing.

BLACK SWISS.

If there is any one material that is scoring more triumphs this hot weather than any other it is black swiss muslin. They tell you in the shops that this has become the fashion since the terrible Paris fire, and that all the ladies of quality in France are wearing it for summer mourning, with yards and yards of crepe de chine ribbon. But our aristocracy is happily not in universal mourning, so they are wearing black swiss over white silk slips, and sashes of crepe ribbon, which looks very like creped chiffon. Of course the muslin is tortured into ruffles, and is very much plaited, and one and all these skirts are shirred about the hips. One dressmaker of taste gave it out for the benefit of a customer that the best way to hang a summer skirt is to cut it out in three, four or five perfectly straight widths. These must be sewed up, selvage to selvage, and then rows of shirring, or cording, or clusters of perpendicular tucks introduced at one end.

By this simple means the skirt, from the hips down, hangs full and even, and no goring is necessary. Another fantasy of the dressmakers this late in the day is that of tucking silk waists on the bias. Tucks behind and before, tucked yokes and tucked sleeves we have had ad nauseam, and now, by way of relief, the needle woman either lays tucks in a waist front from the right shoulder to left side of the waist, all across the bust, or she lays her goods on the bias and proceeds then to tuck it. The effect is surely pleasing, but the last-named method must be done by hand, else the goods will pull and the work be spoiled. The tucks can be as wide or narrow as preference dictates, and the whim now is to tuck the back in the opposite direction, that is, from the left shoulder down to the right hip—"corkscrew tucking." This is very appropriately called.

We never know what time may bring forth and what contradictions we may be guilty of in the name of fashion. This moralization is inspired by the hight of many lovely women, whose taste is above reproach, wearing their morning ginghams open just a little at the throat. A year ago we would have said, "How shocking! how unsmart!" So today we are saying, "How sweet! how becoming!" and it is both. Now, by open is not meant décolleté, but just opening in a point beneath the chin half a finger's length, to show the pretty neck and where it grows into the shoulders. The opening is only in front, and it is either a tiny square, into which could be hardly fitted a visiting card, or a V, about as wide as can be made by opening two fingers.

At back and sides the neck is finished flat and some women wear necklets of soft chiffon with gowns cut this way. In the dog days a delightful sense of cool ease is enjoyed in these morning suits, and the open throat is a perfectly natural reaction from the several seasons of choking collars, prodigous ruffs and such like enormities.

But if the women are just learning to be cool and comfortable they have never denied that right to the children. See the sketch, for example, of a little boy's traveling cloak. It is brown linen, trimmed with white braid and held at the waist by a white leather belt. Courtesy calls it a cloak. It is in reality a dress, for when traveling, the little man wears his undergarments only beneath it, and he is at his ease in hot trains, etc. The linen cape is a movable piece of elegance, and even his pretty shoes have soles of leather, but vamps and tops of brown linen to match his dress. NINA FITCH.

AFTERNOON GOWNS.

Piazza Furniture.

There was a time when in our more northern towns and villages furniture adapted especially for use on the piazza was unheard of; when even a chair was considered a blot upon the fair surface of the shining floor and the barren, spotless cleanness of the "front stoop" was a thing to be wondered at.

Nowadays? Ah, nowadays things are different, and even in puritanical New England one sees brilliantly-colored hammocks and comfortable rocking chairs, gleaming through rim-covered trellises which shelter this same front stoop. These out-of-door parlors can be made delightfully charming, and, fortunately, simple and pretty piazza furniture is within the reach of almost every one. Hammocks, of course, are wanted, provided one has space enough to hang them.

And easy chairs, divans and tables. It is not every one who can buy these things outright, and there is really no need, for here are a divan, a 5 o'clock tea table and a work or reading stand, all to be made at home.

THE 5 O'CLOCK TEA TABLE.

This is made of a box covered with matting. The box chosen for this purpose should be of a convenient height and with square ends if possible. After the matting has been neatly tacked on, shelves made of wood—and painted white are secured to the box with either iron or wooden brackets as shown in illustration. In putting on the brackets it is best to screw to the box two narrow strips of wood just below the place the shelf is to occupy. When the bracket is screwed to the shelf the edge of the shelf is placed resting on the cleats or strips of wood, and the bracket is screwed to the box and the shelf to the cleats as in fig. 2. Thus securely fastened the shelf becomes immovable and there is not the slightest danger of its slipping or tipping.

THE READING OR WORKSTAND.

This can be made of any ordinary square-topped table one may happen to have, or a small kitchen table with legs painted white is even better, as one may drive tacks into its wood without compunction.

The illustration shows how the table is covered with matting, with flaps hanging from its four sides. These flaps are turned up at the bottom to form pockets for papers, magazines or sewing. The tea box matting will be found best for this use, and any folds or creases may be pressed out of it by just dampening the matting, then spreading it out and placing on top flat boards and heavy weights. When the matting is dry it will be smooth and flat. The pockets can be made to cling closely to the flaps by pressing in this way. The edges of the matting are bound with turkey red cotton.

How convenient such a bepocketed little stand must be any one, who has tried to keep her possessions together when enjoying a breezy day on the piazza will understand.

A. B. BEARD.

Anna Ticknor Library Association.

Something distinctive in libraries, at once modest and ambitious, has recently been organized, which will appeal to a large class of persons who, with the desire to do systematic and extensive reading, lack facilities for doing so. In Massachusetts only fourteen towns are unserved by a local library, and even these are reached by the traveling libraries of the Women's Educational Association. New York, Ohio, and a few other commonwealths have made their State libraries accessible to their people, but outside of this restricted range residents of the smaller cities and villages of the United States have only such books as they buy or borrow, and these are usually few and antiquated. It is hoped that the magnificent national library at Washington will eventually send books throughout the country, but in the mean time this is preparing to be done by the Anna Ticknor Library Association with headquarters at Trinity Court, station B, Boston, Mass.

This association is the outgrowth of the society to encourage studies at home, founded twenty-four years ago by Miss Anna Eliot Ticknor of Boston, a correspondence school which carried gratuitous inspiration and guidance to thousands of women. It somewhat anticipated the great Chautauqua work, from which it differed in individual correspondence between the student and the teacher, and it has filled in this quarter-century a great need. With later years almost unlimited opportunities have opened for the higher education of women, and with Miss Ticknor's death last autumn the work of the society was deemed practically accomplished.

As a memorial to her and to place before the women of the country the educational aids which her society had so largely taught them to enjoy, the Anna Ticknor Library Association has been formed. It is not only a circulating library, opened to every one in the United States at the lowest rates consistent with self-support, but it distribues admirable reading lists with suggestions for study along the various lines of history, literature, science and art. It offers valuable assistance to clubs in arrangement of programmes and references for study, and in many cases arranges for personal guidance by experienced teachers. Its library contains collections of photographs of foreign architecture, painting and sculpture, invaluable in clubs, schools and individual study, and these, with the books, microscopes, herbarium, blowpipe, and other aids to study will be ready for distribution.

The society book plate is copied from a bas relief which for many years ornamented the famous old Ticknor mansion in Boston. It was the grateful gift of the sculptor, Horatio Greenough, to George Ticknor, once United States Minister to Spain, and author of the history of Spanish literature, and commemorated the financial help Mr. Ticknor had given the struggling artist. It shows a youth modeling a figure, but his lamp has gone out, and his books fallen to the floor, while from above the hand of an unseen figure is relighting the torch.

It is such a helping hand as this that Miss Ticknor and her associates offered through the Society for Study at Home, and which her survivors hold out in the library association bearing her name. The society's doors will open September 1, but intending subscribers should make early application to facilitate the preparation of special lists. Circulars giving courses of study may be obtained from the headquarters of the association.

LUCY ELLIOT KEELER.

AN AMERICAN MME. TOLSTOI.

Mrs. Henry Lloyd's Faithful Following in Her Every-day Life.

[CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.]

Even in this emancipated generation women are not wanting whose chief glory and happiness lies in becoming the incarnation of their husband's principles and ideals. All the world acknowledges the magnificent heroism of Mme. Tolstoi in cheerfully taking up the life which her husband's genius and mental attitude imposed upon her; and in America we find a sweeter and more sane exponent of the same principles in the life of Mrs. Henry Lloyd, whose husband's important works on socialism, "Wealth vs. Commonwealth," etc., are well known.

It is hardly fair to either Mr. or Mrs. Lloyd to say that her methods are the embodiment of his principles in all their details. They are rather the outgrowth of her own large nature, which is in absolute sympathy with the life and work of her husband; and as he gives the whole of himself, all his magnificent powers of mind, body and soul to the cause of the people, so she gives herself—wealth, personality, attainments, unreservedly, ungrudgingly to whosoever cometh.

THE HOME LIFE.

Mrs. Lloyd was the daughter of Gov. Bross of Illinois, and, as Jessie Bross was exceedingly popular in society, naturally formed wide and distinguished social connections. Several years after her marriage Mrs. Lloyd's father died, leaving a quarter of a million dollars to each of her four little sons, with the proviso that the estate remain intact, and only the income be used.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd have chosen for their family home a place in perfect harmony with their simple, untrammeled mode of living. They found on the crest of the hill overlooking the lake at Winnetka, forty minutes' railroad ride from Chicago, a place which seemed an appropriate setting for their household gods. Here they built a spacious but simple home, and were soon followed by a little colony of their friends and adherents, including even recruits from the fashionable set. I say "even the fashionable set," for Mrs. Lloyd had succeeded in eliminating from her life all superfluous ceremonies and fashions. Their home abounds in books, pictures and simple comforts, but one finds there no heavy curtains and rich hangings, no elegant bits of furniture, or costly bric-a-brac, nothing, in fact, that bespeaks luxury, wealth—and care to the housekeeper. The table is wholesome and abundant, but perfectly simple and simply served. Elaborate dishes are tabooed, nor is there any expensive glass or china for maid or mistress to worry over. The table is always set with five or six extra covers, and there are rarely less than fifteen or twenty people at dinner, for Mrs. Lloyd's hospitality is without limit; it is the human being, not his station or attainments that interests her. She leaves no chance for one to question her hospitality. Whenever she meets a weary, unfortunate, or discouraged friend, she instantly says: "Come to Winnetka; come and breathe our invigorating atmosphere; come today; take the 3 train;" and whether one arrives at 1 o'clock at night or 5 in the morning, he is sure of a hearty welcome. Nor does this invitation limit itself to a day, or a week; it stands good for as long as the guest is deriving benefit from the experience. Of course, such abounding hospitality must be occasionally imposed upon, only from Mrs. Lloyd's point of view it would never seem an imposition, since the whole aim of her life is to "lend a hand," whenever she is in any way helping a human soul she is but following her metier.

HOUSEKEEPING AND SERVANTS.

With the enormous family to be provided for, the machinery of the house is never apparent. Mrs. Lloyd has so simplified the domestic machinery that it moves with a turn of the hand. None of her vital force is wasted on forms. In the whole household, plain living and high thinking are made manifest. In dress as well as in her home, Mrs. Lloyd recognizes none of the exactions of fashion, and beyond supplying the demands of her simple environment spends her entire income upon the unfortunate. Her manner of spending $100, for instance, might well astonish the average woman. When change of season demands she goes to her milliner, whom she will introduce to you as her very dear friend, and for a few dollars procure some simple head covering, and then to her dressmaker, another of her "dearest friends," to have a last season's gown refurbished, and the rest of that $100 will supply two or three other women with an equally good outfit. She makes no heavy exactions upon her servants, and has been heard to say more than once upon finding the coachman hard at work washing the carriage, "Now, my dear John, that is entirely unnecessary; the carriage looked well enough;" or to her maid, "Let me do that, Marcella; I am sure you are quite tired." As far as is feasible she abolishes with them all sense of class distinction. They live as well, dress as well as she; if they work for her, she in turn works for others; and she possesses a sufficiently powerful personality to give dignity to her methods.

It is when thrown into daily contact with Mrs. Lloyd that one realizes the extent of her elimination from life of all those unessentials under the burden of which so many women break down. The carelessness of servants, failures of dressmakers, extortions of milliners, worry of social functions do not exist for her. This freedom from the shackles of fashion and ceremony leaves her mind perfectly fresh, untrammeled and sweet. Should one go to her with some annoying little tale of petty gossip, she simply wipes the thing out of existence for you as well as for herself, saying: "O, let us not think about that. What souls are we going to meet at dinner tonight?" That is what the dinner hour is, a meeting of souls. Mr. Lloyd, out of his large knowledge and tremendous grasp of affairs, gives himself royally in conversation, while Mrs. Lloyd at the head of her own table is never anything but witty, good-humored and brilliant. The table in itself represents a little world of culture and grace, of lofty thoughts and the communion of real knowledge. One feels himself lifted upon the same high plane. You cannot be in the house any length of time without being drawn into Mrs. Lloyd's work. Before you know it, quite of your own volition, you are addressing circulars, making garments, teaching children or in some way living for your neighbors.

AN UNUSUAL WOMAN.

It is extremely doubtful that Mrs. Lloyd's methods could be adopted without reserve by the average woman, but her rich personality and all-pervading magnetism give the indorsement to whatever she chooses to do. A background of wealth and social position is in itself a sort of indorsement, though Mrs. Lloyd would be the last to recognize that factor.

The four boys are manly, virile little fellows, and are deeply imbued with the dominating principle of their home, fighting many mock and real battles in the name of justice. When their father is engrossed in working out some perplexing problem, they have been trained to remove their boots in passing his door, that his thinking may not be disturbed. They are great readers of history, biography, and are specially interested in chivalry. Hearing once that Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson was coming to their home to give a lecture on "Chivalry," they proceeded to pick up all the old tin and metal they could find on the place, and for days welded and forged, until they had made themselves complete suits of armor, including swords. Dressed in these, they silently stationed themselves two and two on either side of the hall to await the arrival of the distinguished lady. MARIAN DEPEW.

White Clothes for Health.

A New York physician said recently to a patient of his, a lady of wealth, that he would refuse to treat her further if she did not give up wearing black. It was not, however, until a discussion ensued that he found out how much he was asking; not only were her gowns black, but her underwear throughout was of the same color. The doctor then remarked that he had considered the alternative he offered her, to abandon black gowns or find another physician, an extreme measure, and only justified because of her peculiarly nervous and neurotic state, but when it came to discovering that she had nothing but black clothes upon her person he would refuse to treat anybody so dressed. The "peculiarly nervous and neurotic state" he considered largely explained by this dress alone.

He succeeded in effecting a change in this patient's attire throughout, insisting on white, all white underclothes, and as much use of white in the outer garments as was practicable. There are hundreds of women similarly ill, and dressed as she once was, who have no idea that anything but a question of taste is involved in the color of their garments. They would not expect a plant covered up from the sun by repeated layers of black cloth to flourish, but they do not know that light and sunshine are necessary to their bodies. They think if they see it, if their eyes are blessed thereby, and thus their minds cheered, that light has performed its good work upon them. The whole body needs light, and sunshine is well recognized as having the most valuable healing properties; upon the nervous system it acts with especial force, and sleeplessness, nervous headaches and irritability can often all be cured by sun baths alone. But physical ills can be prevented oftener still simply by wearing light clothing. The outward dress it may be impracticable to always govern with an eye single to this one consideration, but the underclothing can and should be always white. Every instinct of the nicest taste leads to the same conclusion. Nothing else gives such assurance of that exquisite cleanliness which is the most decorative thing possible, and the fact that it interposes the least possible barrier to the health-giving rays of the light is conclusive in its favor.

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A LOST LANDMARK.

OLD FORT MOORE ON FORT HILL AND WHO BUILT IT. WHEN AND WHY IT WAS BUILT.

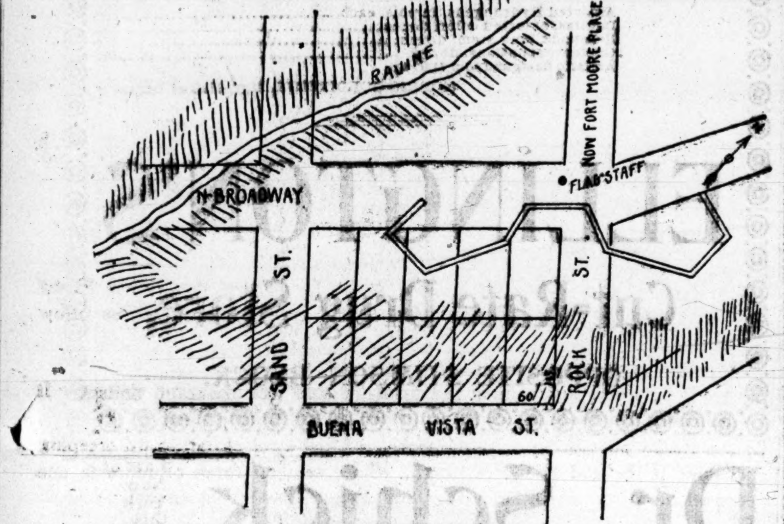
Two Forts Planned, but Only One Completed—Some Historic Myths Dispelled—July 4, 1897, the Fiftieth Anniversary of the First Celebration of the Nation's Birthday in California.

[Contributed to The Times.]

THE year 1897 is the semi-centennial of some of the most important events in California history. Although nearly all of these events transpired within or in the immediate vicinity of our city, yet their half-century anniversaries have passed by unnoticed and unknown.

On the 8th of January, 1847, was fought the decisive battle of San Gabriel River, or Paso de Bartolo, as it is more appropriately called by the native Californians. On the 9th was fought the battle of La Mesa, near the eastern limits of the city. On the 10th Stockton's and Kearney's forces marched into and took possession of Los Angeles city, and the second conquest of California was completed. On the 11th Lieut. William H. Emory planned the fortifications on Fort Hill, and on the 12th work was begun on them. On the 13th of January, 1847, the treaty of Cahuenga was made between Col. J. C. Fremont and Gen. Andres Pico—a treaty which put an end to hostilities and virtually surrendered to the United States four hundred thousand square miles of territory, an area of greater extent than that possessed by the thirteen colonies at the beginning of the revolutionary war. The semi-centennials of these events are passed and passed, as I have said, unnoticed.

Of the important anniversaries yet to occur this year we have the semi-centennial of the first celebration of the Fourth of July in California. This celebration took place in Old Fort Moore



PLAN OF OLD FORT MOORE.
[Copy from map made in 1868 by L. Seibold.]
THE HILL HAD NOT BEEN GRADED AT THE TIME THIS MAP WAS MADE, AND THE OUTLINES OF THE FORT COULD BE EASILY TRACED.

on Fort Hill, on the 4th of July, 1847. At sunrise from the bastions of the old fort boomed the cannon that for the first time in California saluted the advent of our nation's birthday, and from the ramparts of that old field work on that day the native Californians for the first time heard the sublime truths of the Declaration of Independence. Not only have the anniversaries themselves been forgotten, but the historical associations and their locations where the events took place as well. Although it is but little more than a decade since the ruins of the old fort on the hill were leveled down to erect buildings and open up streets on its site, yet already have its name and location passed into the realm of mixed or mythical history. The editor of a local literary journal, recently in an editorial advocating the preservation of historic landmarks, locates the old fort near the corner of Second street and Broadway, and urges the erection of some memorial at that point to perpetuate the remembrance of Fremont Fort. Not content with sliding the old fort down into the valley, he floats Fremont's headquarters out to the corner of Main and Carr streets, two miles away from his fort. He urges the Historical Society or the Landmarks Club to rescue the old adobe building, once the Pathfinder's headquarters, from the ignoble purposes for which it is being used—that of a Chinese washhouse—and to convert it into a museum for historical curios. Fremont's headquarters were in the Bell Block, corner of Aliso and Los Angeles streets, and the old adobe that our editor wants rescued was built years after the conquest of California. In a voluminous local history recently published, I find this statement: "The fort, which was a mere earthwork, and after 1847 was generally called Fremont's redoubt, was commenced by Gov. Micheltorena in 1844; was occupied and improved a little by Lieut. Gillespie in September, 1846; was occupied and further improved by Col. Fremont's troops in January, 1847; was enlarged and further strengthened by Col. Stevenson in 1847-48." With the exceptions, that old Fort Moore was not known as Fremont's redout; was not begun by Gov. Micheltorena in 1844; was not occupied by Lieut. Gillespie in 1846; was not occupied and improved by Fremont's troops in January, 1847, this historian is correct. Neither Fremont nor his troops had anything to do with the building of Fort Moore, and Fremont himself was not in California when the earthwork was completed and named.

Such are some of the myths that pass for history. A long-felt want, that I fear will not soon be appeased, is a readable and reliable history of our city and its surroundings.

It is a historical fact, but one that seems to be unknown to writers of California history generally, that there were two forts planned and partially built upon Fort Hill. The first was planned by Lieut. William H. Emory, topographical engineer of Gen. Kearney's staff, and work begun upon it by Stockton's sailors and marines. The second was planned by Lieut. J. W. Davidson of the First United States Dragoons, and was built by the Mormon Battalion. The first was not completed, and was not named. The second was named Fort Moore. Their location seems to have been the same. The first was designed to hold 100 men, the second was much larger.

A brief account of the capture of Los Angeles and the building of the forts will no doubt be interesting to readers of The Times.

After the defeat of the native Californians under Gens. Flores and Andres Pico at the battles of Paso de Bartolo and La Mesa, on the 8th and 9th of January, 1847, the American forces under Stockton and Kearney, crossed the river about where the south line of the city now crosses it, and encamped on its banks. On the morning of the 10th, Lieut. Emory says: "Just as we had raised our camp a flag of truce borne by a Mr. Celis, Mr. Workman, an Englishman, and a Mr. Alvarado, was brought into camp. They proposed, on behalf of the Californians, to surrender their dear City of the Angels, provided we would respect property and persons. This was agreed to; but not altogether trusting to the honor of Gen. Flores, who had once broken his parole, we moved into town in line of battle. . . . It was a wise precaution, for the streets were full of desperate and drunken fellows, who brandished their arms and saluted us with every term of reproach. The crest of the hill overlooking the town, in rifle range, was covered with horsemen engaged in the same hospitable occupation. Our men marched steadily on until crossing the ravine leading into the public square (this ravine crossed Main street, just south of the Pico House) when a fight took place among the Californians on the hill; one became disarmed, and to avoid death rolled down the hill toward us, his adversary pursuing and lancing him in the most cold-blooded manner. The man tumbling down the hill was supposed to be one of our vaqueros, and the cry "rescue him," was raised. The crew of the Cyane nearest the scene, at once, and without orders, halted and gave the man that was lancing him a volley; strange to say, he did not fall. The commodore gave the jack-tars a cursing, not so much for disobeying orders as for their bad marksmanship. In the employ of Commodore Stockton were about twenty vaqueros, who were hired to drive the beef cattle, which were the principal subsistence of Stockton's army. These vaqueros were regarded by their paisanos, as traitors and for a time fared badly.

Shortly after the above episode, the Californians did open fire on the vaqueros in charge of the cattle. A company of riflemen was ordered to clear the hill. A single volley effected this, killing two of the enemy. Two hundred men, with two pieces of artillery, were then stationed on the hill. The remainder of Stockton's army encamped on the Plaza, and in the deserted houses. The Angeleños did not exactly welcome the invaders "with bloody hands to inhospitable groves," but the fellows of the baser sort who were in possession of the city heaped in profusion all the abusive epithets in their extensive vocabulary upon the invaders. The better class of the native inhabitants had closed their houses and fled to their friends in the county to escape the "perfidious North Americans.

Commodore Stockton's headquarters were in the Abila House, the second house on Gracia street, north of the Plaza. The building is still standing, but has undergone many changes in fifty years.

An amusing account was recently given me by an old pioneer of how Stockton's men got possession of the house. The Widow Abila and her daughters, at the approach of the Americans, had abandoned their home and taken refuge with Don Luis Vignes of the Aliso. Vignes was a Frenchman and friendly to both sides. The widow had left a young Californian in charge of her house, which was finely furnished, with strict orders to keep it closed. Stockton had with him a fine brass band, probably the best ever heard in California. When the troops halted on the Plaza the band began to play. The boyish gardian of the Abila Casa could not resist the temptation to open the door and look out. The strains of music drew him to the Plaza. Stockton and his staff, passing by, found the door invitingly open, entered and took possession. The recreant watchman returned when the band ceased to play to find himself dispossessed and the house in the hands of the enemy.

Flore's army was supposed to be hovering around the city, and Stockton determined to fortify. On January 11, Lieut. Emory says: "I was ordered to select a site and place a fort capable of containing a hundred men. With this in view, a rapid reconnoissance of the town was made, and the plan of a fort sketched; so placed as to enable a small garrison to command the town and the principal avenues to it. The plan was approved. January 12 I laid off the work, and before night broke ground. The sailors and marines were detailed by companies to work on the fort, which work," the lieutenant says, "they performed bravely and gave me great hopes of success." On the 14th, Fremont with his battalion arrived from Cahuenga. There were then about one thousand troops in the city, and the old ciudad put on military airs. On the 18th, Kearney having quarreled with Stockton about who should be Governor of the conquered territory, left for San Diego, taking with him Lieut. Emory and other members of his staff. Emory was sent East by way of Panama, with dispatches. Stockton appointed Col. Fremont Governor, and Col. Russell of the battalion, Secretary of State of the newly-acquired territory, and then took his departure for San Diego, where his ship, the Congress, was lying. The sailors and marines, on the 20th, took up their line of march to San Pedro to rejoin their ships, and work on the fort was abandoned. Lieut. Emory, in a foot note to his published diary, says "Subsequently to my leaving the Ciudad de Los Angeles the entire plan of the fort was changed, and I am not the projector of the work finally adopted for defense of that town."

Fremont's battalion was left in charge of the city. The Governor had established his headquarters in the Bell Block, corner of Aliso and Los Angeles streets, that being the finest building in the city. Just before the arrival of Col. Cooke's Mormon battalion, Capt. Owens, in command of Fremont's battalion, moved it with ten pieces of artillery to the Mission San Gabriel. Col. Cooke was an adherent of Gen. Kearney's, and Owens was a friend of Fremont. The removal was made probably to avoid unpleasantness between the two commanding officers.

The quarrel for superiority between Stockton, Kearney, Fremont and Mason continued, and waxed hotter. Kearney had removed to Monterey, and Col. Cooke with his Mormon battalion had arrived and been stationed at San Luis Rey. On March 12, Col. Cooke thus defines the situation: "Gen. Kearney is supreme somewhere up the coast; Col. Fremont is supreme at Los Angeles; Commodore Shubrick, the same at Monterey, and I at San Luis Rey; and we are all supremely poor, the government having no money and no credit, and we hold the territory because Mexico is the poorest of all."

On March 23, the Mormon battalion arrived in Los Angeles. Fremont's battalion was mustered out, and the artillery removed to Los Angeles. Fremont shortly afterward left for Monterey to report to Kearney, who had established his claim to the Governorship, and then returned to St. Louis. Col. P. St. George Cooke was in command of the southern military district. On the 29th of April rumors reached the city that the Mexican general, Bustamente, was advancing on California with a force of 1500 men.

"Positive information," writes Col. Cooke, "was received that the Mexican government had appropriated $600,000 toward fitting out this force." It was also reported that cannon and military stores had been landed at San Vicinte, in Lower California, just below the line, and that the Californians were preparing for an insurrection. Precautions were taken against a surprise. A troop of dragoons was sent to Warner's Rancho to patrol the Sonora road as far as the desert. "The construction of a fort on the hill fully commanding the town, which had been previously determined upon, was begun, and a company of infantry was posted on the hill."

On the 23d of April, three months after work had ceased on Emory's fort, the construction of the second fort was begun, and pushed vigorously. Rumors came thick and fast of the approach of the enemy. On May 3, Col. Cooke writes: "A report was received through the most available sources of information, that Gen. Bustamente had crossed the gulf near the head in boats of the pearl fishers, and at last information was at a rancho on the western road, 70 leagues below San Diego." Col. Stevenson's regiment of New York Volunteers had arrived in California and two companies of it had been sent to Los Angeles. The report that Col. Cooke had received reinforcement and that the place was fortified was supposed to have frightened Bustamente, and his invading army into abandoning the recapture of Los Angeles.

On May 13, Col. Cooke was superseded by Col. J. B. Stevenson, in command of the southern military district. Work still continued on the fort. As work on it approached completion, Col. Stevenson was exercised about a suitable flag-staff for his field works. He wanted one at least 150 feet high. There was no tall timber in the vicinity of Los Angeles. A contract was let to a native of California, Juan Ramirez, to bring timber from the San Bernardino Mountains of a suitable length to make a flag pole. Juan Ramirez, with a number of carretas, a small army of Indian laborers and an escort of ten Mormon soldiers to protect him against the mountain Indians, repaired to the headwaters of Mill Creek in the mountains, where he found suitable timber. He brought down two tree trunks, one about ninety feet and the other seventy-five to eighty feet long, fastened on the axles of a dozen old carretas, each trunk drawn by twenty yoke of oxen and an Indian driver to each ox. The carpenters among the volunteers spliced the timbers and fashioned a beautiful pole 150 feet long, which was raised in the rear of the field work, near what is now the southeast corner of North Broadway and Rock street.

By the 1st of July, work had so far progressed on the fort that Col. Stevenson decided to dedicate and name it on the Fourth. He issued an official order for the celebration of the anniversary of the birthday of American independence at this post, as he called Los Angeles.

The following is a synopsis of the order:

"At sunrise a Federal salute will be fired from the field work on the hill which commands this town, and for the first time from this point the American standard is displayed.

"At 10 o'clock every soldier at this post will be under arms. The detachment of the Seventh Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, and First Regiment, U.S. Dragoons (dismounted,) will be marched to the field work on the hill, when, together with the Mormon Battalion, the whole will be formed at 11 o'clock a.m. into a hollow square, when the Declaration of Independence will be read. At the close of this ceremony the field works will be dedicated and appropriately named, and at 12 o'clock a national salute will be fired.

. . . .

"The field work at this post having been planned and the work conducted entirely by Lieut. Davidson of the First Dragoons, he is requested to hoist upon it for the first time, on the morning of the 4th, the American standard.

"It is the custom of our country to confer on its fortifications the name of some distinguished individual who has rendered important services to his country, either in the councils of the nation or on the battlefield. The commandant has therefore determined, unless the Department of War shall otherwise direct, to confer upon the field work erected at the post of Los Angeles the name of one who was regarded by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance as a perfect specimen of an American officer, and whose character, for every virtue and accomplishment that adorns a gentleman, was only equaled by the reputation he had acquired in the field for his gallantry as an officer and soldier, and his life was sacrificed in the conquest of this territory at the battle of San Pasqual. The commander directs that from and after the 4th inst. it shall bear the name of Moore."

[It was named after Capt. Benjamin D. Moore of the First United States Dragoons.]

The fort was never entirely completed. On the 15th of July the Mormon battalion was mustered out of service and work on the fort ceased.

It was located along what is now the easterly line of North Broadway at its intersection of Rock street, directly in front of the High School building. It extended southerly from near the northerly line of Dr. Wills's lot across Rock street to about the middle of the fourth lot south of Rock street—Fort Moore place—a distance of nearly four hundred feet.

It was not inclosed in the rear. It was a strong position, and two hundred men (about its capacity) could have held it against a thousand if attacked from the front, but its defenders could easily have been outflanked. In the rear of the fortifications was a deep ravine extending [illegible]ally down from the cemetery [illegible] across North Hill street, and the [illegible] between Hill street and Fort street of Broadway, and crossing Temple street at New High street, it came out on Spring street south of the Allen Block. For many years the only road to the old cemetery led up the bottom of this ravine. Many an old-timer has been carried to his last resting place up the cemetery ravine. During the occupancy of Los Angeles by the United States troops in 1847, there were frequent rumors of impending insurrections. One of these was the indirect cause of a serious catastrophe and loss of life. On the afternoon of December 7, 1847, an old lady called upon Col. Stevenson and informed him that a large body of Californians had secretly organized and fixed upon that night for a general uprising to capture the city and massacre the garrison. The information was supposed to be reliable. Precautions were taken against a surprise. The guard was doubled and a strong reserve stationed at the guardhouse, which stood on the hillside in the rear of the St. Elmo, about where Beaudry's stone wall is now. A piece of artillery was kept at the guardhouse. About midnight one of the outpost pickets saw, or thought he saw, a horseman approaching him. He challenged, but receiving no reply, fired. The guard at the cuartel formed to repel an attack. Investigation proved the picket's horseman to be a cow. The guard was ordered to break ranks. One of the cannoneers had lighted a port fire (a sort of fuse formerly used for firing cannon,) He was ordered to extinguish it and return it to the arm-chest. He stamped out the fire and threw the fuse into the chest filled with ammunition. A spark rekindled and a terrific explosion followed that shook the city like an earthquake. The guardhouse was blown to pieces and the roof timbers thrown into Main street. The wildest confusion reigned. The long roll sounded and the troops flew to arms. Four men were killed by the explosion and ten or twelve wounded, several quite seriously.

After peace was declared in 1848, the old fort was abandoned and it fell to ruins. The Historical Society, some fourteen years ago, when the land belonged to the city, made an effort to secure its site for a historical building and museum. Although the land had but little value then, the Mayor and City Council were too short-sighted to grant the society's request. The site was sold for a few hundred dollars, and the old fort became one of our lost landmarks. The regular army officers stationed here fifty years ago all attained high rank in the civil war. Lieut.-Col. Cooke and Lieuts. A. J. Smith, Stoneman, Emory and Davidson were made major-generals.

J. M. GUINN.

Lay Sermons.

AS the sun hides behind a cloud so does God sometimes hide His face from us, but the cloud which comes between us an our Father is the cloud of our own human frailties and short-comings. It is nothing of God's making. Our free agency goes far enough to enable us of our own will to draw near to God with no shadow between His face and our own, or to withdraw from Him, shutting our eyes to His goodness and to the infinite love that would save us.

Can we imagine a being of infinite benevolence taking pleasure in the evils which overtake men? Can we for a moment believe that it pleases God that we should suffer? Do you wish your children to suffer—and is God's heart less tender than our own? But, sometimes we punish our little ones, even though it grieves us sore, that they may be made better. It is sometimes the greatest kindness that we can do them. There is love in every touch of chastisement. We look forward to the good that will come out of it by and by, to the perfection of character that will spring from it, and the larger reverence and trust that the child will give us. And thus God, looking upon our trials and tears, tells us that while our afflictions are not at present joyous but grievious, they shall ultimately bring us "a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory."

And one charm of that "glory" is that it will endure forever. There will be no end to the eternal peace and gladness that will be ours then, for we shall rejoice evermore in Him who hath loved us.

Why is it that we think so much of time, of these few fleeting years of earth? If we did but fix our eyes on heaven, on that life which is as broad as God's own being, the petty things of earth would seem less to us. We should always bear in mind that "sorrow endureth but for the night, and joy cometh with the morning"—the morning of larger being and spiritual unfoldment.

God intended us for happiness. Joy is the very breath of Diety, and it will envelope the soul like the atmosphere, if we live near to Him.

Some writer has said, very truthfully, I think, "Some innocent-looking habit or indulgence, some apparently important and safe thing, about which, however, we have now and then little twinges of conscience, something which is not brought out fairly into the light, and investigated under the searching eyes of God—lies at the root of most of the failure in this interior life. All is not given up. Some secret comes, is kept locked against the entrance of the Lord. Some evil thing is hidden in the recesses of our hearts, and therefore we cannot stand before our enemies, but find ourselves smitten down in their presence."

So, when sorrow and trials come to us, let us look into our own hearts to find what is wrong there. Let us say, God loves me, for He is my infinite Father and Redeemer; there must be something wrong in myself, or I should not thus be called to endure affliction. I will search my heart and lift up my voice to God for help, but never, no, never, will I cry out against Him. I will be content to be led by Him, to know no will but God's will, then am I sure that my feet shall walk in safety, and that His banner over me will be love. All these mists of doubt He can dissipate, all this darkness will He make clear and shining as the noon-day. Father, lead and guide me. Let not earth's sorrows overwhelm me. Teach me to feel that "Blessed are all they that put their trust in Him"—in Thee, and may I "lean hard" upon the everlasting arms"—the arms which are all powerful to save, and which are forever outstretched to help us when we cry unto Thee. God's language unto His children ever is:

"Child of my love! lean hard—
And let me feel the pressure of thy care;
I know thy burden, for I fashioned it,
Poised it in my own hand, and made its weight
Precisely that which I saw best for thee;
And when I placed it on thy shrinking form,
I said, 'I shall be near, and while thou leanest
On Me, this burden shall be Mine, not thine.'
So shall I keep within my circling arms
The child of My own love; here lay it down,
Nor fear to weary Him who made, upholds,
And guides the universe.
Yet closer come;
Thou art not near enough. Thy care, thyself,
Lay both on me, that I may feel my child
Reposing on my heart.
Thou lovest Me?
I doubt it not; then, loving Me, lean hard."

With such words to cheer us, earth will not seem dreary, nor sorrow so weighty that it cannot be borne. The tender touch of our Father's pitying hand will be upon us, and, leaning upon God, we shall find that at "eventide there shall be light." Hope will abide with us, and joy and trust will sustain us, though the clouds be dark that gather about us. Oh, joy, oh, blessed hope!

Then, by and by will come that blessed day when "God shall wipe away all tears from all faces, and there shall be no more sorrow, neither any more pain."

KEEP A-ROWIN' AN' A-ROWIN'.

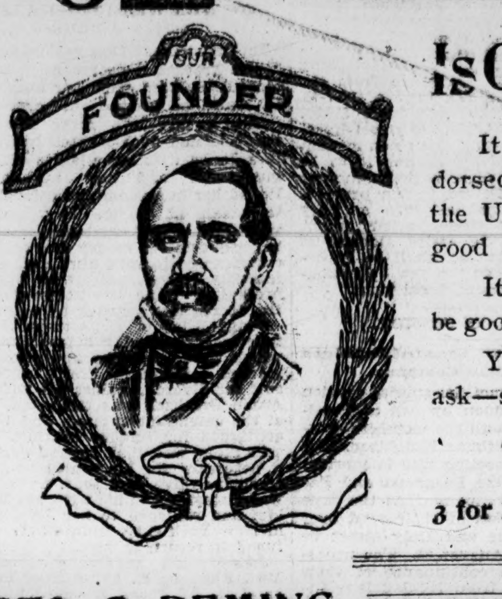
Keep a-rowin' an' a-rowin', never driftin' with the tide,
Sometimes pullin' at your leisure where the stream is deep an' wide,
When the rocks are not too frequent an' the current not too strong,
An' you banish human sorrows as you bravely pull along;
Sometimes pullin' in the rapids where the banks on either side
Are a-foamin' with the breakers in which many souls hev died,
Where the waters run so swiftly that a feller in despair
Almost wishes for an eddy that might take him out o' there.
An' these eddies, too, are frequent where the shinin' waters lave
On the quicksands o' temptation that conceal a hidden grave.
Keep a-toilin' still unceasin' 'mid the torrent's sullen roar
When you hear poor wretches holler as they perish on the shore;
When the waters roun' your gunwale are a-sloppin' o'er its rim,
An' it keeps your mind a-guessin' if you'll either sink or swim,
Though you're makin' little headway, yet you must keep up your heart,
Fur it's mighty hard a-turnin' when you get a downward start.
If you see a feller losin', try an' help him if you can,
Fur it's nothin' short o' duty to assist your feller-man,
An' a single word o' comfort or a good example set
May inspire him with the feelin' that he isn't beaten yet.
Keep a-pullin' an' a-pullin', though you're badly out o' breath,
Fur the slightest spell o' waitin' means a backward step to death.
Keep a-goin', keep a-goin' while there's yet a ray o' light,
Fur it's mighty heartless labor, this 'ere workin' in the night.
When you can't see where you're steerin' an' you merely trust to fate,
You hev more than human wisdom if you keep a-goin' straight.
Keep a-rowin' an' a-rowin' till you reach the upper land,
Where the angels are a-waitin' to extend a helpin' hand.
Though the waters hev bin angry an' the sky bin overcast,
If you'll pull you'll reach the harbor an' get anchored safe at last.

JOHN WILSON.

What Debs Wants.

[Louisville Commercial:] Debs is again endeavoring by inflammatory addresses to excite the laboring people and now proposes the organization of a socialist political party, which he predicts may elect a President in 1900. What Debs really wants is the organization of another society of suckers, which like the American Railway Union, may assure him a salary without other labor than that of his jaw.

OUR FOUNDER CIGAR



Is Good Enough for You

It is good enough to be used and indorsed by the governors of every State in the Union. It's worth trying if you enjoy a good smoke.

It is the Aristocratic Leader—it ought to be good enough for you.

Your dealer keeps it or will get it if you ask—suppose you ask.

Three Sizes—One Quality.

3 for 25c - - - 10c - - - 2 for 25c

GEO. C. DEMING, DISTRIBUTOR. 222 West First Street.

Dearest of all to childhood's heart is the drink which not only "tastes good," but gives a healthy, happy glow to everybody's cheek.

GHIRARDELLI'S COCOA

is a food drink, rich in fat forming, bone forming qualities.

32 cups——25 cents.
All Grocers.

Take It as you may, the Keeley Treatment is a benefit to mankind. If it has saved but one man from the moral and physical degredation of drunkeness it is a good institution. But stop—it has done more—it has saved over 300,000. It will save you or your friend or relative.

Why not take it.................. Now

The Keeley Institute,
Cor. N. Main and Commercial sts.,
over Farmers' and Merchants' Bank.

STRICTLY RELIABLE

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The Only Specialists in Southern California Treating

EVERY FORM OF WEAKNESS and

DISEASES OF MEN ONLY.

Enlarged, Swollen and Twisted Veins, usually on the left side, Piles and Rupture cured in one week. Any form of weakness cured in six weeks. Discharges and Blood taints a specialty.

To Show Our Good Faith,

We Never Ask for a Dollar Until Cure is Effected.

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We sell the Hodge Header, Deering Ball and Roller-Bearing Ideal Mower, Southwick and National Hay Presses.

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[THE PUBLIC SERVICE.]

SHORT OF FUNDS.

EXTRAORDINARY MEANS TO MEET CITY DEFICITS.

Finance Committee Recommends Transfer of New Taxes to Pay Old Debts.

MORENO WILL SERVE TIME.

A STORY OF A PLUCKY CAPTURE OF A MIDNIGHT BURGLAR.

A Number of Cases Arising from Marital Infelicity and Family Troubles—Mrs. Arguello's Singular Case.

At the City Hall yesterday the Finance Committee, in order to meet the deficits in various city funds, recommended the transfer of $25,000 from the personal-property tax fund of 1897-98 to the cash, salary and street-sprinkling funds. The Council held a brief session in the afternoon and passed an ordinance extending the time for the completion of the Pasadena and Pacific Railway over Pasadena avenue and Daly street until August 31. The Sewer Committee filed a brief report.

At the Courthouse yesterday several of the departments of the Superior Court were closed on account of the absence from the city of some of the judges. Pedro Moreno was tried and convicted of burglary in Department One, and a considerable grist of divorce business was disposed of.

[AT THE CITY HALL.]

FURTHER ESTIMATES.

PARKS ASK FOR TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS INCREASE.

Appropriations of the Past Year not Sufficient for the Growing Needs of the Park Commissioners—Cost of Operating Outfall Sewer.

The Park Commissioners have not yet filed their official estimate of the expenses of their department for the new fiscal year, but a rough draft has been completed which virtually embraces their ideas. It shows that they consider a large increase in the funds under their control necessary if they are to continue the maintenance of the city parks in such fashion as is demanded. The exact amount in excess of last year's appropriation which they ask for is $9040, almost 10 per cent. of the allowance for 1896-97.

The following figures give in itemized form the result of their calculations: Westlake Park, labor to maintain, $8550; general supplies, $750; water pipe, sewers, buildings, etc., $1800; total, $11,100.

East Los Angeles Park: Labor to maintain, $8450; supplies, $700; conservatory and supplies, $19[illegible]0; total $11,100.

Elysian Park: Labor to maintain, $6500; general supplies, $700; general improvement and roadway, $4200; Fremont gate and supplies, $1800; total, $13,000.

Hollenbeck Park: Labor to maintain, $3850; supplies, $250; water system and general improvement, $2[illegible]00; total, $6200.

Echo Park: Labor to maintain, $2450; supplies, $350; buildings and general improvements, $1240; total, $4040.

Nursery: Labor to maintain, $2700; supplies and buildings, $1800; total, $4500.

General park fund: Labor to maintain, $6700; general supplies, $900; salaries, superintendent and secretary, $2160; buildings and new improvements, $2100; total, $11,860.

The total appropriation asked for is $63,000. Last year the allowance for the city parks was $53,960.

C. F. Derby, superintendent of the outfall sewer, has filed the following estimate for 1897-8, with City Auditor Nichols: Salary of the superintendent, $1200; for labor delivering sewage from the hydrants, $1240; general expenses (itemized,) $401.

SMALL BALANCES.

Little Left at the End of the Fiscal Year.

City Auditor Nichols has struck a balance of the funds in the city treasury at the expiration of the fiscal year of 1896-7, ending June 30. The City Treasurer's balance was smaller than for some time and amounted in the aggregate to only $124,855.4[illegible]. This was divided among the following funds, which showed cash on hand: Cash, $337.12; common school, $[illegible]215.28; library, $6181.68; general park, $221.50; street sprinkling, $809.10; redemption, $1093.84; police pension, $26[illegible]5.62; police reward and charity, $61.1[illegible]; jail furnishing, $797.98; Rosedale Annex fund, $2152.98; Vernon road, $999.41; interest and sinking funds—1877, Main sewer bonds, $674.72; school improvement bonds, 1889, $13,573.28; internal sewer system bonds, 1890, $24,204.27; funding bonds, 1891, $1664.89; outfall sewer bonds, 1892, $7599.09; public school improvement bonds, 1892, $1[illegible]474.92; Central Police Station bonds, 1895, $2205.14; water improvement bonds, 1895, $1752.78; bonds of 1881, $5636.75; general improvement bonds, $6438.63; emergency, $145.15; tax, 1897-8, $31,958.12; making a treasurer's total balance, $124,855.43.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Transfer of Funds to Overcome Deficit.

The Finance Committee met yesterday and took steps to meet the deficit for the fiscal year of 1896-97, by transferring about $25,000 from the personal property tax of 1897-98 to the cash, salary and street-lighting funds. These transfers of course are nothing more than extraordinary steps taken to relieve the most pressing demands. It was estimated in a general way not long ago that the total deficit for the past fiscal year would not exceed $25,000. At the present time there is every reason to believe that it will not be less than $30,000, as new demands are constantly coming in which the committee had not included in its calculations.

The report of the Finance Committee, formulated yesterday, is as follows:

"We recommend that the report of the City Auditor for the week ending June 26, 1897, be approved.

"In the matter of the petition from Mrs. M. A. Lott, asking for a rebate of $7.94, same being amount paid as penalty for taxes upon lot 8, and the south one-half of lot 9, of block 101 of the Bellevue Terrace tract, it appearing to your committee that this additional cost was entailed by reason of errors on the part of the representatives of the city, we therefore recommend that the petition be allowed, and the City Clerk instructed to present the proper demand upon the tax fund of 1896-97.

"In the matter of requisitions from Judges Morrison and Owens for $140 each to cover cost of lineoleum purchased last September, we recommend that the same be approved.

"We recommend that the following transfer of funds be made from the personal property tax fund of 1897-98, to-wit.: $10,000 to cash fund, $10,000 to salary fund, $4,182.75 to street-lighting fund. In making this recommendation your committee desires it to be understood that these various amounts shall be retransferred to the personal property tax fund as soon as they are available in these various funds, and thereupon the entire amount of personal property tax shall be apportioned according to the new apportionment for the present fiscal year."

COUNCIL IN SESSION.

Extension of Time Granted Pasadena and Pacific Company.

The Council met in special session yesterday afternoon by call of President Silver, with all the members present except Councilman Hutchison. The purpose of the meeting was to consider the petition of the Pasadena and Pacific Railway Company that the time for the completion of their road over Pasadena avenue and Daly street be extended until August 31. The necessity for such a continuance of their franchise arose from legal delays incurred in the hearing of an injunction brought against them by private parties after the work of laying their tracks were well under way.

On motion of Councilman Nickell the petition was granted, and the necessary ordinance was adopted by a unanimous vote. Having no other business on hand, the Council then adjourned.

SEWER COMMITTEE.

Ordinance for Construction of Spring-street Sewer.

The Sewer Committee met yesterday and prepared its weekly report. The chief feature was a recommendation that the City Engineer be instructed to present to the Council an ordinance of intention for the construction of a larger sewer on Spring street. The following report was filed with the City Clerk:

"Your Sewer Committee begs leave to report as follows in the matter of the petition from the Main Street and Agricultural Park Railway Company, asking permission to connect office and sleeping rooms occupied by the employés of the company with the outfall sewer: We recommend that the same be granted and the Street Superintendent be instructed to issue permit for the work upon the payment of the fee of 60 cents per foot for the ground occupied by the cottage, in a total sum of not less than $30.

"In the matter of the report of the City Engineer regarding the inadequacy of the present sewer on Spring street between First and Seventh streets, in view of the contemplated resurfacing of said street between these points and the desirability of having all of the underground work complete before this improvement is made, we would respectfully recommend that the City Engineer be instructed to present ordinance of intention for the construction of a sewer on Spring street of the following dimensions: Sixteen inches between Seventh and Fourth streets, fourteen inches between Fourth and Second streets, twelve inches between Second and First streets."

City Licenses.

City Clerk Hance has reported to the Council that City Tax and License Collector Gish as per report filed for the month of June has collected city licenses to the amount of $13,896.50. Licenses were returned as uncollected amounting to $651.50.

Haskins Sick.

Sam Haskins, City Clerk Hance's chief deputy, was taken sick yesterday while on duty, and was forced to go home, where he has since been confined to his bed.

[AT THE COURT HOUSE.]

A QUICK CONVICTION.

PEDRO MORENO FOUND GUILTY OF BURGLARY.

How Young Etchebarre Found a Burglar Under His Bed, Chased and Caught Him and Held on to Him Until Assistance Arrived.

Pedro Moreno was tried before Judge Smith and a jury yesterday in Department One of the Superior Court, and found guilty of the crime of burglary in the first degree.

Pascal Ballade conducts the Ballade House, a hotel located on the corner of Commercial and Alameda streets. A young man named G. Etchebarre rooms in the Ballade House, and is the hero of the story which formed the case for the prosecution in Moreno's trial. That story, as told by various witnesses yesterday, is as follows:

On the morning of May 10, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, Etchebarre awoke from his slumber and arose to get a drink of water. Before leaving his room he slipped on his trousers, which he had placed on a chair by his bedside. No sooner had he stepped through the door of his room and out into the hallway than he discovered that he had evidently dropped his pocketbook, which he had placed in his trousers pocket upon retiring for the night. Now Etchebarre had about $35 in that pocketbook, and as he works hard for his money, of which he has none too great a store, he immediately turned and went back into his room, where he expected to find the pocketbook on the floor.

As he was groping around on the floor of his bedroom for the missing wallet, a man sprang from under his bed and ran through the door into the hall. This man was Pedro Moreno, who had taken the pocketbook and $35 and crawled under the bed when Etchebarre had arisen to leave the room. When the midnight marauder ran out into the hall, Etchebarre started after him in hot pursuit. Through the hall, down the stairs, out into and across a small court in the rear of the building ran pursued and pursuer.

When Moreno crossed the court he came to a high board fence. As he leaped over it Etchebarre, close behind him, caught the burglar's wrist and hung on to him, crying loudly for assistance. In some manner Etchebarre managed to pull himself over the fence without letting go his hold on Moreno, who was struggling to get out his knife. Finally he succeeded in doing so, and just as he was opening it help came in the form of two or three of Etchebarre's fellow-lodgers, who soon disarmed Moreno and secured him, turning him over to the police, who arrived on the scene of action after the burglar had been caught.

The case was tried yesterday in short order, Moreno setting up no defense. The jury were out but six minutes, one ballot disclosing the fact that they all considered the defendant guilty as charged. Moreno will be sentenced on next Wednesday morning, and probably will receive at least three years' more imprisonment at Judge Smith's hands than if he had entered a plea of guilty, and taken his punishment without a trial.

DIVORCE CASES.

Those With Whom Married Life Has Proven a Failure.

In Department One yesterday Judge Smith granted a decree of divorce to Mrs. L. S. Cane from her husband, G. H. Cane, on grounds of cruelty and failure to provide. Mrs. Cane said that she had once wanted badly to go to a dance with some ladies of her acquaintance and her husband had locked her in a room and compelled her to remain at home. Mrs. Cane also said Cane was accustomed to answer her requests for money and other necessaries of life very abruptly, unsatisfactorily to her, and with invariable profanity. Cane was not present, and the decree was granted by default.

Judge Allen of Department Six had four cases yesterday before him, all of which were caused by and grew out of marital infelicity. Frank Drechsel's suit for divorce against his wife, Mrs. Annie Drechsel, was tried, the default of the defendant entered, and the case continued for further hearing. Drechsel's story was that he had considered it necessary for his health to go upon a ranch to live, and that, as ranch life was distasteful to his wife, she had left him and returned to her former home in New York City, from where she refused to return to him.

Judge Allen granted a divorce to Mrs. Florence E. Cross from her husband, J. T. Cross, whose default was entered on account of his failure to appear. The decree was granted on the ground of desertion.

The divorce case of Mrs. Mary L. Majors vs. Harry A. Majors, a young plumber, came up in Department Six yesterday, and Majors was cited to appear on July 31 and show cause why he should not pay alimony to his wife pending the disposal of the action. Mrs. Majors alleges in her complaint that her husband and his mother tried to induce her to go to "Dr." Calvin S. Hastings, who was recently on trial for the murder of Lillian Hattery, for treatment to rid her of her child before its birth. Mrs. Majors says in her complaint that her mother-in-law said she had been treated by "Dr." Hastings for an abortion and that the treatment had been successful and not particularly painful.

A physician's certificate in the case of Police Officer Alfredo Arguello against his divorced wife, Mrs. Encarnacion S. de Arguello, caused considerable merriment in Department Six yesterday. Arguello married the defendant in 1884, and they had three children born to them. On January 22, 1895, the Arguellos were divorced, and Mrs. Arguello given the custody of the children. Since that time Arguello has endeavored to gain the custody of his offspring on the ground that their mother is not a proper person to care for them.

When the case was called by Judge Allen yesterday Mrs. Arguello was absent from court. In explanation of her absence her attorney presented a physician's certificate to the court, which stated that the woman was unable to leave her home as she had given birth to twins on Friday morning. Mrs. Arguello has not remarried since her divorce from Arguello in January, 1895. Since that time Arguello has been paying her $20 per month alimony.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

Miscellaneous Driftwood Thrown into the Courts.

ADMITTED TO CITIZENSHIP. Leo John Maguin, a native of France, and an applicant for naturalization, was examined in Department Six by Judge Allen and admitted to citizenship on taking the oath of allegiance.

CHURCH INCORPORATED. Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday by the First Congregational Church of La Cañada, the trustees of which are Mrs. A. J. Lanterman, Mrs. Louisa Lawyer, C. B. Blain, Thomas H. Sawyer and A. T. Blain, all of La Cañada.

UNDER ARIZONA LAWS. The East Amargosa Mining and Milling Company, the principal place of business of which is Los Angeles, filed articles of incorporation yesterday. The company was incorporated under the laws of Arizona Territory. James Walters, E. K. Alexander, Albert W. Kinne, Thomas Kane and Richard Garvey, all of Los Angeles, are the directors of the company, and $1,000,000 is its capital stock, $100,000 of which has been actually subscribed.

VERDICT FOR DEFENDANT. In the case of Mrs. Annette Baxter vs. the South Side Irrigation Company, which has been on trial for several days before Judge Van Dyke in Department Four, the jury were out but twenty-five minutes last night before agreeing on a majority verdict for the defendant company. The vote stood nine to three. The suit was an action brought to recover damages, Mrs. Baxter alleging that her property had been damaged by the company's refusal to supply her with sewage water for irrigating purposes.

RAILROAD RECORD.

Handling the Christian Endeavorers. Transportation Notes.

The railroads are finding it no easy task to care for the crowds of visitors from the East. The Santa Fé is handling the bulk of the business, and yesterday it had ten sections to bring into the city. The greatest care was exercised to avoid any possibility of a collision. All along the route the eating-houses had been preparing to receive the influx of hungry Endeavorers, and they were able to feed them all with little delay or trouble. The Southern Pacific had no special sections, but brought in a great many people on the regular overland trains.

RAILROAD NOTES.

Cars are now running regularly over the new electric line to Santa Monica and making better time by a wide margin than the cars on the old route.

The Southern California Railway Company has issued a card bearing a good picture and a concise biography of W. J. Bryan. On the reverse side is a series of announcements of the train service for the Fourth of July period, and of the fireworks display at Redondo on Monday evening.

The Orizaba will sail for Mexico today with several passengers from Los Angeles on board. The Corona went north Friday evening with a full passenger list, and the Eureka will sail north today from San Pedro. The Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamers are particularly full just at present on account of the Christian Endeavor convention in San Francisco.

At the afternoon concert at Redondo today the Seventh Regiment Band will play Sousa's latest march, "The Stars and Stripes Forever."

Fong Dip Sam Arraigned.

Fong Dip Sam, the partner of Ung Look, who shot and dangerously wounded Ng Luk, several days ago, was arraigned before Justice Morrison in the Police Court yesterday on a charge of assault with intent to kill. His preliminary examination was set for July 14, and bail was fixed at $10,000. This amount the prisoner was unable to furnish, and he was remanded to jail. The victim of the shooting is at the County Hospital in a precarious condition, and Ung Look is still at large.

ARIZONA GOSSIP.

YUMA NOW A GRETNA GREEN FOR DIVORCED COUPLES.

A Wonderful Island Pleasure Resort Near the Mouth of the Great Colorado.

AN ANTI-M'CORD INCIDENT.

MARSHAL MEAD'S NAME FORGED TO A TELEGRAM.

Prescott Streets Lighted by Electricity—A New Railroad—Cattle Sweating Flakes of Gold. Little Girls Drowned.

TUCSON, June 30.—[Regular Correspondence.] An incident of the anti-McCord movement was the removal of Marshal Meade of this city, before the expiration of his term. It was claimed that Mr. Meade fought the nomination and confirmation of McCord. While he does not deny opposing Mr. McCord, a telegram purporting to have been sent to Senator Bate, that is supposed to have done the business for Meade, is declared a forgery by the Marshal. The telegram was published as follows:

"I consider M. H. McCord, who is before your committee for confirmation, a dishonest, corrupt and unfit man for Governor of Arizona.

"W. K. MEADE,

"U. S. Marshal for Arizona."

Mr. Meade says that he will investigate the telegram, and if it was actually sent he will prosecute the forger to the limit of the law. And he is the kind of a man to do a thing when he says he will.

Burt Orndorff, a popular Tucson boy, has been nominated by Delegate Smith as a cadet at West Point. He is preparing for the examination, which is very rigorous.

One of the Fourth of July features here will be a ten-mile bicycle road race over the same course as that of a year ago. The entries are: Dancil, Cooper, Shand, Shibell, Kelly, Paul, Flanagan and Henderson.

The testimony was taken yesterday before Assistant United States Attorney De Witt of Wahington, D. C., in the Indian depredation case of Louis Lond, and the evidence was submitted to Washington last night. This case is for damages suffered by the plaintiff in 1872 which were perpetrated by the Modoc Indians, and involves a considerable amount of money. This is the same tribe which murdered Gen. Canby some years ago.

United States Marshal Griffith will assume his new duties July 1, at the beginning of the fiscal year.

The assessment rolls are about completed. The valuation shows an increase for the past year of about 1150,000.

To fill the vacancy during the leave of absence of one year granted Prof. Boggs, the University regents have appointed Lieut.-Col. Nathan Dale Barnes, A. M. Ph. D. (U. S. Navy, retired,) a brother of Judge W. H. Barnes of this city. Col. Barnes graduated at Annapolis in 1868, and served in the United States Navy as a line officer till 1891, when he retired from active service. He has since then held the professorship of physics, chemistry and physical geography at the East Florida Seminary, and for the past two years has held the professorship of physics and electrical engineering at the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic arts.

YUMA.

YUMA, June 30.—[Regular Correspondence.] The California marriage laws, whereby divorcees are prohibited from remarrying, is proving a bonanza for Yuma. Couples who have no found the stream of matrimony all clear sailing drop in here every few days and are properly and duly spiced. The latest are Charles Vosburgh, aged 52 years, and Jennie M. Mower, aged 38; both of Riverside, Cal. They came in Thursday and were made happy in short order.

If half of what the Sentinel tells of Montague Island is true, and Brother Dorrington generally gets the straight of things, it is almost an enchanted isle, and certainly offers big inducements to an enterprising hotel man as a resort location. It is sixty miles from Yuma, and is best reached by railroad, when the road is built. It is within easy reach of the celebrated clam flats, the shell banks, the hot mineral springs of Santa Clara, the fine duck, wild geese, and crane hunting of the Colorado and the Hardie rivers, the wild hogs of the Hardie, the finest fishing in the world, the oysters and shell fish of San Filipe, and not too far away the deer and antelope of the hills and mountains and the thousands of hot and cold mineral springs, and the mud and other volcanoes of Cocopah. It has the most even climate in the United States, never cold, never hot, no fogs, no frost, almost the same the year round. At the island the water is fresh twice in every twenty-four hours, and salt as the sea twice during the same time. Salt when the tide comes in, and fresh when it is out and the water of the Colorado runs past it. The tide rises thirty-two feet.

Rev. George W. Ireland, a Los Angeles divine, here as president of the Golden Dream Mining Company, preached here Sunday, and left high opinions of his powers as a pulpit orator.

An enterprising saloon man here, who does a good business cashing the miners' checks at Hedges, sent a safe full of money out last pay day. His messengers forgot the combination, and it was necesary to drill the safe.

Grapes have been ripe here for a week or two, and are delicious.

Yuma watermelons are now quoted regularly in the San Francisco papers and there is a great demand for them at good prices. uite a number of carloads have been shipped from here in the past two weeks, meeting with ready sale at good prices.

The Mexican government has established a customhouse at Algodones, with Señor Navarro of Hermosillo in charge. This will preclude further arrests of exploring parties in Mexico without wrong intent.

PRESCOTT.

PRESCOTT, June 30.—[Regular Correspondence.] Prescott now has street lights of her own, without sponging on the merchants for their window lights. Monday night the current of the new arc system was turned on, and the lights, after a little adjustment, were found to sizzle and dazzle most properly.

The victims of Johnson and White of Phoenix, who promised everything on earth in the way of enlarged pictures, in order to get an advance fee of $2 each on the pictures, are getting back their originals at the Sheriffs' office. They are in big luck to get that much. White is in jail and Johnson is still at large. They operated here in November, and caught 300 victims.

Five carloads of machinery are now en route for the Big Bug onyx mines, there being three steam drills and big derricks for hoisting. A new vein of superior quality has been uncovered, and it is the intention of the company to work on an extensive scale.

The Sunset telephone system here is being enlarged. Manager Charles Hoff has arranged for a connection to Castle Creek Hot Springs, there to meet the Phoenix system. Lines will also be put in to the Senator, and to Jerome.

The Fourth of July Committee has raised $2000 for celebration expenditures.

Registrar Tritle has received his commission. He will take charge July 1.

Yavapai county's assessment roll foots up $3,570,000 being an increase over last year of $207,000. There is a pronounced falling-off in the assessment of stock on account of a decrease of 25 per cent. in the valuation of horses, and a very large decrease in the number of cattle. The principal increase in the asssessment roll has occurred at Jerome, as the capacity of the big plant there has been doubled during the past year, and there has been a corresponding increase in the population, and in buildings in the town.

There is nothing slow about the Prescott youth The excitement made by the pursuit of Parker furnished them a theme for a grand initiation thereof. Numerous of the genus armed themselves with paper cap-pistols, and starting one of their number out as Parker, gave a realistic reproduction. There was a grand pursuit through the brush and fusilades of the paper caps. The boy who played Parker ran himself ill.

A Mexican was brought in from Lynn Creek, charged with burning a camping outfit belonging to a neighbor. He denies it.

Sheriff Ruffner expects to recover his famous white horse, on which Parker took his long ride, in a few days.

While two Mexicans were scuffling last night over a loaded pistol at a wood camp, between Lynx Creek and Chaparral, the weapon was discharged, the bullet entering the abdomen of one of them, causing death within forty-five minutes. The shooting is said to have been entirely accidental, as the scuffle was a friendly one.

BISBEE.

BISBEE, June 30.—[Regular Correspondence.] Two little girls were drowned in the San Pedro, down the valley. Their names were Ella Green and Katie Cochran. They had seen a Chinese and a white man fishing, and probably tried it on their own account. When search was made for them, the little bodies were found in the bottom of one of the holes in the river, in eight feet of water.

The local stockholders in the new Copper King property are now very sanguine that the King is the true consort of the long-famous Copper Queen. Shots in the bottom of the King can now be heard by workmen in the Queen workings.

The Copper Queen Company's interest in the old copper workings at Vacosari, Sonora, means a great deal for Bisbee. A railroad from here to there is now a certainty. Ben Williams and A. H. Danforth of the Copper Queen have just returned from looking over a route. It is understood that the road will soon be constructed to La Morita, and as soon as a concession can be secured from the Mexican government the road will be built through to the Copper Queen's new purchase at Nacosari.

ARIZONA-AT-LARGE.

An unusual condition in irrigation is found in the John Woods ditch, in the Verde Valley. It became necessary to convey the water for 900 feet along an alkali sidehill. So porous was the soil that it would not convey the water, and 700 feet of 20-inch steel pipe was required. Still the seepage continued for 200 feet unprotected. Accordingly 200 feet additional of the tubing has just been received.

A Winslow man has undertaken a big contract. He has bought 1000 head of range horses, and proposes to break and sell them. It would be rather easier to break them all than to sell them. Horses now make the biggest show for the least value of anything on the Arizona market. They are hardly worth handling. In fact, some of the railroads have quit paying for horses killed by the cars. A corned-beef factory should do a rushing business in Arizona.

Two youthful burglars who went into the jack-knife business, supplying themselves from the Breed-Rand store at Winslow, were overtaken at Albuquerque by Sheriff Wattron.

Here is the way an Arizona man dies: His name was Charles Thompson, and he had been shot in a quarrel by a companion in a camping party. The doctors pronounced his injuries fatal. Thompson was very cool. He directed that no attempt at taking him home be made, and that he be placed in a tent. Surgery was useless. He sent for his wife, and, calling the "boys" of the party about him, collectedly said farewell to each. Then he gave directions that no time be lost securing a coroner's jury by waiting for him to die—that time was precious with dead folks in Arizona.

Here are some figures that make the mouth of the Arizona cattleman water: For yearlings, $14; for two-year-olds, $17, and $20.50 for three-year-olds. Such are the prices paid in the Tonto country a few days ago by Mr. Shepard, a Winslow buyer. Three years ago a third of the foregoing figures were good prices, and brands of cattle sold as low as $5 per head. Talk about your wave of prosperity! The cattleman rather things so.

A stick of dynamite was touched off under the house of Superintendent McComb of the White Hills Mining Company. Fortunately the explosive found the line of least resistance toward the cellar, and aside from blowing off a corner of the house and wrecking some furniture, no harm was done. It didn't take much of a detective to suspect some miner had done it, and probably some man who had been in Superintendent McComb's employ. A man named Cotter was arrested and tried, but sufficient evidence could not be had to convict him.

With freighting done by the picturesque and expensive ore outfits, the mining of Mohave county has still made good returns. With a railroad the output would be manifolded several times. Properties too low grade to bear hauling will stand railroad charges, and more ore can be saved from the properties worked. A survey trip has just been completed for a new railroad from Hancock station on the Santa Fé, to the White Hills country. The work is under the auspices of the Santa Fé. The distance is sixty miles. The old rails, torn up along the main line to be replaced with heavier steel, will be utilized. The road will pass north of Beale Springs, skirting the mountain along the ravine over Coyote Hill and along the foothills of the Sacramento Valley. The road will pass close to Cerbat, Todd Basin, Mineral Park, Chloride and White Hills. It has been given out that the work will begin when the Santa Fé gets in full swing.

Archaeological researches are being made in Navajo and Apache counties by Dr. Fewhes and Dr. Rudd, of the Smithsonian Institution.

While the thing staid in good repair Holbrook had the supreme distinction of having the only sure-enough wagon bridge over streams that in this county try attain the distinction of "rivers," in Arizona. Everywhere else in Arizona, rivers are crossed by means of extra teams and cuss words, with mired or drowned horses and wagons lost in the quicksand for a frequent diversion. Bridges cost more than horses and swear words. Holbrook, however, has achieved distinction by a bridge of her own. This was crossed with pride and comfort until the rains descended and the floods came, and knocked out the stuffing thereof. Now the Supervisors, through mixed motives of pride and religion, have set about having a bridge once again. They set a watch on the contractors to see that the work was done right. Probably that functionary felt called upon to earn his money, and may have dictated as much. At all events the contractors have quit in disgust, and now some mean things are being said about them.

Straight, bona-fide news having became scarce in the cemetery town of Tombstone, the editor of the Prospector has been getting in some astonishing and rather entertaining stuff in the fake way, adding to its zest by making believe it is all true. Here is his best: "A cattleman, José Padella, recently made a startling discovery. Some hundreds of cattle wereperspiring under the noontide rays of a Southern Arizona June sun. He observed that they were exuding liquid gold, or more properly, a liquid filled with small flakes of gold. He killed one of the cows and found all the kidney tallow thickly overlaid with a covering of bullion. Studying the habits of the animals he ascertained that they regularly licked at a large ledge composed of rock heavily charged with auriferous and saline matter. He killed more cows and found them to be laden with bullion. He bought a large herd of cattle with a small part of the bullion thus obtained and turned them loose in the vicinity of the ledge."

WAGON-THIEVES SENTENCED.

Mike Wilson and Joe Lynn Given Ninety Days.

Mike Wilson and Joe Lynn were sentenced to serve ninety days in the City Jail by Justice Morrison yesterday.

The two men were arrested by Officer Benedict some days ago as they were released from the County Jail, where they had been imprisoned for petty larceny.

The crime for which they were sentenced yesterday was the theft of two wagons from E. Moat of East Second street last March.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

W. C. Jones Asserts He is Innocent.

W. C. Jones was arrested at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Seventh street and Broadway on a charge of embezzlement preferred by the Crescent Laundry. Jones was employed by the Crystal Laundry, but soon after its consolidation with the Crescent Laundry, he resigned. The complaint alleges that he embezzled $15 in collecting a bill from a Mrs. Gibson for that amount. The defendant asserts his innocence and says that the amount was rightfully due him. He was arraigned before Justice Morrison and promptly furnished bail for his appearance next Tuesday.

Five Jurors Obtained.

The work of securing a jury to try Ah Jew Sing for selling lottery tickets was begun before Justice Morrison in the Police Court yesterday afternoon. At the time of adjournment five jurors had been sworn in. It is expected that the other seven jurors will be obtained Tuesday morning.

HOT AIR FURNACES.

Special rates and terms for summer orders. Investigate. F. E. Browne, 123 E. Fourth st.

Did You Ever

Notice the difference in the effect of medicine. Sometimes the effect is like magic and improvement starts at once. That's good pure medicines properly prepared. Again the effect is slow and backward; that's poor medicine or improperly mixed. Our specialty is pure medicine properly mixed.

Save Money

We will guarantee to save you money in the drug line and treat you right. Telephone at your service—free and welcome.

On Postage Stamps?

We can save you time for we supply you from 1c to $100.00 worth. U. S. stamp agency.

Garfield Tea	20c
Vapo-Cresoline	20c
Russia Salve	20c
Brown's Troches	20c
Petit's Eye Salve	20c
Thompson's Eye Water	20c
Soothing Syrup	20c
Gargling Oil	20c
Mustang Liniment	20c
Wistar's Balsam	20c
Piso's Cure	20c
Hire's Cough Cure	20c
Bull's Cough Syrup	20c
Packer's Tar Soap	20c
Theater Rouge	20c
Espey's Cream	20c
Frostilla	20c
Rubifoam	20c
Thurston's Tooth Powder	20c
Scott's Emulsion	65c
Cuticura and Pear's Soap	15c
Kauffman's Sulphur Bitters	75c
Wampole's Cod Liver Oil	75c
Phillip's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil	75c
Baker's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil	75c
Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure	85c
Hood's Sarsaparilla	65c
Lydia Pinkham's Compound	75c
Cuticura Resolvent	75c
Chichester's Pennyroyal Pills	$1 50
Syrup Figs and Pond's Extract	35c
Carlsbad Salts	65c
Mariana Coco Wine	$1 00
Dr. William's Pink Pills	35c
Mellin's Food	35c and 55c
Arnica and Myrrh Tooth Soap	15c
Ant Killer "Improved," guaranteed	25c
Sticky Fly Paper, 25 sheets	35c
Mennen's Talcum Powder	15c
Hobbs' Sparagus Pills	35c
Swift's Specific	65c

...Electric Belts...

...Half Price...

Cut Prices on Cut Flowers.

Assorted Hydrangeas, in pots, each	50c
Dahlias, assorted color, dozen	25c
Rosebuds, long stem, dozen	40c
Choice Carnations, dozen	15c
Artistic designs from $1 00 up.	

MORRIS GOLDENSON, Mgr. Floral Dept.

ELLINGTON'S

Cut-Rate Drug Store,

OPPOSITE STIMSON BLOCK.

Dr. Schick, Late of New York City.

Physician and Surgeon. Hours 10 to 4 and 7 to 8 evenings. 122 W. Third St., Emporium building—Elevator.

FACE THE MUISC.

How much longer do you think that nature unaided will be able to stand the strain that you have put and are daily putting on your constitution? You must remember that there is an end to all things, and you cannot go on weakening anything forever without being certain that it will at last give way. Get over the false sense of security you feel.

ARE—

You allowing yourself to run away with the idea that those weak knees, those trembling hands, those restless nights and those dizzy spells men nothing? Make no error. That means failnig manhood; that means a wrecked frame; that means loss of vitality, and you had better be warned immediately and set to work to repair the damage without a moment's delay.

YOU—

Can save yourself if you apply to the right, and the only right place for help at once. Lose no time in applying to the great Hudson Medical Institute at No. 5 Stockton street. They will give you their great remedio-treatment "Hudyan," that has cured, and cured permanently, too, thousands who were in your plight It will restore your strength and life.

ILL—

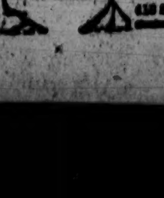
Though you may be, you will find that all weakness will be stopped in less than no time; you will see that your vim, your youth and your hope will all return. Try it now today. Write to the institute if you can't call and get free circulars and testimonials showing what wonders "Hudyan" has worked for others. The doctor's advice is free as light, too

There is no curable disease that is not cured at this great and grand institute. If you have a blood disorder, ask for "30-Day Blood Cure" circulars, and get them free.

Hudson Medical Institute,

No. 5 Stockton Street,

San Francisco, Cal.



ONE BOTTLE CURES McBurney's Kidney And BLADDER CURE. Price $1.25. All Druggists. W. F. McBurney, Sole Mfr. 418 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.

Famous Documents.

[Special Correspondence of The Times.]

WASHINGTON, June 29.

DID you ever see the Declaration of Independence—the original manuscript. If you have not, you probably never will, for now it lies in the archives of the State Department, encased in glass and locked in a steel vault. Unless you have some extraordinary reason for viewing it, the custodian will not show it to you. To be sure, a faithful reproduction of the famous document hangs in an upright glass case in the show-room of the State Department. This room is a part of the library, and many valuable historic relics are on view there.

Three and a half years ago, the original declaration hung in the case where the fac-simile appears today. A short time before, it had been proposed to take it to the World's Fair at Chicago. The managers of the fair were extremely anxious to secure it; there was even talk of shipping it in a special car under guard of a squad of United States regulars; but the Secretary of State would not consent. It was within his discretion to let any of the State papers go to Chicago, and he did send some very precious manuscripts there; but the declaration, he said, had too great a value to be subjected to any risk.

This discussion led to a careful examination of the document. It is on parchment, which does not deteriorate much with the lapse of time; but the librarian reported that the ink, which had been exposed to bright light for many years, showed signs of fading. So, in February, 1894, the parchment was taken from its frame, put between sheets of glass, sealed in hermetically, stowed away in the steel vault, and there it lies, beside the original of the Constitution of the United States, and the appeal of the colonists to King George. The copy answers all ordinary purposes, and as the text of the declaration has been verified and reproduced again and again, there is no longer any real need to consult at long intervals to be shown to some distinguished visitor.

The Declaration of Independence is but one of many original manuscripts of great value belonging to the State Department. Some of these manuscripts, of course, are priceless. A millionaire collector would give a fortune to own the Declaration of Independence, and think he was getting it cheap. The manuscript of the Constitution, too, is priceless. Many of the other documents, however, have a measurable money value—in fact, some of them were purchased by the government. Among the most important papers are the records of the Continental Congress, which have always belonged to the government. They were transferred to the State Department by an act passed September 15, 1789. An expert in the library says they would probably be worth half a million dollars if they could be put on the market.

In 1834 and 1849 Congress bought the Sparks collection of Washingtoniana. The two appropriations made for the purpose aggregated $45,000, and the papers would be cheap at many times that sum today. Half a century ago collectors of manuscripts were few, and the government met with little competition in bidding for the Sparks collection.

In 1848 a collection of Madison's papers was offered to the government by his family, and it was purchased for $25,000. Later in the same year $20,000 was appropriated for the purchase of Jefferson's papers, and a like amount for Hamilton's. In the year following, $20,000 was paid for Monroe's papers. No other appropriation was made by Congress for a similar purpose until 1882, when Henry Stevens of London offered for sale a collection of Franklin's papers, and the government paid $45,000 for them.

As an evidence of the cheapness of the earlier purchases, a comparison of the Franklin with the Washington papers show that the government paid $35,000 for thirty-two volumes in the one case, and $45,000 for 336 volumes in the other. But this is not conclusive; for the Franklin volumes contain many more manuscripts than the Washington volumes. The earlier collectors of manuscripts scattered them through many volumes. For several years past the librarian of the State Department has been busy condensing the Washington collection with a view to putting it all in fifty volumes. In its original form it was larger than all the other collections put together, omitting the records of the Continental Congress. The whole number of volumes of manuscript was 974, and of these 307 contained the Congressional records.

All these documents, with the exception of the three already named as being in the steel vault, are kept in cases in the library. Think of keeping a million dollars worth of papers, which could not possibly be replaced, in a wooden case behind glass doors! Yet the department has never lost any of its valued manuscripts. In fact, with the exception of such a unique rarity as the great diamond of the Nizam of Hyderabad which was reported as stolen recntly, nothing in the form of property would be so certain of identification, if offered for sale, as one of these documents. They have this further advantage—the diamond might possibly be broken up and sold piecemeal without identification, while the manuscripts could be identified line by line and word by word, even if each were torn in fragments. The State Department has a full descriptive list of these papers, and the most important of them were copied and published by order of Congress some years ago.

Yet, not long since, two young clerks of the Library of Congress stole from the library some of the valuable manuscripts which belonged to the Toner collection. They were offered to collectors in New York, and some of them were sold to W. F. Havemeyer; but the dealers who handled them suspected that they belonged to the government, and notified the authorities. This brought about an investigation, which resulted in the apprehension of the thieves. The same thing would happen if any of the documents in the State Department were stolen. For this reason the clerks, who have occasion to handle the papers are trusted almost implicitly. From the vandal visitor the manuscripts are protected by a watchman, who sits in the library during business hours, and by other watchmen who patrol the halls at half-hour intervals when the department is closed.

None of these documents can be taken away without a special order from the Secretary of State. In fact, none of the manuscripts has left the department building since its completion, except in 1893, when some of them were shipped to the Chicago Exposition, as has been stated.

Two manuscript volumes, however, were taken to Philadelphia by the foreman in charge of the work of restoring the documents. There they were "inlaid" by experts whose business is the restoration of manuscripts which have become ragged through age and wear. These two documents were Washington's school copy-book and his diary. The "inlaying" consisted in sketching the outline of each page on a sheet of heavy paper, cutting out all the paper within this outline except a very narrow margin, splitting the paper to the depth of this margin, and gluing the edges of the paper into the split edge of the frame. By this process, both sides of each page were left exposed, and the pages were mounted on uniform sheets of paper, which could be bound together in Russia leather. The work on these two volumes cost the government several hundred dollars, and was said to be the finest work of the kind ever executed.

The State Department experts engaged in the work of restoration do not "inlay" the manuscripts; this would be too expensive a process. They mount each page on a hinge of stout linen paper, fastened to a sheet of heavy paper; and these sheets are bound in books of uniform size. Where holes are found in a large manuscript—and many are very ragged—a piece of paper of the color of the manuscript is pasted under the hole, or, if this would obscure the writing, a piece of tissue is used.

Each of these sheets is numbered and registered; every scrap of paper belonging to the manuscript collection is numbered, and whenever a book is taken from its shelf, it is carefully examined to see that it is intact.

It is not often that the volumes are taken down, except when the clerks need them for the work of restoration; though occasionally a visitor engaged in some historic researches ask permission to consult them. Even after the permit is granted, he must use them in full view of the library watchman.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

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The Saunterer.

IT WAS a brave old hero whom I met upon the street the other day—one eye gone and so lame that he could only walk with the help of his cane, yet with a cheery smile he hobbled on with his small bundle of wares, selling perhaps on the average 50 cents or a dollar's worth per day, enough to keep body and soul together, and afford him a small eight by nine room where he sleeps and lives his solitary life, with little to brighten it but the sunshine of a happy heart.

* * *

"Yes, I'm all alone in the world," he says, "and I'm not good for much now, for I'm no longer a young man, you see, but the world on the whole has not been bad to me. I lost my eye by an accident, and my lame leg comes from a grip of the rheumatism, but I'm well and strong now, don't suffer anything, get enough to eat and wear, and that's all I need, you know. What men want to pile up wealth for I don't see, for they can take nothing with them, you know. Oh, I'm all right," he said with a nod of the head as he walked away whistling merrily. It's not of men like you that the great army of strikers and Debsites are made up, I thought, as he halted to supply the wants of a small purchaser who invested to the amount of 25 cents—a princely sum as compared with that of his usual customers whose investments are from 5 to 10 cents.

* * *

There's nothing like persistence in winning success in life. It is the lever which lifts weighty obstacles, and clears obstructions from the path. It is a mightier engineer than genius, and it knows no law but the unswerving forces of determined will.

* * *

I was down upon the beach some days since and I could but muse upon the vastness of that great sea which lay shimmering in the sunlight before me, and whose waters roll in from the earth's far-off farthest shores, yet bring no whisper of all their busy life, no utterance of Nature's hidden secrets. How much of mystery there is all about us, and how seldom do we see deep into the very soul of things.

* * *

Where is there grief more profound than that of the little incipient mother who mourns the loss of her pet doll? I ran across such a heart-broken mourner a little while since by the wayside. Dollie had fallen from the tender, sheltering arms, and the little golden head was broken from the shoulders. "What is the matter, my dear?" asked the Saunterer in passing. "Oh, my dollie is just broked all to death," was the sobbing response, as the tears fell like rain, and the little heart ached, I am sure, as does the real mother heart when it lays its darling under the sod in the churchyard.

* * *

I met a young lady one day last week who had recently returned from the East, where she had had an opportunity to meet a scholarly gentleman who holds a high place in the world of letters and whom she had long numbered among the world's great heroes. She was telling a friend about him and she remarked, "Why, I had always set him up on a high pedestal and worshiped him, but I found nothing about him to make one in awe of him; his manners were the perfection of simplicity—it surprised me, for I expected that he would talk over my head."

* * *

My dear young lady, the Saunterer would remind you that true greatness is always modest. The man who has gained rare insight into the wonderful mysteries of Nature, who has discovered new truths for science and explored fields of knowledge hitherto unknown, is the man, of all others, who looks with humility upon his own attainments. With the infinite lying beyond him, he feels the smallness of his grandest efforts, and, like Newton, views himself as standing upon the shore of the great ocean of truth, where he has picked up only a few pebbles, while its limitless waters lie beyond unexplored. But the man who has just a smattering of knowledge, who has gained a little local notoriety and has skimmed along the surface of statesmanship, theology or the sciences, is always self-conscious, crammed with egotism, and the great effort of his life is to bring the world to a recognition of his unparalleled wisdom. He wonders at the dullness of society which fails to exalt him; is astonished at the temerity that dares assail him; wants his newspaper "organ," and regards its prosperity as assured so long as his contributions appear in its columns, but looks when he "withdraws his connection" therefrom, to see it promptly lose the support of the public and vanish into thin air. Self is the pivot on which his thoughts turn, the center round which they revolve, and the point toward which he expects public admiration to gravitate. He is continually seeking meretricious fame through the agency of the newspaper "puff," which he unblushingly angles for; and, in brief, is a pest that ought to be "sot down onto," and extinguished for the good of genuine society.

THE SAUNTERER.

C. E. SAN FRANCISCO SPECIAL TRAIN

Monday, July 5, 7 p.m., from Arcade Depot. Round trip going on this train, $15. Tickets good for returning individually until July 20. Reserve berths early at Southern Pacific general office, No. 229 South Spring. A. D. Shepard, A. G. P. & F. A.

Special Notice

To the Glory of the 4th

The Broadway Department Store

Will be CLOSED All Day Monday, 5th

Tuesday We Open, 8 a.m., with a Great

Bargain Sale

In Every Department.

Good Short Stories.

Gave General Satisfaction.

A FAT woman with a freckled-faced youngster sat in a Mission-street car, says the San Francisco Post. The boy was cracking torpedoes and laughing at the scowling passengers, while his mother sat perspiring and indifferent. A tall, thin man had about made up his mind to spank the boy when some gravel from a torpedo struck the fat woman in the eye.

"Let me have them torpedoes this minute," she shouted, and snatched the bag of explosives from the boy's hands. Then she stood up and jammed them in her dress pocket. The car started up with a jerk, the fat woman plumped down in her seat and—

Bang!

The whole sack had exploded, and by the time the fat woman got through spanking the boy he did not know whether the torpedoes had gone off under him or his mother.

* * *

Was not Selfish.

GEN. PORTER tells a story of his farewell to Mark Twain once when Mark was going away. "I said, 'Good-by, Mark; may God be with you always.' He drawlingly replied, "I—hope—he—will—but—I—hope, too—that he may find some leisure—moments—to—take—care—of—you.'"

* * *

An Overly-smart Clerk.

EX-GOV. JACKSON of Iowa, for many years was the Hawkeye Secretary of State, and employed in his office quite a large clerical force. One afternoon, says the Chicago Times-Herald, a rather rusty ruralite wandered in and Mr. Jackson immediately saw in the newcomer opportunities for fun.

"Hev ye got a telephone?" stammered the caller.

"Certainly," replied Jackson, "there it is on the wall. Help yourself to it. Then, as the stranger slowly walked up to the telephone and began looking it over, Jackson passed the word among the clerks to watch the experiment of a jay trying to use a telephone for the first time.

The visitor looked the instrument over carefully, as if trying to figure out how to use it. The entire office force was watching him with unconcealed amusement. Finally he timidly took down the receiver, tapped it gently with his fingers, and then, giving a glance about the bloom, blew the dust off the receiver, and putting his lips closely to it softly said "Hello!"

This was too much for the clerks. The office force burst into a roar of laughter, and Jackson promptly went to the assistance of the old man. "Hold on!" he cried. "Don't try to talk into that. That is the receiver, not the transmitter. Hang it up again; then turn the little crank on the right, place the receiver to your ear and wait till central answers."

The visitor was looking at Jackson as curiously as one might regard an escaped lunatic. "Say," he drawled, "what's the matter with you, anyway? I'm an expert sent over here by the Bell Telephone Company to find out what's the matter with this instrument."

And not a clerk dared to look up from his work for the next hour.—[Pittsburgh Dispatch.

* * *

The Funny Side of Fighting.

WAR, with all its carnage and sad experience, has never been able, even at its most depressing stages, to wholly suppress the vein of fun inherent in those who participate in it. The following are but a few of the mirthful outbursts which from time to time varied the serious aspects of our own internecine struggle.

At a most critical period, when honorable peace was much desired by the United States government, President Lincoln met the Vice-President of the Confederacy for a conference looking toward peace. They with their attendants, met, and after the first formal salutations, Mr. Stephens, who was a man of most diminutive physique naturally and wasted to a thread by disease, began to remove his outer clothing. First a shawl, then a large storm coat were shed, then one overcoat after another until the Vice-President stood not more than one-fourth the size he presented but a few moments before. Noticing this, and with difficulty suppressing his mirth, President Lincoln turned aside to one of the gentlemen attending him and in a whisper remarked: "Well, that is the largest husk on so small an ear I have ever seen."

* * *

Only Governor in Captivity.

THE college boys of Lawrence, Kan., played a joke on Gov. Leedy soon after his inauguration. They got up a travesty on the circus in order to raise money for a local church, and invited the Governor to grace the entertainment with his presence. The affair was held in a tent, and as soon as Mr. Leedy arrived the "barker" outside began to call out in a sing-song voice, "Step inside, ladies and gentlemen, and see the Governor of Kansas, imported from the wilds of Coffey county at the great expense of Mr. E. N. Morrill of Hiawatha, whom he has tamed effectually. This is a rare and handsome specimen, and the only Governor of Kansas now in capitivity. All others have been let loose as not being the real thing."—[Pittsburgh Dispatch.

* * *

Mark's Humor not Appreciated.

IT IS a Denver newspaper tradition that the funniest bit of journalistic work ever done by Mark Twain was strangled by a too-friendly proof-reader. Mark was given an assignment to write up the opening of a saloon—quite a noteworthy event in those days in the Colorado town.

He thought it would be funny to make his account of the festivities bear silent witness to the potency of the free refreshments disposed. The article began soberly enough, but soon the diction became misty, then the spelling grew confused, and finally the whole thing degenerated into a maudlin, incoherent eulogy of the saloon-keeper.

It was funny. Mark read it over and laughted until he cried. But the next morning when he eagerly scanned the paper he could not find his work. In an obscure corner he saw a two-line item stating that "the Alcazar saloon was opened with appropriate festivities last night." That was all.

He rushed down to the office and inquired about his article. The managing editor knew nothing about it. The city editor couldn't tell what had become of it. The foreman said he hadn't seen it.

As Mark was snorting about the "outrage," and was running about the office trying to get track of the missing "copy," a proof-reader slyly nudged him and said confidentially: "You owe me a cigar."

"How is that?" inquired the humorist.

"I've earned it," was the reply. I saved your job for you last night. Maybe you don't know how the old man here feels about such things, but he won't have it if he finds it out. He's fired three men since I've been here—just that way."

"Just what way?"

"Why, just as you were last night, you know. Your stuff wouldn't do at all. It was simply awful. I knew if the old man saw it you were gone, so I fixed it up myself."—[Chicago Times-Herald.

* * *

An Impromptu Tie-up.

THE quickest tie-up I ever heard of," remarked the charming and accomplished New York drummer, "took place on a Baltimore and Ohio train in West Virginia about three years ago, and I was a witness to it. I was coming through from the West, and somewhere in the neighborhood of Deer Park a very comely and wholesome-looking mountain woman got aboard. She was, I should judge, about 40 years old, and had every appearance of thrift and widowhood in a long-established condition. She had with her a boy of about 14, who was her son. She was garrulous and friendly, as some women sometimes are, and it wasn't long until she was asking me all manner of questions. She was talking along at forty miles an hour, and at one of the stations about twenty miles west of Cumberland, a man, who would have been considered an excellent match for the woman, came on and sat down across the aisle from the woman and myself. I thought at first he was going to mingle in the conversation, but he did not, though he listened to the woman as if she were an angel speaking out of the clouds.

"Naturally, the woman doesn't live who could stand that sort of silent adoration business, and it wasn't long until she was really talking across the aisle to the newcomer, though she was apparently still talking to me. Just as the whistle sounded for Cumberland the man arose and came over to us, stopping with his hands resting on the back of the seat the woman occupied and on the back of mine.

"'Excuse me, ma'am,' he said, loud enough to be heard above the noise of the train, so there might be no mistake, 'but what might your name be?'

"'Well,' she responded pertly, with a blush of some inner consciousness of what was in the mind of the man, 'it might be the same as your'n, I reckon, but I s'pose it ain't.'

"'Why ain't it?' he inquired nervously.

"'It was the oddest performance I had ever witnessed, and the dead earnestness in the voices and manner of both the strangers impressed me so that I turned fully around to hear what the woman would reply to this apparently irrelevant, not to say silly, question.

"'Indeed, I'm sure I don't know,' she said, looking him square in the eyes, 'but I reckon it ain't, 'cause you never asked me to.'

"Thereupon he asked her to, plump and without any circumlocution, and she accepted him, even before she knew what her name was to be, and before he knew what name she was giving up for his. Before the preliminaries were concluded the train had stopped at the station, and with a short 'Good-by' to me, they hurried away uptown to find a preacher to tie the knot thus strangely and quickly tangled on the train."—[Washington Star.

SWEETHEARTS ALWAYS.

If sweethearts were sweethearts always,
Whether as maid or wife,
No drop would be half as pleasant
In the mingled draught of life.

But the sweetheart has smiles and blushes
When the wife has frowns and sighs,
And the wife's have a wrathful glitter
For the glow of the sweetheart's eyes.

If lovers were lovers always—
The same to sweetheart and wife,
Who would change for a future of Eden
The joys of this checkered life?

But husbands grow grave and silent,
And care on the anxious brow
Oft replaces the sunshine that perished
With the words of the marriage vow.

Happy is he whose sweetheart
Is wife and sweetheart still—
Whose voice, as of old, can charm;
Whose kiss, as of old, can thrill;

Who has plucked the rose to find ever
Its beauty and fragrance increase,
As the flush of passion is mellowed
In love's unmeasured peace;

Who sees in the step a lightness;
Who finds in the form a grace;
Who reads an unaltered brightness
In the witchery of the face

Undimmed and unchanged. Ah, happy
Is he crowned with such a life!
Who drinks the wife pledging the sweetheart,
And toasts in the sweetheart the wife!

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

CHEAP RATES TO THE EAST

On July 12 to 17, and on July 19, 22, 26, 29, August 2, 5 and 9, the Santa Fé will sell first-class tickets to all eastern points at the lowest rates ever made. Chicago, $25; Kansas City, $22.50; Denver, $20, and all other points on the same basis. These rates are open to everybody, and the sleeping-cars are being rapidly filled.

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND, JULY 3, 4 AND 5.

Dazzling water carnival, including over two hundred illuminated crafts. Aquatic sports. Rapturous music. Opening of the grand ballroom and the Metropole Annex, July 3. Fare going Saturday, returning Sunday or Monday, $2.50 for the round trip. Telephone main 36. Banning Co., No. 222 South Spring street.

THE GOING FORTH.

Now far along the darkened sward
The winter snow is white.
I will go forth to meet my Lord
And welcome him tonight.
The solemn stars in heaven wait;
The swaying sea is dim.
I will go out beyond my gate
And find my way to Him.

In lighted fanes the choirs of praise
Lift up their anthem sweet.
I will go forth along the ways
To find and clasp His feet.
Across my hearth the night winds moan;
My doors are opened wide.
Into the night I pass alone
To find my Christmastide.

—[Mabel Earle, in Harper's Bazar.

Great Reductions!

1897 COLUMBIA BICYCLES now $75
1896 COLUMBIA BICYCLES now $60
1897 HARTFORD BICYCLES now $50
1896 HARTFORD BICYCLES now $40

Don't wait until our stock is all gone. Buy today.

Stephens & Hickok,

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Rooms for office purposes, for professional and business men can be obtained singly or in suites. Hot and cold water, elevator, janitor service, and steam heat in winter without extra charge. Janitor will show the rooms. Building ready for occupancy June 1.

DR. SOMERS

Treats successfully all female diseases, including fibroid tumors and painful menstruation. ELECTRICAL TREATMENT A SPECIALTY. 315 Currier Blk. 212 W Third.

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Since Summer's opening our almost

Limitless Range of

Bargains...

Have scarcely been sufficient to keep pace with the demand created by their sound values, but new arrivals for all departments now enable us to bear the strain with perfect facility. The early part of this week will find for you many attractive values in

Fancy Silks,

Summer Woolen and Wash Dress Goods,

Wrappers, Beach Suits,

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery.

Embossed Satins, Damasse, Taffeta Broches and Poidebard Antiques.

40c — 12 pieces Colored Embossed Satins in the leading street and evening shades; pretty designs and good firm cloth; an economical trimming satin; on sale at, yard 40c

75c — 10 pieces New Black Silk and Satin Brocades, Figured Grosgrains, Taffeta Brocades and Satin Damasse; handsome showy silks, Lyons dye and rich luster; usually sold for $1 per yd; a large assortment of both small and medium designs; on sale at, yard 75c

$1.00 — 20 pieces "Poidebard Antique," this summer's newest production in high class Dress and Waist Silks; they are an all pure silk fabric, soft, uncrushable finish, finest Lyons dye, woven in the illuminated two-tone effects, and well worth $1.50 per yard; on sale at, yard $1.00

$1.00 — 300 yards extra wide, all silk, black Satin Rhadame full 27 inches, splendid quality, very bright and heavy; as a skirt fabric this Rhadame is particularly desirable for its beauty, durability and dust-resisting qualities; on sale at, yard $1.00

Lawn, Grass Linons, Lappet, Mulls, Organdies.

7½c — YARD—Lawns in a large and varigated color and pattern assortment. Many of them reach 10c yard in value; the entire line on sale at, yard 7½c

10c — YARD—Grass Linon, the light, cool Fabric for Ladies' Dresses; we have them in plain and fancy weaves; on sale at; yard 10c

15c — YARD—French Lappet Mull and fine sheer Organdie, in soft colorings and handsome patters: we have a select line of them on sale at, yard 15c

18c — YARD Elegant French Organdies, in smooth, fine weave, and exquisite patterns of Oriental design; their value is 25c yard; we place them on sale at, yard 18c

7½c — YARD—500 yards of Percale, full 36 inches wide, in many different patterns and colors, and the kind usually sold at 12½c; on sale at, yard 7½c

Ladies' Wrappers, Linen and Duck Suits.

Ladies' Eton Suits made of good quality duck in tan, gray and blue, stripes, checks and dots, standard width skirt, regular $1.75 value; Closing these lines out at $1.00

Ladies' Fancy Duck Suits, blazer jacket and large sailor collar faced with white P. K. Extra full skirt. A good assortment of staple shades to select from. Regular value, $2.50. Closing this line out at half price, each $1.25

Ladies' Wrappers. A complete assortment of the latest styles just received. The different lines range in price from 75c to $2 and include Dimities, Lawns, Percales and standard prints. Each line a special value.

Ladies' Linen Suits in fancy Eton and blazer effects. Standard width skirt. Assorted patterns. Blazer jacket edged round collar and down front with cream insertion. Regular value, $3.50 suit; Now selling at, suit $2.50

Scotch Summer Suiting, Outing Serges, Bathing Suit Flannels.

25c — Bathing Suit Flannels, 38 inches wide, all pure wool, in all the staple colors, good value at 40c; on sale at, per yard 25c

35c — Navy Blue Outing Serges, 38 inches wide, all wool, extra quality and fast dye, good value at 50c; on sale at, per yard 35c

40c — Scotch Suitings, 40 inches wide, firm texture, attractive colorings and broken plaid effects, regular price, 60c; on sale at, per yard 40c

45c — Black English Soliels, 38 inches wide, all wool, new designs and silk effects, good value at 60c; on sale at, per yard 45c

Ladies' and Youths' Hosiery.

Ladies' Fine Quality of Imported Maco Cotton Hose in tans and Hermsdorf fast black colors, high spliced heels and soles, fine gauge; value for 25c; price, pair 15c

Ladies' extra fine quality of imported Silk Maco Cotton Hose in Hermsdorf fast black; plain or fancy drop stitch; black with white feet or white soles; light and dark tans, in plain or fancy drop stitch; all are finished with high spliced heels and soles, good value for 35c; price, pair 25c

Boys' and Girls' good quality of fine Fast Black Hose, 1 by 1 rib, spliced soles, value for 20c; Price, pair 12½c

Boys' Good Quality of Fast Black Bicycle Hose, made of fine combed cotton, regular 25c grade; price, pair 16⅔c

SHERIDAN'S FAMOUS RIDE.

GEN. GEORGE A. FORSYTH'S THRILLING DESCRIPTION OF IT AS GIVEN IN HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR JULY.

[New York Mail and Express.]

GEN. GEORGE A. FORSYTH has eclipsed his war story of two years ago in his vivid account of Sheridan's famous ride, published in Harper's Monthly for July. The general was one of the two aides whom Gen. Sheridan took with him from Cedar Creek, near Strasburg, Va., to Washington, wither he was summoned by the Secretary of War in October, 1864. The correspondence between Gen. Sheridan and the War Office authorities is published, to confute the oft-repeated statement that Sheridan was absent from his post without sufficient excuse.

Atfer leaving Washington the party stopped over night at Winchester, where word was received that Gen. Wright, of the Union army at Cedar Creek, had ordered a strong reconnoissance to develop the enemy's position. To quote from Harper's Magazine:

"In the morning, about daylight, word was brought from the picket line south of Winchester of heavy firing at the front. Gen. Sheridan interviewed the officer who brought the information and decided that it must be the result of the reconnoissance that Gen. Wright had notified him the night before was to take place this morning. Little apprehension was occasioned by the report. After breakfast, probably nearly or quite 9 o'clock, we mounted and rode at a walk through the town of Winchester, to Mill Creek, a mile south of the village, where we found our escort awaiting us.

"We could occasionally hear the far-away sound of heavy guns, and as we moved out with our escort behind us I thought that the general was becoming anxious. He leaned forward and listened intently, and once he dismounted and placed his ear near the ground, seeming somewhat disconcerted as he rose again and remounted. We had not gone far, probably not more than a mile, when, at the crest of a little hill on the road, we found the pike obstructed by some supply trains which had started on their way to the army. They were now halted, and seemingly in great confusion. Part of the wagons faced one way, part the other; others were half-turned round, in position to swing either way, but were huddled together, completely blocking the road.

"The distance from Winchester to Cedar Creek, on the north bank of which the army of the Shenandoah lay encamped, is a little less than nineteen miles.

. . . . . .

"About a mile in advance of us the road was filled and the fields dotted with wagons and men belonging to the various brigade, division and corps headquarters, and in among them officers' servants with led horses, and here and there a broken ambulance, sutlers' supply trains, a battery forge or two, officers' mess kits, led by their cooks, and now and then a group of soldiers, evidently detailed enlisted men attached to the headquarters train. In fact, this was the first drift-wood of a flood just beyond, and soon to come sweeping down the road. Passing this accumulation of debris with a rush by leaving the pike and galloping over the open fields on the side of the road, we pushed rapidly on; but not so quickly but that we caught an echoing cheer from the enlisted men and servants, who recognized the general, and shouted and swung their hats in glee.

"Soon we began to see small bodies of soldiers in the fields with stacked arms, evidently cooking breakfast. As we debouched into the fields and passed around the wagons and through these groups the general would wave his hat to the men and point to the front, never lessening his speed as he pressed forward. It was enough; one glance at the eager face and familiar black horse and they knew him, and starting to their feet they swung their caps around their heads and broke into cheers as he passed beyond them; and then, gathering up their belongings and shouldering their arms, they started after him for the front, shouting to their comrades farther out in the fields, 'Sheridan! Sheridan!' waving their hats, and pointing after him as he dashed onward; and they, too, comprehended instantly, for they took up the cheer and turned back for the battlefield.

"To the best of my recollection, from the time we met the first stragglers who had drifted back from the army, his appearance and his cheery shout of 'Turn back, men—turn back! Face the other way!' as he waved his hat toward the front, had but one result; a wild cheer of recognition, an answering wave of the cap. In no case, as I glanced back, did I fail to see the men shoulder their arms and follow us. I think it is no exaggeration to say that as he dashed on to the field of battle, for miles back the turnpike was lined with men pressing forward after him to the front.

"So rapid had been our gait that nearly all of the escort, save the commanding officer and a few of his best mounted men, had been distanced, for they were more heavily weighted, and ordinary troop horses could not live at such a pace.

. . . . . .

"We passed through a fringe of woods, up a slight eminence in the road, and in a flash we were in full view of the battlefield. It was a grewsome sight to meet the eyes of a commanding general who, three short days before, had left it a triumphant host lying quietly in camp, resting securely on its victories, and confident in its own strength. And now!

"In our immediate front the road and adjacent fields were filled with sections of artillery, caissons, ammunition trains, ambulances, battery wagons, squads of mounted men, led horses, wounded soldiers, broken wagons, stragglers and stretcher-bearers in fact, all that appertains to and is part of the rear of an army in action. One hasty glance as we galloped forward and we had taken in the situation."

Gen. Forsyth received orders to go to the skirmish line and report on the condition of affairs. He saw Col. Charles R. Lowell, who commanded the line, and then returned to Sheridan. The story continues:

"Dismounting, I saluted. Stepping one side from the group, he (Sheridan) faced me and said:

"'Well?'

"'You see where we are?' (A nod.) 'Lowell says that our losses, killed, wounded and missing, are between three and five thousand, and more than twenty guns, to say nothing of transportation. He thinks he can hold on where he is for forty minutes longer, possibly sixty.'

"I can see him before me now as I write, erect, looking intently in my eyes, his left hand resting, clinched savagely on the top of the hilt of his saber, his right nervously stroking his chin, his eyes with that strange red gleam in them and his attenuated features set as if cast in bronze. He stood mute and absolutely still for more than ten seconds; then, throwing up his hand, he said:

"'Go to the right and find the other two divisions of the Sixth Corps, and also Gen. Emory's command (the two divisions of the Nineteenth Corps.) Bring them up and order them to take position on the right of Getty. Lose no time. And as I turned to mount, he called out: 'Stay! I'll go with you!' And, springing on his horse, we set off together, followed by the staff.

"Not another word was said, and in a few moments we had reached the head of the nearest division we were seeking. It was ordered on the line—I think by the general himself; and as I started for the head of the other division he ordered me to ride directly over to Gen. Emory's command (two divisions of the Nineteenth Corps,) and order it up, to take position in line of battle on the right of the Sixth Corps. I rode over to Gen. Emory's line, which was about a mile away, found his troops in good condition, though somewhat shattered by the fortunes of the day, facing toward the enemy, and half covered by small ledges of rock that cropped out of the hillside. On receiving the order, he called my attention to the fact that in case the enemy advanced on the Sixth Corps, he would be nearly on their flank, and thought best that I apprise the commanding general of the fact, as it might induce him to modify the order. Galloping back, I gave his suggestion to the general.

"'No, No!' he replied. 'Get him over at once—at once! Don't lose a moment!'

This was done, and Gen. Sheridan rode down the line to assure the troops that he had really arrived. He was greeted with loud cheers. At 12:30 the Confederates prepared to charge, and the Union soldiers could hear them crunching through the underbrush. The narrative continues:

"In a flash we caught a glimpse of a long gray line stretching away through the woods on either side of us, advancing with waving standards, with here and there a mounted officer in rear of it. At the same instant the dark blue line at the edge of the woods seemed to burst upon their view, for suddenly they halted, and with a piercing yell poured in a heavy volley, that was almost instantly answered from our side, and then volleys seemed fairly to leap from one end to the other of our line, and a steady roar of musetrky from both sides made the woods echo again in every direction. Gradually, however, the sounds became less heavy and intense, the volleys slowly died away, and we began to recognize the fact that the enemy's bullets were no longer clipping the twigs above us, and that their fire had about ceased, while a ringing cheer along our front proclaimed that for the first time that day the Confederate army had been repulsed."

After this repulse the Federal troops rested for nearly four hours. Sheridan had delayed an intended advance by a false report of Confederate troops coming from the rear, but shortly before 4 he gave out his orders. The men soon learned that they were to advance, and all the eager and nervous preparations began. Gen. Forsyth continues graphically:

"I push through the line slightly forward of the nearest brigade, and in a moment the charp command, 'Attention!' rings down the line. 'Shoulder arms! Forward! March!' And with martial tread and floating flags the line of battle is away. 'Guide left!' shouts the line officers. 'Guide left—left!' and that is the only order I hear as we press forward through the thick trees and underbrush. I lean well forward on my horse's neck, striving to catch, if possible, a glimpse of the Confederate line; but hark! Here comes the first shot, 'Steady! Steady, men!' Another, and now a few scattering bullets come singing through the woods. The line does not halt nor return the fire, but presses steadily on to the oft-repeated command of 'Forward! Forward!' that never ceases to ring from one end to the other of the advancing line. Soon the woods become dense, and through the trees I see just beyond us an open field partly covered with small bushes, and several hundred yards away, crowning a slight crest on its further side a low line of fence rails and loose stones that, as we leave the edge of the wood and come into the open, suddenly vomits flame and smoke along its entire length, and a crashing volley tells us that we have found the enemy. For an instant our line staggers, but the volley has been aimed too high, and few men fall. 'Steady!—steady, men!' shout the officers. 'Aim!' and almost instinctively the whole line throw forward their pieces. 'Fire!' and the next instant a savage volley answers that of the Confederates. I can see that it has told, too, for in several places along the opposite crest men spring to their feet as if to fall back, but their officers promptly rally them. 'Pour it into them, men!' shout our officers. 'Let them have it! It's our turn, now!' for brute instinct has triumphed, and the savage is uppermost with all of us. For a moment, or two the men stand and fire at will, as rapidly as it is possible to reload, and then the Confederate fire seems to slowly slacken; so, with a universal shout of 'Forward! Forward!' we press toward the enemy's line. Before we are much more than half-way across the field, however, they seem to have abandoned our front, for I cannot see anything ahead of us, though I stand up in my stirrups and look eagerly forward. But what—what is that? Crash! crash, and from a little bush-covered plateau on our right the enemy sends a couple of rattling volleys on our exposed flank that do us great harm, and I realize that we are outflanked!

"For an instant the line gives way, but every mounted officer in the vicinity, among whom I recognized Gen. Fessenden, seems to be instantly on the spot, trying to rally the troops and hold the line. 'Steady! steady! Right wheel!' is the shout, and the men after the first flush of surprise behave splendidly, one young color-bearer rushing to the right and waving his flag defiantly in the new direction from which the enemy's fire is now coming. I ask him to let me take it, as I am mounted and it can be seen better, as there is some undergrowth at this particular spot in the field. At first he demurs, but seeing the point, yields. Holding on to my saddle, the color-bearer accompanies me toward a slight hillock. The line catches sight of it, and the left begins to swing slowly round, the men in our immediate vicinity loading and firing as rapidly as they can in the direction from which the enemy is now advancing. The Confederates are giving it to us hot, and we realize that we have lost the continuity of our line on both flanks.

"Suddenly peal on peal of musketry broke out on our right, and the copse in front of us was fairly bullet-swept by repeated volleys. The next moment a portion of one of McMillan's brigades, which he had promptly swung around and faced to the right, dashed forward, and together we moved up to the position just held by the enemy, to find that he was in headlong retreat. One hasty look and I saw that we had pierced the enemy's line, and that his extreme left was cut off and scattered. But I could not see any troops, nor anything of his line over in the direction of the pike, as there was a dense belt of woods that shut out the view. Nevertheless, the steady roar of artillery and peals of musketry told us that heavy fighting was going on in that part of the field. Gen. McMillan was already reforming his men to move over and take up the line and our former direction to the left, when Gen. Sheridan, riding his gray charger Breckinridge, and surrounded by his staff, came out of the woods and dashed up. One glance and he had the situation. 'This is all right! this is all right!' was his sole comment. Then turning to Gen. McMillan, he directed him to continue the movement and close up to the left and complete our line of battle as it originally was."

The Union Army now pressed forward, driving the Confederate from position to position, until they made a last stand on hills near Cedar Creek.

"For a few moments the Confederates held their position on the hills, but suddenly abandoned it in haste and sought safety in flight, for some of Gen. Custer's cavalry had crossed the creek at the ford below and were getting in their rear, and to remain was to be captured. I soon caught up with some of our cavalry regiments, and we started in full cry after the enemy. It was no use for them to attempt anything but flight from this on, and they abandoned everything and got away from our pursuing squadrons as best they might, hundreds of them leaving the pike and scattering through the hills. On we went, pell-mell, in the dark. Two regiments, the Fifth New York Cavalry and the First Vermont Cavalry, to the best of my recollection, were the only regimental organizations that went beyond Strasburg. The road was literally crammed with abandoned wagons, ambulances, caissons and artillery.

"At a small bridge where a creek crosses the road some distance south of the town we were fired upon from the opposite side by what I thought was the last organized force of Gen. Early's army. I now believe it to have been his provost guard with a large body of our prisoners captured by the enemy early in the day. The planks of this bridge were torn up to prevent the enemy from coming back during the night and carrying off any of the captured property. I then started to return to headquarters, counting the captured cannon as I went. It soon occurred to me that as it was so dark I might mistake a caison for a gun, so I dismounted and placed my hand on each piece. I reached headquarters about 8:30 or possibly 9 o'clock. Camp fires were blazing everywhere. I went up to the chief, who was standing near a bright fire surrounded by a group of officers, and, saluting, reported my return.

"'Where do you come from?'

"'Beyond Strasburg."

"'What news have you?'

"'The road is lined with transportation of almost every kind, and we have captured forty-four pieces of artillery.'

"'How do you know that we have forty-four pieces?'

"'I have placed my hand on each and every gun."

"Standing there in the firelight I saw my chief's face light up with a great wave of satisfaction."

PICNICS, Ostrich Farm. Round trip, including admission to farm, children 10c, adults 20c, by Terminal Railway.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The name of the school for Christian Workers in Springfield, Mass., is to be changed to the Bible Normal College.

Aroostook, Me., now has a Free Baptist clergywoman, the first, it is believed, in Maine. She was recently ordained.

Rev. Dr. McKenzie has resigned the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Oswego, N. Y., in order to accept the presidency of Elmira College.

Gen. De Charette, who formerly commanded the Papal Zouaves, recently visited Pope Leo with the object of bringing about a reconciliation between the Duc d'Orleans and the Vatican.

A Presbyterian clergyman in Belfast inserted a clause in his will directing that if his sons indulged in smoking they must each pay $2500 of his legacy to their sisters. The courts declared this clause invalid.

The State Department at Washington has been informed that the government of Roumania has prohibited the entry of Jews into that country.

Rev. Eugenie St. John of Kansas, a female clergyman and advocate of woman suffrage, is going to Europe to study the problem of municipal government.

Up to the beginning of the fourteenth century the popes of Rome were contented with a single crown. In 1303 the first double one was assumed, and in 1364 the present tiara, or triple one, was adopted.

The Rt. Rev. Alphone Joosten, vicar apostolic and bishop of the Dutch West Indies, is the first clergyman of Episcopal rank to succumb to leprosy, with which he became infected while administering religious instruction and consolation to leprous adults and children at Curacoa.

The Druids considered the oak as the emblem, or rather the peculiar residence, of the Almighty, and accordingly chaplets of it were worn both by the Druids and people in their religious ceremonies. The fruit of it, the mistletoe, was thought to contain a divine virtue and to be the peculiar gift of heaven.

Drunkenness was punished in many of the early nations with exemplary severity. In England a canon law restrained it in the clergy so early as A.D. 747. Constantine, King of Scots, punished this offense against society with death. He used to say that a drunkard was but the mimic of a man and differed from the beast only in shape.

Better Times Coming.

[Milwaukee Journal:] The orders issued by the St. Paul Railroad Company to have the car shops of the company put on full time with a full force of workmen is one of the best pieces of news that has been given to the public for some time. It is a convincing indication of the fact that the times are getting better, for a great corporation like the St. Paul company does not throw its money away in large sums on improvements in its equipment on the mere chance that a greater capacity for business may be needed. That greater capacity is certain to be demanded and the company is getting ready to supply it.

Other institutions in the manufacturing lines are increasing force and time, so as to increase their output. Rail mills, steel mills, iron works, wire works, everything in the line of metal manufacturing, are all increasing their business. Trade is picking up all along the line. The calamity croaker will have to go to the rear. It is getting too warm for him near the head of the procession. The times are improving every day. The country has a fairly long stretch of road ahead of it unencumbered by politics and ought to make good time along it. The result will be that by the time the people have to give their attention to politics again the momentum will be so great that even politics cannot stop it.

Let every citizen rejoice and be glad. What is for the benefit of the country is for the benefit of the citizen. Every one can have a share of the renewed prosperity if he will but reach out his hands and take it. But the hands must be reached out with labor in them, not empty, asking for something which they do not deserve.

Our Familiar Foe.

[Waverley Magazine:] Now that the voice of the mosquito is heard again in the land, a few truths respecting him should be widely disseminated, for he has a mission to perform in behalf of blundering humanity. A mosquito cannot live in air free from malarial poison. Untainted air has the same effect on him as a healthy community on a doctor. It deprives him of patients and he must go to less favored localities to practice his profession.

The lymph, which flows through an automatic valve when it inserts its proboscis, contains a modified germ of the malarial fever, and, according to the well-settled law of inoculation, the introductoin of the weak germ renders harmless a subsequent attack by the strong germ.

A mosquito will never insert its lancet in a person not susceptible to an attack of malaria. In this respect its sense is more accurate than the most skilled and experienced pathologist. This also proves, not only its unerring instinct, but that it never wounds unnecessarily. Its thrusts are those of a skilled and humane surgeon, and even more unselfish, for hope of a fee never quickens him, nor does the malediction of his patient deter him in the fulfillment of his duty.

Remember, then, that the presence of a mosquito is an infallible sign that malaria is in the air, and that you are exposed to it.

Harold Frederic on Barney Barnato.

"Barney" Barnato's suicide flamed up on Tuesday and Wednesday as the dominant sensation, and on Thursday it is forgotten utterly. The moral of his career and breakdown strikes no deeper roots in public consciousness, I fear, than did his own fatuous personality among those who fawned upon him. I do not recall any example among the suddenly-created American millionaires of a type so low and mean and paltry as his. No social bath could wash his dirty mind; no amount of contact could make him anything but a vulgar, boisterous, treacherous, loathsome little cad. I know men who in the heyday of his power courted him and tried to make themselves believe that he could be touched without fouling one's fingers, but they hang their heads now in self-disgust, and it would be felt an unkind thing to remind them that they ever knew him. Fortunately, this is only one of the numerous signs that Englishmen at large are ashamed of their late frantic dance in the mire of Rhodeism and Barnatoism.

PECIAL EXCURSION TO MOUNT LOWE July 3, 4, 5, over entire line Mt. Lowe Railway and return, only $2.50. Special service returning each evening after operation World's Fair search-light and large telescope. Ticket and excursion office, No. 214 South Spring street.

GRAND FIREWORKS DISPLAY AT REDONDO MONDAY NIGHT, JULY 5, 1897. No one should miss seeing the finest display ever given at the beach. In addition to its regular Sunday time card, the Los Angeles and Redondo Railway will run a night train leaving the beach at 10 p.m. after the fireworks. The 7 p.m. train from Los Angeles will arrive at Redondo in time for the display.

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